

2014

Annual
Report
IDDRI





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Foreword

I am delighted to be writing the opening words for this activity report. When I was appointed as IDDRI's Director in 2014, I knew that my mission would present a fantastic challenge. The challenge of honing IDDRI's expertise to ensure that we can play our full role in the preparations for 2015 - an extremely busy year and pivotal for the international sustainable development agenda (especially, the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2015 Paris Climate Conference). And the challenge of further empowering IDDRI to anticipate the major issues of the future.

I cannot mention here everything that IDDRI has produced and so will give just a few examples. But first I would like to emphasise the extraordinary commitment of all my colleagues here at IDDRI.

One of the areas in which IDDRI showed its relevance in 2014 is the area of Oceans. Thanks to its pioneering investment over the past few years and its close cooperation with partners such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) or the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), IDDRI's work was instrumental upstream of the UN's historical decision in January 2015 to start negotiations to prepare a legally binding agreement on the protection of high seas biodiversity.

*"2014 was the year
that firmed up IDDRI's
international foothold."*

2014 was also the year that firmed up IDDRI's international foothold. At European level, IDDRI successfully mobilised its capacity to develop proposals and dialogue in order to foster discussion prior to the adoption of the 2030 Climate and Energy package in October 2014. Looking beyond Europe, IDDRI has consolidated its relations with China, stepping up joint projects with the National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation (NCSC) and signing a new partnership agreement with Tsinghua University. I also made a point of developing IDDRI's relations with Latin America. The scope and interdependence of the social and environmental challenges on this continent effectively make it a prime partner for Europe - a Europe where painful memories are there to remind us that the values of prosperity and equity are only sustainable if they remain ongoing priorities. Sustainable development is no longer an issue for poor countries alone, but also for all the middle classes who are growing poorer. IDDRI has thus developed substantive relations with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLC) and with think tanks in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica and Peru.

Among the new sustainable development challenges, a key issue is to move from good intentions into action. More than twenty years after the Rio Earth Summit, the commitment of the international community should coalesce in 2015. Thereafter, it will be a matter of implementation. The post-2015 period will be full of innovation, sectoral initiatives and coalitions between various players. IDDRI is getting ready for this gradual change, and for the switch from centralised governance to decentralised multipolar governance in sustainable development. We need to clearly identify the priorities and the levers that will facilitate and speed up this transformation, without forgetting to give ourselves the means of providing appropriate responses to those regions likely to suffer most from the upheavals that lie ahead.

IDDRI is well up to these challenges. The initiative that Laurence Tubiana and Michel Colombier have built up is constantly fuelled by our many colleagues, partners and friends, including myself, happy that I am to be able to enrich IDDRI with a pluralist and open vision of the world's challenges. I hope that the pages that follow will convince you that this day-to-day experience is rich, fruitful and exciting. And the future, even more so.

Teresa Ribera

Teresa Ribera

Director of **IDDRI**

Teresa Ribera is Director of IDDRI. Before her appointment as Director, in July 2014, she was Senior Advisor on International Climate Policy at IDDRI.

Teresa Ribera was Secretary of State for Climate Change in Spain's Government between 2008 and 2011, responsible for environment and climate policies as well as the National Meteorological Agency. Between September 2012 and June 2013 she worked in the renewable energy industry, on the deployment of PV solutions. She held different technical positions in the ministries of Public Works, Transportation and Environment (1996-2004) and was Director-General for Climate (2004-2008). Teresa Ribera graduated in Law and holds the diploma in constitutional law and political science of the Centro de Estudios Constitucionales (Spain) and she belongs to the Cuerpo Superior de Administradores Civiles del Estado. She has been assistant professor in public law in the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (Spain).

She is a frequent collaborator to several think tanks and non-profit organisations, as well as to different international organisations. She has participated in numerous conferences, workshops and publications on climate change, environment, energy, international governance and EU institutions.

Teresa Ribera chairs the Advisory Board of the Momentum For Change UNFCCC Initiative; She is a member of the World Economic Forum's Global Advisory Council on Climate, and of the UNSDSN's Global Leadership Council.

IDDRI's 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 institutional framework 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

Founding members

- EDF, represented by **Claude Nahon**
- EpE, represented by **Claire Tutenuit**
- Engie, 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**

The Executive Board is composed of

- **Jean Jouzel**, Chair
- **Claude Nahon**, Vice-Chair
- **Anne Chassagnette**, Treasurer
- **Michel Eddi**, Secretary

A government commissioner, appointed by the Ministry of Interior, attends the Board's working sessions with an advisory status. The commissioner ensures compliance with the Foundation's statutes and the public interest dimension of its activities.

IDDRI'S SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL, RENEWED IN DECEMBER 2014

- **Scott Barrett** (Columbia University, United States)
- **Sandra Bessudo** (Fundación Malpelo, Colombia)
- **Ian Goldin** (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
- **Claude Henry** (Sciences Po & Columbia University, France)
- **Paul Leadley** (Paris-Sud University, France)
- **Mariana Mazzucato** (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)
- **Laurent Mermet** (AgroParisTech, France)
- **Mireille Razafindrakoto** (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France)
- **Johan Rockström** (Stockholm Resilience Centre, Sweden)
- **Heike Schröder** (University of East Anglia, United Kingdom)
- **Lord Nicholas Stern** (Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, I.G. Patel Professor of Economics & Government, LSE)
- **Isabel Studer Noguez** (Global Institute for Sustainability, EGADE Business School, Tecnológico de Monterrey, Mexico)
- **Sybille van den Hove** (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)
- **Elke Weber** (Columbia University, United States)
- **Zhongxiang Zhang** (Fudan University, China)

IDDRI's Budget

IDDRI'S ADVISORY COUNCIL

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** (CIRAD)
- **Sylviane Guillaumont** (University of Auvergne)
- **Jean-Charles Hourcade** (CIRED)
- **Christian Lequesne** (CERI)

Companies

- **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

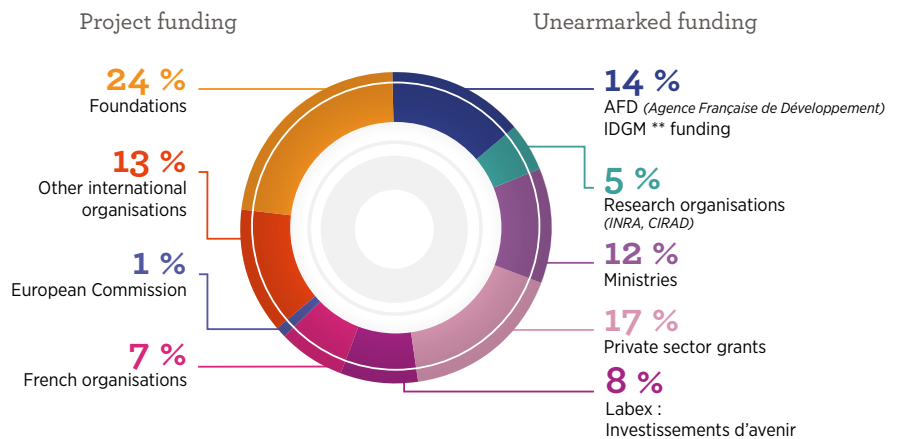
- **Pierre-Yves Chanu** (CGT)
- **John Evans** (Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD)
- **Timothy Geer** (WWF International)
- **Daniel Lebègue** (IFA)
- **Camilla Toulmin** (IIED)

Local authorities

- **Denis Baupin** (MP, Vice-president of the French National Assembly)

In 2014, the Foundation's budget was set at 4.8 million Euros, including secondment costs. Resources are provided by companies, especially 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 European projects. In 2011, IDDRI was awarded a long-term research grant within the framework of a special ten-year government investment programme (« Investissements d'avenir »).

Distribution of funding*



* Including secondments

** IDGM (Development and Global Governance Initiative)

Distribution of expenditure per programme*



* 33.5 full-time staff including secondments

** Including ad hoc activities linked to preparations for COP 21

IDDRI's Team



Carine Antunes
Outreach Assistant



Pierre-Marie Aubert
Research Fellow Food and
Agriculture Policies



Noura Bakkour
Project Manager



Pierre Barthélemy
Publications and Internet
Manager



Aurore Bertinetti
Administrative Assistant



Laura Brimont
Research Fellow New
Prosperity



Lucien Chabason
Senior Advisor



Lucas Chancel
Research Fellow New
Prosperity



Michel Colombier
Scientific Director



Elise Coudane
Events and Outreach
Manager



Lisa Dacosta
Secretary-General



Damien Demailly
Coordinator New Prosperity
Programme



Alexandra Deprez
Research Fellow Climate
and International
Negotiations



Delphine Donger
Communications and
Media Officer



Laetitia Dupraz
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Jérôme Dupuis
Partnerships Director



Marion Gourdin
Web Manager



Renaud Lapeyre
Research Fellow
Biodiversity and
Environmental Services



Yann Laurans
Programme Director
Biodiversity



Alexandre Magnan
Research Fellow Vulnerability
and Adaptation to Climate
Change



Mathilde Mathieu
Research Fellow Climate
and Energy Policies



**Océane Peiffer-
Smadja**
PhD Candidate Urban Fabric



Roberta Pierfederici
Research Fellow *Deep
Decarbonization Pathways
Project*



Céline Ramstein
COP21 Project Manager



**Aleksandar
Rankovic**
Research Fellow Biodiversity
and Science-Society Interaction



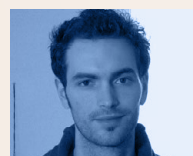
Vincent Renard
Senior Advisor. Urban Fabric



Teresa Ribera
Director



Julien Rochette
Coordinator Oceans and
Coastal Zones Programme



Andreas Rüdinger
Research Fellow Climate
and Energy Policies



Oliver Sartor
Research Fellow Climate
and Energy Policies



Mathieu Saujot
Coordinator Urban Fabric Programme



Marie-Hélène Schwoob
Research Fellow Food and Agriculture 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



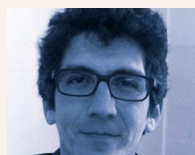
Laurence Tubiana
Founder



Julie Vaillé
Research Fellow Financing for Development



Tancrede Voituriez
Programme Director Governance



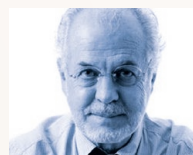
Henri Waisman
Coordinator of the *Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project*



Xin Wang
Research Fellow Climate and Energy Policies - China



Glen Wright
Research Fellow International Marine Policy



Michael Zammit Cutajar
Senior Advisor Climate Negotiations



Sani Zou
Research Fellow Climate Finance



Chris Bataille
Associate Researcher



Raphaël Billé
Associate Researcher



Jean-Pierre Gattuso
Associate Researcher



Joël Ruet
Associate Researcher

The Sciences Po Sustainable Development Center team

Laurence Tubiana, Director
Daniel Boy, Research Director - CEVIPOF/Sciences Po
Claude Henry, Sébastien Treyer et Benoît Martimort-Asso, Scientific Advisers
Anne-Laure Faure, Partnerships Officer
Julie Cohen, Assistant

Courses taught at Sciences Po by IDDRI and the Sustainable Development Center

- Master's in Sustainable Development
- Master's in Development Practice (MDP), PSIA
- Master's in Development and Common Pool Resources Management
- Master's in Biodiversity Law and Policy, PSIA
- Executive Master's in Development Policy and Management
- Master's in Urban Planning
- Master's in Environmental Policy and Science
- Lecture-based bachelor's degree, "Green economy"
- University college: "Reducing inequalities: a sustainable development challenge: Introduction to the political economy of inequality and sustainability"

Teaching staff

Noura Bakkour, Matthieu Brun, Lucas Chancel, Claudio Chiarolla, Michel Colombier, Renaud Lapeyre, Céline Ramstein, Vincent Renard, Julien Rochette, Andreas Rüdinger, Oliver Sartor, Mathieu Saujot, Marie-Hélène Schwoob, Thomas Spencer, Sébastien Treyer, Xin Wang, Tancrede Voituriez

IDDRI's Mission

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 analyzing 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 seven themes: Global Governance, Climate and Energy, Biodiversity, Oceans and Coastal Zones, Urban Fabric, Agriculture, and 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 register to IDDRI's newsletter on
www.iddri.org

A Think Tank Attached to a University of Social Sciences: The Strategic Partnership with Sciences Po

What distinguishes IDDRI from other international environmental think tanks?

One of its key characteristics stems from its attachment to the prestigious university of social sciences, Sciences Po.

Working within this expert multidisciplinary environment enables IDDRI to provide a fresh, critical perspective to the recommendations which often focus on the direct implementation of environmental economic tools (carbon price, market-based instruments for biodiversity, etc.). The different approaches developed at Sciences Po are reflected in IDDRI's work, in a far more holistic understanding of public policy-making processes in all their strategic complexity, as well as of change processes in national and international institutions.

“Working within this expert multidisciplinary environment enables IDDRI to provide a fresh, critical perspective to environmental economics tools.”

In addition to its involvement in teaching on international environmental issues at the Paris School of International Affairs, IDDRI is developing its research partnerships with the different Sciences Po centers, making its contributions more specific and capable of moving away from the mainstream thinking, which has too often taken centre stage in international environmental negotiations, with proposals diverging from the realpolitik.

In 2014, some innovative opportunities for scientific partnerships emerged thanks to the IDEX Excellence Initiatives programme, which involves the whole community of Sorbonne Paris Cité universities and establishments. IDDRI provided support for the development and organisation of the multidisciplinary project “Earth Policies in the Anthropocene”, with scientific coordination by Bruno Latour (Medialab, Sciences Po), which brings together disciplines such as political sociology, special planning, ecology, chemistry and geology. Among the different partnerships emerging from this programme, this is an example of a project with potential for renewing frameworks, methodologies and objectives, which IDDRI will be able to mobilise in order to influence sustainable development policies and negotiations. The aim of this collaboration is to analyse how representations of CO₂ and its cycle may evolve, in the science sphere, in international negotiations or in the public opinion. The goal is to renew the ways in which the climate problem is represented, and to thereby bring about a shift in the configurations of stakeholders concerned.

Editorial

Preparing IDDRI for the Post-2015 World



I have followed IDDRI's work since its creation in 2002 and have been impressed by the speed with which it has occupied a growingly influential position among similar organizations in existence for much longer periods, and mostly based in the Anglo Saxon world. IDDRI's title explains clearly its relevant ambitions by focusing on the global journey toward sustainable development through research and policy influencing. Having left my position as Director General of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) at the beginning of 2015, I was pleased to be able to accept the invitation to join IDDRI's Board of Directors in my personal capacity. I have already learned a great deal from other members of the Board and from IDDRI colleagues, and hope that my many years' experience in the international science, environment and capacity building areas can be useful for IDDRI's continued growth and development.

IDDRI's strengths, in my view, lie in its truly international nature, both evidenced by the issues it focuses on and in its team of collaborators. A day spent with IDDRI staff members is a truly cross-cultural and intellectual experience. Strengthened by this international vision, IDDRI addresses its thematic areas in a cross cutting manner, much needed in our world which tends still to feel more comfortable in separate silos. The selection of its focus themes demonstrates IDDRI's serious commitment to contribute solutions to issues on which the future of humanity and the planet's support system depend. Addressing these from both the natural and social science perspectives has been essential in grasping their full challenges.

The close links with Sciences Po—interdisciplinary and international university of Political Sciences—is another unique advantage for IDDRI. Such ongoing contacts with world class academics and students keep IDDRI's agenda constantly up-dated with the latest state of knowledge. In addition to academia, IDDRI's partners in the worlds of business, government and civil society will continue to connect the dots needed to achieve sustainable development.

2015 and its unraveling negotiations processes on financing development, the Sustainable Development Goals, and climate change mark the end of IDDRI's present five-year strategic planning period, leading to a review of past accomplishments and to building on these for a robust and relevant new programme. The post-2015 world will present enormous challenges and opportunities for all of the planet's inhabitants. And IDDRI will be well placed to help influence the transformational changes that will need to take place in all parts of society.

They key in this new world for IDDRI will be the ability to use its accumulated experience and knowledge in a way that its messages reach both the general public and those in decision-making positions. IDDRI's growing number of partners will no doubt be involved in this effort of influencing policy decisions essential for concrete actions required for sustainable development to truly take hold. IDDRI will continue to ensure that the results of its work are used in the most effective manner so that the commitments we expect to be made in the discussions on sustainable development, finance and climate will become a reality on the ground everywhere. IDDRI will also continue to connect all of these issues to each other so that we don't again slip back into the silo habits we will need to give up. The degradation of all our nature-based support systems (whether biodiversity, oceans, the forests or drylands), the increasing urban challenges and the commitment for equity and good governance are all linked to the 2015 discussions and will require continued monitoring by IDDRI and its partners. The new world order should no longer accept empty promises!

Julia Marton-Lefèvre

Julia Marton-Lefèvre

Administrator at **IDDRI**

Ms. Julia Marton-Lefèvre is a member (councillor) of the World Future Council. Her prior positions include Director General of IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature, 2007-2014), Executive Director of the International Council for Science (ICSU) in Paris, Executive Director of LEAD (Leadership for Environment and Development) International in New York and London and Rector of the UN-affiliated University for Peace in San José, Costa Rica. Julia Marton-Lefèvre studied history, ecology and environmental planning in the US and in France. She has co-authored numerous books and papers. In 1999 she received the AAAS Award for International Cooperation in Science.

Key Publications

The selection below reflects the wide range of issues addressed and types of publications enabling IDDRI to further develop its research lines, to inform the debate and to make recommendations for action on sustainable development policies.

Post-2015 development challenges: implications for official development assistance?

GOVERNANCE – FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

Voituriez, T., Giordano, T., Boussichas, M. - *Policy Briefs* No.07/14.

Development path changes in response to contemporary constraints and challenges (economic, social and environmental) tend to increase financing needs in developing countries. This calls for re-examining the role of official development assistance (ODA) in a broader, more coherent portfolio of financing sources and instruments. In this context, beyond efforts to improve performances, what is the role and strategic vision for French ODA?

The sharing economy: make it sustainable

NEW PROSPERITY

Demailly, D., Novel, A.-S. - *Studies* No.03/14.

Is the sharing economy a tool for the ecological transition? The main goal of this report is to analyse environmental expectations of the sharing economy in all its diversity, and the conditions for meeting these expectations. Exploiting the environmental potential of sharing goods means the stakeholders involved (public authorities, entrepreneurs and consumers) must make the right choices in terms of regulatory frameworks, sustainable innovation and behaviour.

Citizen projects for renewable energy production: a France-Germany comparison

CLIMATE – ENERGY

Poize, N., Rüdinger, A. - *Working Papers* No.01/14.

Although very widespread in Germany, citizens' energy production projects are just emerging in France. What are the main obstacles to the broader deployment of these initiatives in the French context, and what adjustments can be made to foster this dynamic? Taking a comparative approach, this analysis is structured around four strands: legal statuses and management structures; possibilities for involving local authorities; financing for projects, based on citizen subscription and access to external financing; and project support.

Biodiversity Conference at a glance: steady but insufficient progress and the way ahead

BIODIVERSITY

Chiarolla, C., Lapeyre, R. - *Issue Briefs* No.06/14.

This article looks back at the negotiations that took place during the 12th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). While the assessment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets shows only relative progress, certain governance issues have nevertheless produced common positions: the Nagoya Protocol; the symbolic recognition of the concept of indigenous peoples in the CBD; and resource mobilisation for biodiversity conservation.

The city and energy: what are the common challenges?



URBAN FABRIC

Saujot, M., Peiffer-Smadja, O., Renard, V. - *Working Papers* No.09/14.

Linking up urban planning and energy planning seems self-evident; we know that it plays a crucial role on all levels – from the design and layout of cities to economics, environment, energy efficiency – and has a fundamental impact on social balances. Yet, in practice, almost no link-up is made, at least not in any systematic or structured way. In a context of financial stringency and territorial reorganisation, doing so becomes a necessity.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

In 2014, IDDRI's researchers published almost 30 articles in French and international peer-reviewed scientific journals. In particular, a special section of an edition of *Marine Policy* on the governance of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction was coordinated by IDDRI and the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS). The journal *Ecological Economics* published a historical analysis of income and CO₂ emissions inequalities in France and the United States, with a particular focus on the role of the generational effect on emissions.

Other scientific journals that published articles by IDDRI's researchers include *S.A.P.I.E.N.S.*, *Queen Mary Journal of Intellectual Property*, *Ecosystem Services*, *Energy Policy*, *Carbon Climate Law Review*, *Journal of Hydrology*, *Ocean & Coastal Management* and *Climate Policy*.

The Committee on World Food Security: moving the reform forward

AGRICULTURE

Brun, M., Treyer, S., *Policy Briefs* No.02/14.

Although the reform process for the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is still underway, it has already produced a range of outcomes - which are unprecedented in terms of governance -, contributing to a better understanding of food security issues, especially through the creation of a High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) as a science-policy interface for the CFS, and through greater civil society participation and legitimacy.

The LAC region in the face of climate change: perspectives on national policy and international cooperation

CLIMATE

Magnan, A., Ribera, T., Treyer, S., Spencer, T., *Policy Briefs* No.09/14.

This article proposes a structural framework enabling climate change adaptation issues to be integrated into the agreement expected as an outcome of COP21. The proposal is built on the premise that, so far, no overall adaptation objective has been defined. This means that the international community lacks an overall approach to successfully carry out adaptation efforts. This contrasts with the climate mitigation policies, which have a clearly defined overall objective and structural framework.

Pathways to deep decarbonization 2014 Report



CLIMATE - ENERGY

IDDRI-SDSN-research centres in 15 countries

This first report of the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP) was presented in September 2014 within the framework of the Summit of Heads of State convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon. It shows how the largest CO₂-emitting countries could drastically reduce their carbon emissions by 2050 in order to meet the internationally agreed target of limiting the increase in global mean surface temperature to less than 2°C.

Unconventional wisdom: economic analysis of US shale gas and implications for the EU

CLIMATE - ENERGY

Spencer, T., Sartor, O., Matthieu, M. - *Studies* No.02/14.

This study proposes an evaluation of the shale gas "revolution" in the United States, especially in terms of energy prices and macroeconomic impacts, and questions the replicability of this revolution and of its impacts in Europe.

Seeing beyond the horizon for deepwater oil and gas: strengthening the international regulation of offshore exploration and exploitation



OCEANS AND COASTAL ZONES

Rochette, J., Wemaëre, M., Chabason, L., Callet, S., *Studies* No.01/14.

Faced with the current situation and foreseeable development of offshore activities, this report questions the relevance of the international framework governing them. Addressing both security and liability/compensation aspects, it analyses the international and regional regulations in force, highlights legal loopholes and identifies different solutions to remedy these, focusing on the most suitable level of intervention and the principles that should guide any offshore drilling activities.

Key Events

In 2014, IDDRI organised numerous events, including public conferences, research seminars and closed-door workshops under the Chatham House Rule. These different types of events illustrate the scope of IDDRI's activities with various audiences, in France and elsewhere. The goal of these events is to analyse and explain key issues. They are based on informal discussions between stakeholders, ahead of negotiations or foresight processes.

Reforming French ODA and implementing the post-2015 development agenda: the challenges of agricultural aid

GOVERNANCE

10 February 2014, Paris (France)

A workshop coordinated by IDDRI, in partnership with CIRAD and FERDI, as part of the project *'French official development assistance in the post-2015 agenda'*. The aim of this second workshop was to take stock of changes needed in agriculture throughout the world, especially in Africa, taking a forward-looking approach based on the post-2015 agenda. Different development stakeholders were able to initiate discussions on the definition and implementation of appropriate public policies to encourage and support these changes. This series of workshops resulted in the drafting of recommendations on the performance of official development assistance in terms of reducing inequalities.

An economic analysis of US shale gas and implications for the EU

CLIMATE

13 February 2014, Brussels (Belgium)

With the support of the MEP Catherine Trautmann, IDDRI organised a lunch meeting at the European Parliament in Brussels in order to present its study on the challenges and implications of shale gas for European competitiveness and energy policy. The discussions, moderated by Teresa Ribera and Catherine Trautmann, helped to inform and mobilise MEPs on this issue, alongside the European Council on Industrial Competitiveness on 20 and 21 February 2014.

Does prosperity have to wait for the return of economic growth?

NEW PROSPERITY

20 March 2014, London (United Kingdom)

A presentation by Lucas Chancel as part of a seminar organised jointly by the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment and the Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy (CCCEP) at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Lucas Chancel presented the key findings of the report *A post-growth society for the 21st century*, with insights from Alex Bowen, a researcher at the Grantham Research Institute, and from CCCEP.

Offshore safety in the Eastern Mediterranean: towards regional cooperation

OCEANS

14-15 May 2014, Steyning (United Kingdom)

A conference organised by Wilton Park, in partnership with the German Marshall Fund of the United States, on the safety of offshore activities in the Eastern Mediterranean, and particularly on the potential for regional cooperation in this field. Julien Rochette spoke at this conference, which brought together the main stakeholders concerned (states, international organisations, private sector, and NGOs), following on from research conducted since 2011 to promote the strengthening of rules governing offshore activities.

Saving biodiversity: is innovation the cure?

BIODIVERSITY

13 June 2014, Paris (France)

The annual international conference organised by IDDRI and the Fondation d'Entreprise Hermès, with the support of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, explored the possibilities and limitations of new technologies and, more broadly, of innovation as a support for biodiversity conservation. The analysis focused on the contribution of innovations to mitigating the negative impacts on biodiversity, as well as on the potential risks innovations pose to biodiversity. This conference was the opportunity for discussions between researchers and experts from different disciplines, but also between members of non-governmental organisations, civil society and policy makers.

Cities and energy: common issues

URBAN FABRIC

24 June 2014, Paris (France)

The goal of IDDRI's *Club Ville* annual conference was to develop a common vision between energy and urban issues, to build bridges between planning practices and the challenges of the energy transition, and to foster dialogue between stakeholders from these different backgrounds. Organised in partnership with the Sciences Po urban planning programme, it brought together experts and stakeholders concerned by urban and energy issues.



Global governance: what lessons from the Committee on World Food Security and its reform?

AGRICULTURE

7-8 July 2014, Montpellier (France)

Matthieu Brun, Carole-Anne Sénit and Sébastien Treyer spoke at this workshop organised by IDDRI, the INRA/CIRAD GloFoods metaprogramme and the Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen in Montpellier. Its goal was to analyse the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) governance experience, as well as the challenges for the organisation and the opportunities/difficulties for the future development of the CFS reform.

Launch event of the EU Think Tank Platform for Paris 2015

CLIMATE

15 October 2014, Brussels (Belgium)

The official launch of the TT2015 Platform brought together representatives of five of the leading European think tanks involved in this initiative - CEPS, E3G, IDDRI, IES-VUB and SWP - and in climate issues. This event was the opportunity to clarify Europe's role and challenges in the future Paris 2015 climate agreement, and to foster discussions on the strategy and policies to adopt.

Traditional management systems in achieving national and international policy goals

BIODIVERSITY

15 November 2014, Sydney (Australia)

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Parks Congress focused this year on "Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions". IDDRI organised a policy dialogue at this event in order to discuss the contributions of traditional resource management systems to biodiversity conservation and biocultural heritage.

2014.12.03: Teresa Ribera (IDDRI) and Johan L. Kuylenstierna (SEI)



Climate and environment: can Europe meet the challenge?

CLIMATE

3 December 2014 - Paris (France)

During the state visit to France by His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), the Collège de France and IDDRI organised an international conference under the patronage of the French President, François Hollande, and His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden. This high-level event articulated around two round tables - "climate and prosperity" and "European climate and energy policy" - helped to mobilise public and private policy makers on climate change issues.

Key Figures



IDDRI's
Programmes

Climate

Governance

Biodiversity

Oceans

Agriculture

Urban
Fabric

New

Prosperity



IDDRI's Programmes

Unsurprisingly, 2014 was marked by growing momentum in preparation for the major UN events of 2015. Convinced of the need to provide new approaches and solutions very early on in these processes so as to influence the agendas for negotiations, IDDRI mobilised in order to spearhead intellectual proposals, supported by its strengthened team but also by the development of collective publications associating scientists, think tanks and stakeholders in around 20 countries. IDDRI is actively involved in a number of formal and informal negotiating bodies, and has also taken the initiative of convening high-level discussions at the international and regional levels in order to compare, clarify or reformulate these ideas and to foster their adoption by a broader community of stakeholders and, in particular, negotiators. Defining a global adaptation goal, ensuring the dynamic design of the Paris climate agreement and long-term trajectories to reintroduce ambitious standards from a bottom-up approach, integrating the problem of ocean acidification into climate negotiations, establishing new approaches to international financing for development and climate, and defining a Sustainable Development Goal on food security: these have been just some of IDDRI's focal areas in 2014, for which efforts will continue in 2015.

At the other end of the governance spectrum, IDDRI is continuing its observation, analysis

and interpretation of the many changes and initiatives reflecting increasing stakeholder involvement in sustainable development. Citizen initiatives, new approaches to consumption, and new business models are all reshaping the traditional landscape, breaking down the boundaries between production and consumption, between individuals and companies, between savings and investment, and between market costs and externalities. Changes in international trade have radically restructured value chains, altered the dynamics of innovation and destabilised relationships between the

*"Bringing all countries
within a global
governance framework
is essential to making
the transition
the new normal.."*

state and companies. These changes are sometimes ambivalent in relation to the challenges of sustainable development (for example car sharing, by reducing the cost of transport, may cause an increase in mobility; importing solar panels helps to reduce investment costs, but constitutes a

threat to local industrial sectors), and it is important for public policy to better understand them and to gauge their potential. But above all, these changes lead to a redefinition of traditional stakeholder roles and the emergence of new stakeholders, who must be taken into account in public intervention, whose role in the definition of guidelines and rules, the regulation of relationships between stakeholders, the sharing of risks and the redistribution of gains (or losses) is now prevailing over direct intervention. Designing, implementing and evaluating the success of these policies also calls for the development of new indicators, reflecting stakeholders' various concerns (environment, employment, inequalities, etc.).

Should we therefore believe what we hear, that the environmental transition is happening autonomously, under the combined impetus of technological innovation, citizen mobilisation, local political will and the responsibility or foresight of the private sector? Unquestionably, a large number of multifaceted and often substantial initiatives are emerging in developed and developing countries, in both urban and rural areas. However, these are not yet sufficient to halt biodiversity loss, to improve water and soil quality, or to prevent climate change. Innovative stakeholders are still in the minority, and the changes they advocate are often considered risky by policy makers or financiers, and receive little support or may even be undermined by the explicit or implicit rules of law and economics; they are therefore subject to the burden of proof in decision-making processes. Bringing together all countries within a global governance framework, and setting collective goals and individual targets is therefore essential to creating a common vision, aligning stakeholders' expectations, and establishing practices for the transition in a new normal, where the burden of proof is removed, innovation is valued, and risk is transferred to conventional options. Negotiators are fully aware that even when they aspire to a legally binding agreement, as is the case in the UNFCCC, it will still hold little sway; that numerous bodies outside of their formal reach can take decisions that are critical to the success of the transition; and that cooperation and public policy alignment are better achieved progressively through coalitions than by imposing a universal standard. Yet the signal they send to all of these communities must be strong enough to ensure that in the post-2015 world, the question on everybody's lips is no longer "should we?", but "how shall we?".



Preparations for COP21 and Support for the European 2030 Climate and Energy Strategy

2014 was a year marked by major events on climate change. World leaders met in New York; the European Union adopted new climate and energy targets for 2030; and China and the United States negotiated a historic bilateral agreement. The formal negotiations under the UNFCCC proceeded slowly, however, with a painstaking and minimalist agreement being reached in Lima at the end of 2014. This agreement kept the negotiations towards Paris on track; but augured the difficulties to come.

The highlight of the year was the UN summit on climate change, which was the first time since Copenhagen that world leaders had gathered together to work on this issue. The summit week also brought together more than 300 thousand people in New

"The agreement between China and the US demonstrates the complementarity between bilateral negotiations and continued multilateral negotiations."

York, an indication of the popular attention that the Paris meeting will garner in 2015. At the summit, world leaders discussed their commitment to a positive outcome in Paris, and also launched a number of new cooperative initiatives to tackle climate change. It is clear that continued engagement at the head of state level is important to achieving a successful outcome in Paris, and the turnout in New York in 2014 was a good sign in this regard.

Just after the September summit, European leaders identified the main targets for Europe's climate and energy policy to 2030 (the so-called 2030 Framework),

extending and deepening the 2020 objectives. Europe committed to reducing its emissions by 40% by 2030, a significant acceleration in the pace of emissions cuts in Europe. This package was adopted in a difficult political context, which in itself is testament to the seriousness with which Europe takes climate change (see below). However, the difficulty of the negotiation on the 2030 Framework also augurs the challenges that lie ahead with its implementation, which will be the true measure of Europe's commitment.

While all this had been going on, China and the US had been strengthening their bilateral consultations on climate change. These culminated in the adoption of a ground breaking bilateral agreement in November 2014, in which China and the US both announced their emissions targets for the Paris climate agreement. The US announced that it would reduce its emissions by 26-28% by 2025, and China that it would peak its emissions by 2030 and seek to get 20% of its energy from zero carbon sources by the same date. Both country's targets represent an acceleration from current efforts, but are probably still not sufficient to put them on track with the objective of limiting global warming to 2 degrees C.

Furthermore, China, a major emerging country, signalled that it was ready to take more responsibility for acting, and that all countries should act according to their level of development.



NEW ON THE WEBSITE: ANALYSING CLIMATE NEGOTIATION CHALLENGES ON IDDRI'S BLOG

Although the public is increasingly aware of climate change, understanding of the international negotiations and their challenges remains limited, highlighting the need to open up the language of negotiations. Since its creation, IDDRI has been committed to this issue and, having primarily targeted negotiators and experts, it decided to target the public ahead of COP21 in Paris, December 2015. IDDRI's climate blog (www.blog-iddri.org) was made available online for the Lima conference in December 2014, and provides regular analyses of the key stages and events marking the road to the Paris agreement. Editorials by IDDRI's researchers, columns by guests experts and videos all help to understand and follow the progress of debates at the national, regional and international levels, and provide insights into the challenges – environmental, political and socioeconomic – associated with the negotiations. From equity to adaptation, and from transparency of commitments and policies to financing the low-carbon transition, the main components of the new climate regime currently being defined are analysed in this blog. The “contributions” submitted by countries ahead of COP21 are also regularly examined, particularly in order to inform the debate on the specific changes needed in order to meet international commitments and to limit global warming to +2°C. This blog is a new medium for IDDRI and reflects the Institute's desire to make its research and expertise available to a wider audience.

At the beginning of Lima's climate conference, the signs had been good. Developed countries had been able to reach the goal of capitalizing the Green Climate Fund with 10 billion USD, making it the largest and fastest capitalization of a climate fund in history. The US and China had announced a historic bilateral agreement, including the key elements of their national contributions for Paris. The UNFCCC negotiations themselves proved to be difficult, however. On the positive side, agreement was reached on the guidelines for countries' emissions targets in the 2015 climate agreement, in order to ensure that these are quantified, transparent and credible. Perhaps more important, Lima achieved a breakthrough on the contentious issue of how to differentiate between countries with different development levels in terms of the stringency of the action that they take under the new 2015 agreement. The breakthrough was achieved by copying language from the US-China agreement, stating that the Paris agreement will be based on “common but differentiated responsibilities in light of different national circumstances”. This opens the door for an agreement that moves beyond the static, bifurcated distinction between developed and developing countries, towards a more nuanced and dynamic sharing of responsibilities based on the full spectrum of national circumstances. This also demonstrates the complementarity between bilateral negotiations between major players and continued multilateral negotiations. Overall, however, on other issues, minimum of progress has achieved through a hard slog in Lima, but there is still a long way to the COP21.

For global climate policy 2014 was thus a year of flux, with breakthroughs in some areas and slow progress in others, making it difficult to establish a clear sense of the state of play on climate change. This is probably a (positive) sign of the increasing multifaceted nature of the policy process, which is taking place in an increasing number of places, from the multilateral forum of the UNFCCC, to the highest level bilateral relationship between China and the United States, to the finance sector and its governing institutions, to private sector initiatives, to sectoral institutions such as the Montreal Protocol or the Climate and Clean Air Coalition. More than ever, navigating this landscape requires an understanding of the national and international perspective, as well as multiple policy processes.

COP21 PREPARATION

In 2014 IDDRI continued to strengthen its work on climate and energy, further cementing its place as one of Europe's leading think tanks on these issues. IDDRI's work on the international negotiations culminated in the presentation of the Pathways to Deep Decarbonization report to world leaders at the UN summit. This ground breaking report presents technically feasible pathways to deep decarbonisation for all major emitters, and argues for a new approach to climate policy based on a long-term, cooperative transformation of the global economy, rather than the traditional blame game of international negotiations (see box "Contributing to the global debate on the low-carbon transition with the DDPP").

"An understanding of the national and international perspectives, as well as multiple policy processes, is required."

CONTRIBUTING TO THE GLOBAL DEBATE ON THE LOW-CARBON TRANSITION WITH THE DDPP

The countries of the world have undertaken to limit global warming to +2°C. This requires a profound transformation of our economies. How can this transformation be achieved? This is the question asked by more than 30 research teams from 15 of the world's biggest greenhouse gas-emitting countries, using a new, shared methodology, while taking account of the very different physical, economic and social contexts of their respective countries.

In 2014, after several months of work, the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP) published its preliminary findings, which were presented during the Major Economies Forum (MEF) in July and the United Nations Climate Summit in September. A number of local events were also organised by the research teams associated with the project in order to present and discuss their analysis of decarbonisation pathways in their countries. In the words of Ban Ki-moon, this helped to "show what is possible" at the national level to reconcile greenhouse gas emissions reductions and socio-economic development. At the international level, the concept of long-term pathways emerged in the negotiations, opening the possibility that such pathways may be used to guide short-term action.



IDDRI also won a major EU Commission-funded research project (MILES). This project brings together 18 research teams to investigate the implications of the contributions submitted for the Paris agreement for national trajectories, and in the long-term improve modelling capacity in developing countries. Work under this project will start in 2015.

This paradigm shift was further elaborated in a policy paper published together with China's leading think tank on climate: NCSC, which directly advises the Chinese government. In the vision developed by IDDRI and NCSC, the 2015 agreement should combine long-term emissions targets with a dynamic system of regularly updated short-term 'target packages' proposed by each country. This paper was born of IDDRI's ongoing dialogue with NCSC (see box "IDDRI-NCSC, a strong partnership in the run-up to COP21"), based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the two institutes and signed in the presence of French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius and Chinese Climate Minister XIE Zhenhua in 2013.

In order to support the international negotiations, IDDRI also convened informal dialogues of negotiators. Particular highlights included two dialogue sessions conducted with lead negotiators from Latin America and the Caribbean (see box "Discussions between Latin American negotiators", p.26). Resulting from these discussions, IDDRI published a policy paper outlining how the adaptation framework could be developed in the 2015 agreement. The key ideas in this paper have been taken up by key countries in the negotiations, including in particular a joint submission by the Independent Association of countries from Latin America and the Caribbean, and Mexico, on adaptation.

In October 2014, IDDRI also launched a platform of six leading European think tanks working on the Paris climate negotiation (the European Think Tank Platform - EU TT). For Europe to have weight in these negotiations, it needs to become a more strategic actor. The objective of this platform is collaboration among leading environmental and international relations think tanks on Europe's strategy in the negotiations (see box "EU think tank platform Paris 2015", p.26).



IDDRI-NCSC, A STRONG PARTNERSHIP IN THE RUN-UP TO COP21

In 2013, IDDRI signed a MOU with the leading Chinese think tank on climate, The National Centre for Climate Strategy and International Cooperation (NCSC), based at the planning ministry, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). In 2014, NCSC was one of IDDRI's core partners, conducting two dialogue sessions on the design of the new Paris agreement and publishing a joint paper on the mitigation framework of the new agreement. This paper outlined how a system of national targets could be designed to ensure their flexibility, transparency and transformational potential. This paper was presented to UN negotiators at a joint event organized together with the US think tank Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES) in June 2014, and subsequently in a keynote address to the annual conference on climate change organized by the Chinese Government in Beijing in September 2014. The strong partnership between IDDRI and NCSC has contributed to build up mutual understanding of the role of the EU and China in the run-up to the negotiations in 2015. This partnership has continued and even been strengthened in 2015.

DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN LATIN AMERICAN NEGOTIATORS

The Latin American countries have often been divided in the climate negotiations, especially with the AILAC countries (Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, Peru) pushing for strong climate action from the international community, the ALBA countries (Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Venezuela), which criticise the pressure exerted on the poorest countries, and some of which are also oil exporters, and Brazil, the major regional power, whose challenges are often closer to those of other major emerging countries such as China, India and South Africa. Since the final climate conference before Paris took place in Lima (Peru), with the support of its regional networks, in 2014 and 2015 IDDRI co-organised with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), one of the five UN Regional Commissions, and the United Nations Environment programme (UNEP) Regional Office, a series of discussions between negotiators from the countries of the region. Under the presidency of Peru, Brazil and Chile, the two discussion sessions held in 2014 brought together 50 negotiators from 27 Latin American countries.

IDDRI's role entailed informing discussions between negotiators, both using its own research and through the development of partnerships with think tanks in the region. The fruitful exchanges that took place during these discussions resulted in the publication of a series of five papers written by IDDRI and Latin American think tanks (CATIE in Costa Rica, Fundação Getulio Vargas in Brazil, Libélula in Peru, Fundación Torcuato Di Tella in Argentina) on a range of subjects, including adaptation, development, agriculture, the productive sector and finance.

These discussions were useful in helping to develop common positions between negotiators from the region, especially in terms of adaptation. Some of the ideas taken from IDDRI's publication on a global adaptation goal were, for example, proposed in a joint AILAC- Mexico submission to the UNFCCC.

EU THINK TANK PLATFORM PARIS 2015

Composed of six geographically diverse and representative European think tanks – IDDRI, the Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS), Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G), the Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM), the Institute for European Studies, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), and the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) – the EU Think Tank Platform Paris 2015 (TT2015) was launched in October 2014 at a public event in Brussels during which each think tank presented a position paper on why the COP21 is important to the European Union (EU). A first objective of the platform is to deepen the debate on the climate policy strategy of the EU and help EU negotiators play their part with confidence to ensure success in the Paris agreement, by proposing original analysis, and the space for high trust discussions and brainstorming among EU negotiation stakeholders. The platform also aims to help explain to non-EU negotiators, think tanks, and the general public what are the EU's negotiating positions up to COP21, and what the mitigation commitment the EU has advanced to the global community in early 2015 means.

SUPPORT OF THE 2030 EUROPEAN CLIMATE AND ENERGY STRATEGY

2014 was a year of 'energy' for the EU. Instability in the Ukraine thrust the issue of energy security in the forefront of the EU policy debate. In the context of economic crisis, political attention and business lobbying placed attention on the issue of energy prices and its impacts on industrial competitiveness (see box "Unconventional gas: impacts on the US economy and lessons for Europe", p.27). And the need for Europe to deliver an emissions target in time for the Paris negotiations meant that climate change was again centre stage.

This debate came to a culmination in the adoption of the main policy objectives for energy and climate change to 2030 (the so-called 2030 Framework), as noted above.

IDDRI had contributed to this policy process by convening high level policy advisors from key Member States in an informal dialogue, which considered how agreement could be found on Europe's climate and energy targets. IDDRI fed into this dialogue with a number of background papers, which were subsequently published as IDDRI policy briefs.



In the end, the 2030 Framework placed emphasis on national implementation of European energy and climate goals. This does raise questions, however, of how Europe can still ensure that these goals are achieved. Implementation will be litmus test.

IDDDRI was able to contribute several important publications to the design of the EU 2030 Framework, which were reflected in the 2030 Framework. Highlights included an innovative study with five European think tanks on the issue of energy security and European climate policy, which helped to demonstrate the link between the climate and energy security elements of the 2030 Framework. This came in the context of ongoing instability in the Ukraine, an important transit corridor for Russian gas to Europe. IDDDRI's study, to which two leading think tanks from Poland and Hungary also contributed, quantified the benefits of a portfolio strategy combining reinforced infrastructure with energy efficiency and renewable energy supplies. Venturing into a new domain (European gas markets), this study was an example of IDDDRI's capacity to invest new topics and find new partners. IDDDRI also launched a new program of work on

the European electricity sector, which has been the object of much contentious political debate. The decline in power demand from the economic downturn, the growth of renewables, and the shift from gas back to coal as a result of low carbon and coal prices led many to argue that European electricity market policy was in need of an overhaul. Electricity utilities in particular were vocal in their calls for the cancelation of renewables support scheme, arguing that these distorted the electricity market. An IDDDRI study investigated the question of what was behind the changes taking place in the European electricity market, and what needed to be done in order to ensure decarbonisation and secure supply.

Subsequent to this study, IDDDRI joined Agora Energiewende, a leading German think tank, in a multiyear project to research how electricity markets can be better integrated between France and Germany, and other neighbours, in order to support Europe's energy transition. This partnership positions IDDDRI to play an important role in the debate on electricity market integration, which is a key pillar of the new Commission's policy platform.

UNCONVENTIONAL GAS: IMPACTS ON THE US ECONOMY AND LESSONS FOR EUROPE

While in Europe discussions on energy security are gathering momentum, the American Energy Information Agency (EIA) is predicting that, thanks to the production of unconventional gas, the United States could become a net gas exporter by 2020. Gas and electricity prices have fallen in America, and European industries are beginning to speak out about their loss of competitiveness in relation to their American counterparts. Discussions on unconventional gas have thus progressively gained importance in Brussels. In order to objectivise this debate, IDDDRI is the first institute to have quantified the impact of unconventional gas on the US economy, through a study published in February 2014. This study shows in particular that shale gas cannot explain the economic recovery in the United States. In the short term, few sectors will really benefit from it (1.2% of GDP), and in the long term, the reduction in oil imports and lower gas prices will have a limited impact on the economy (a one-off increase in GDP of around 0.84%). As for Europe, shale gas fracking will not fundamentally change its energy paradigm and should not obscure the need for a comprehensive energy efficiency policy, a stronger common market for energy, and the development of low-carbon domestic energy sources. The study was officially presented during an event at the European Parliament and received extensive press coverage in France and the rest of Europe. The authors were subsequently heard at the French National Assembly. Beyond European borders, the study informed an economic analysis produced by the US Congressional Budget Office for the US Congress.

Financing and Innovation Challenges in the Post-2015 Agenda

IDDRI's governance programme is structured around two focal areas. The first concerns competitiveness, employment and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions associated with international trade in low-carbon technologies. The second deals with reforms of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda.

In 2014, these two focal areas were put in the spotlight by the prospect of 2015 and the three important events that will mark the year: the conference on financing for development in Addis Ababa; the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals by the UN General Assembly; and COP21 in Paris.

As regards the green race, the programme concentrated on gaining a deeper understanding of changes underway in renewable energy sector value chains under the effect of European and Chinese trade and energy policies. Where the post-2015 agenda is concerned, research returned to the field of financing for development and the role given to official development assistance (ODA) in particular. Through consultations and workshops, this research also extended IDDRI networks and increased its capacity to monitor and influence the processes converging in 2015 towards Addis Ababa, New York and Paris.

"The requirements are 20 times higher than the official development assistance. What new role can ODA play?"

THE POST-2015 (SUSTAINABLE) DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

The focus in 2014 was on knowledge sharing about the challenges and policy options of the post-2015 agenda, and the year was marked by the presentation of two major reports to the Secretary-General of the United Nations: the first report, on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), was submitted by an Open Working Group created for this purpose; and the second report on financing for development was placed under the responsibility of an Intergovernmental Committee of Experts. A summary of both reports was produced for the inauguration of the actual negotiations, and published in December 2014 by the Secretariat.

The critical pedagogy approach to the SDGs, which began in 2013 and has produced a number of publications, such as "What is the purpose of the Sustainable Development Goals?" (*Working Paper* No 13), continued in 2014 with the publication of the findings of research conducted on the "transformative" nature of the SDGs as proposed by the working group in July ("*Cinq questions et réponses sur les objectifs de développement durable*", *IDDRI Issue Brief* No 1).

The motives and impact of civil society in discussions of the Open Working Group tasked with preparing the SDGs have been the subject of specific research. Interviews conducted with negotiators and the observation of negotiating sessions have enabled us to evaluate the expected outcomes of the consultation processes and to make a preliminary assessment of their impact. The initial findings of this research were presented during the annual conferences of the Earth System Governance network of think tanks and researchers in Norwich and the European Consortium for Political Research in Glasgow, both of which tackled the issue of accountability in the Anthropocene. Research by the Earth System Governance network,

with which IDDRI's Governance programme is associated, will culminate with the publication of a report on the implementation of the SDGs. This report was prepared over the course of several meetings, one of which was held in New York in close cooperation with the co-chair of the Open Working Group, Csaba Kőrösi.

This bilateral meeting with the co-chair of the group was also the opportunity to test a number of key ideas structuring the 2015 edition of *A Planet for Life*. Prepared in 2014, this publication includes contributions from authors from every continent on the conditions for changing our development paths according to the ambitious perspective established by the SDGs (see box “*A Planet for Life* and changing development paths”, below). The book places a strong emphasis on national experiences, as well as on the governance reforms required if development paths are to be directed towards greater sustainability. The crosscutting issue of financing for (sustainable) development is given particular attention, in line with the growing importance of this subject as the Addis Ababa, New York and Paris deadlines draw closer.

A PLANET FOR LIFE AND CHANGING DEVELOPMENT PATHS

The draft intergovernmental agreement on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) sets out a series of 17 overall goals accompanied by 169 targets for 2030. Csaba Kőrösi, co-chair of the Open Working Group that prepared the list of SDGs, stresses that “the transformation potential of the SDG package is so great that many of the countries involved in the negotiations may not even fully comprehend the possible magnitude, which may be similar to that of the industrial or digital revolutions”.

The 2015 edition of *A Planet for Life* tells the story of this transformation. This book, published by AFD, IDDRI and TERI, shows how governments, local authorities and companies in different parts of the world translate broad principles and goals into action: in China, with the ecological civilisation project; in South Korea, with green growth; in Brazil, which is faced with deforestation and income inequalities; and in India and Russia, with the challenge of transforming their energy mix. The book provides a clear, documented, first-hand analysis of the political economy of change in many parts of the world. *A Planet for Life* 2015 marks not only the conclusion of an editorial project, but also the launch of a research project on development path changes.



ANTICIPATING THE ROLE OF ODA IN FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will considerably alter the international aid agenda. A greater number of subjects are addressed than at the time when the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were set. The goals are more ambitious - for example ending poverty and hunger by 2030 - and are intended to be universal. Deepening and broadening the development agenda also raises specific questions about implementation, and particularly about financing.

The order of magnitude of annual requirements assessed by different estimations and compiled in a UN report is at the very least 20 times higher than current ODA amounts. This means between 135 and 195 billion dollars annually to end extreme poverty, 5 to 7 trillion dollars for infrastructure investment, in addition to 2.5 to 3.5 trillion dollars for the development of small and medium enterprises, not to mention requirements for adaptation to climate change or improving health throughout life. Where can all this money be found? The paradox is that there is no lack of money. The world has never been so wealthy. World GDP in purchasing power parity totals around 90 trillion dollars, or more than 10 000 dollars per capita: this “global product” is very poorly distributed, with the richest 1% holding some 20% of it. Global savings amount to 20 trillion dollars, and financial assets to 200 trillion dollars. The mobilisation of global savings has become a challenge for international cooperation. What role, whether current or new, can ODA play?



This question occupies a specific work programme at IDDRI, designed to inform the 2015 negotiations - and beyond that, to contribute to the implementation of any financing decisions or options adopted. In 2014, this work was supported by consultations with ODA stakeholders in France, and the drafting of concept notes and policy briefs further to discussion and exchange workshops organised specifically on the reform of French ODA (see box “The challenges of the “post-2015 period” for French official development assistance”).

Official development assistance (ODA) is the subject of recurrent criticism: it is condemned for being ineffective, or even counterproductive and excessively bureaucratic, and is doomed in the long run by competition from more flexible, effective mechanisms found in philanthrocapitalism, according to some authors. Its death and rebirth have been announced on several occasions. The recurrence of this criticism suggests that ODA is difficult to reform, which in view of the scale of global challenges and the rapid pace of their change, means it is likely to become increasingly marginalised in all cooperation mechanisms.

This rapid analysis clearly does not do justice to counter-arguments, which, sometimes even among the harshest critics of ODA, now accept that it has certain virtues and is urgently required. The four workshops organised on ODA reform highlighted the strengths and weaknesses of (French) ODA and suggested options for improving its performances in a radically changing international context. The briefs produced further to these workshops were widely disseminated among stakeholders in the French and European financing for development system.

THE CHALLENGES OF THE “POST-2015 PERIOD” FOR FRENCH OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The project “French official development assistance and the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda: research and action priorities”, launched in late 2013, involved French ODA stakeholders in four workshops held under the Chatham House Rule. The first focused on the issues and challenges of the post-2015 period. This was followed in 2014 by two thematic workshops addressing agricultural and health issues, while the final workshop dealt with financing for development. The project enabled IDDRI to return to a fundamental instrument of the development agenda - official development assistance - and to give its key stakeholders the opportunity to clarify its perspectives just a few months ahead of the International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD3) in Addis Ababa. Special attention was given to opportunities provided by finance that combines loans and grants (blending) in a context of budget restrictions limiting expenditure in the form of subsidies. Four policy briefs were disseminated within IDDRI’s French and European networks over the course of the project. The next stage, accompanied by in-depth studies, will address several innovative mechanisms for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Planned for the 2015-2016 period, it has received renewed support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

VALUE ADDED, DECARBONISATION, EMPLOYMENT: THE MANY GOALS OF THE “GREEN RACE”

Since the 2008-2010 financial crisis and the recovery plans implemented by emerging and OECD countries, the green race has taken on special importance in the political discourse. Alternately presented as an opportunity and a threat, it establishes innovation, and particularly technological innovation, as a key element, capable of giving companies or countries that join it a decisive edge. The development of these technologies is now a planned strategy in China, which has made it a vital component of its economic power. In the specific context of debt and low growth in the European economies, IDDRI launched a work programme on the economic foundations of the green race, its public policy content, its expected outcomes in terms of growth and employment, and its implications for the distribution of value added between sectors and within globalised industries.

“Green technologies” refer to technologies used in the production of goods and services designed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These technologies are at the heart of the production and consumption of renewable energy (solar, wind, hydraulic, geothermal, tidal, biofuels); they are also found in “smart grids”, electricity storage, “advanced” transportation (i.e. producing no GHG emissions), carbon capture and storage and energy efficiency in the broad sense (particularly building insulation). As a rhetorical element of the recovery plans put in place following the 2009 economic and financial crisis, green technologies are the subject of skillful political marketing and fierce economic competition between OECD countries and emerging countries, as seen by the growing number of trade wars and disputes at the World Trade Organization over this issue – some of the most recent include the US complaint about Chinese wind power subsidies and Japan’s complaint about Canada’s renewable energy feed-in tariffs. Green technologies are the focus of a race between G20 powers, led by the United States, Canada, Japan, the European Union and China, foretelling the economic and trade wars to come.

Our work is structured around two major questions. The first relates to the opportunities and constraints of WTO trade regulations for the production and deployment of green technologies by different countries: if reducing greenhouse gas emissions is equivalent to providing a public good, are the public policies designed from this perspective compatible with WTO rules? Are reforms needed in order to better align private trade interests, political interests – through job creation – and collective mitigation interests? Examining the dispute between the European Union and China over trade in photovoltaic panels has enabled us to produce a preliminary set of answers, in the form of an article accepted by Climate Policy and a chapter of a study financed by the Conseil Supérieur de la Formation et de la Recherche Stratégique (CSFRS): “Green technologies, a new instrument of power”.

This study on the instruments of power also gives us the opportunity to address the second key question structuring the “green race” component of the Governance programme: that of the distribution of value in a low-carbon economy. How has a country been able to progress in five years from the sale of low-cost textiles and electronics to that of

“The green race has taken on special importance in the political discourse.”

high-tech solar panels and wind turbines? This raises three broader questions, which the CSFRS study will attempt to answer. In a globalised economy that places great emphasis on economic power, what role can “green” industries in France and Europe play in its trade and industrial policy? What are the risks inherent in the rise of emerging powers in sectors and activities that were previously the realm of European powers? Finally, what are the possible alternative strategies to business-as-usual, and what are their new risks and impacts? Interviews were conducted in 2014 with key wind and solar power stakeholders in order to answer these questions. These will be continued in the first half of 2015, before the conclusions of the study are presented.



Economic and Legal Instruments for Biodiversity Management, the Search for the “Reality Principle”

Under what conditions can offsetting, payments for ecosystem services and benefit sharing provide practical, effective ways of reducing biodiversity loss? This was the theme running through IDDRI's biodiversity activities in 2014, both in France and abroad.

Nature policies do not escape the consequences of the global context of crisis, continued trade globalisation and economic competition. Moreover, where biodiversity is concerned, 2014 was marked by two structuring international processes: the 12th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP12, South Korea), and the World Parks Congress (WPC), organised by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in Australia. The combination of this context and these two international events steered discussions and negotiations towards issues of innovation and national policy financing, as well as the joint protection of biodiversity and of traditional knowledge and communities. Furthermore, the well-established dominance of the “ecosystem services” approach, which supposes the “integration” of biodiversity conservation across all sectoral policies, has led to a far-reaching examination of the overall effectiveness of the protected areas model in halting biodiversity loss.

“The well-established dominance of the ‘ecosystem services’ approach has been carefully examined.”

In France, these questions were translated into the preparation of the biodiversity bill, which was the subject of preparatory consultations and research throughout the year. In particular, the bill provides for public action structured around a new programming and operational authority, and a partially reorganised financing system. It also provides for more widespread use of financial instruments often described as “innovative”, such as environmental obligations and conservation easements. In addition, it transposes into French law the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing for biodiversity use.

FURTHER WORK ON THE POTENTIAL OF INSTRUMENTS

IDDRI has been working on these issues for several years, and in 2014 produced some more specific contributions with a view to looking beyond unfounded assertions and fears, and determine the actual potential for biodiversity policies provided by economic and legal solutions:

- Under what conditions can payments for ecosystem services and offsetting measures contribute to halting biodiversity loss and increasing financing for national biodiversity policies? And do they provide conservation stakeholders in protected areas with tools to consolidate their action and its impacts?
- To what extent do measures concerning access and benefit sharing, and more specifically the legal protection of intellectual property rights, represent potential political and economic resources to increase the participation of local populations in the actual implementation of nature policies, and particularly in the management of protected areas? What synergies are emerging between biodiversity conservation and the preservation of traditional knowledge, communities and cultures?



IDDDRI's different interventions in 2014 targeted three types of audience: first, COP12 negotiators, chiefly through a parallel session organised in South Korea and the articles produced on this occasion; second, practitioners in the management of protected areas, especially conservation NGOs, through contributions to the World Parks Congress; and finally, French and international environmental agencies. IDDDRI's publication strategy focused on clarifying decisions regarding the implementation of nature policies through the development of public action instruments (laws and regulations, transfer mechanisms, etc.).

A YEAR FOCUSING ON MESSAGE TRANSMISSION AND DISCUSSION IN FRANCE...

In France, IDDDRI concentrated on organising discussions on the practical potential of "innovative" instruments:

- *"Integration" into sectoral policies (transport...) through compensation mechanisms.* IDDDRI led research assigned to SciencesPo students on the alternatives to current environmental offsetting measures. According to the report presented on 15 May 2014, the goal of "no net loss" now appears to be unrealistic, and based on equivalence criteria that are still questionable. However, offsetting measures are a pragmatic solution to the unavoidable nature of certain development projects, in view of political priorities. These findings were further explored and developed, and resulted in IDDDRI's Newsletter, published in June 2014, as well as in the distribution of a *Working Paper* (No 13/14). Finally, a session of the Sustainable Development and Environmental Economics Seminar was the opportunity for discussions between participants and two French experts on this issue, Fabien Quétier from the Biotope consultancy firm and Harold Levrel from AgroParisTech.

- *The "joint" presentation of biodiversity and traditional knowledge.* IDDDRI provided its expertise during several events held in France concerning the opportunities presented by the transposition into French law of the Nagoya Protocol. Specifically, IDDDRI organised a conference in partnership with the Centre for Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary University of London (United Kingdom), on "New Crossroads for the

Life Sciences? Research & Development Implications of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) in France and the European Union".

- *Innovation and national policy financing.* A conference organised in collaboration with the Fondation Hermès on innovation for biodiversity revealed a series of key messages for the implementation of strategies for action, in particular the eminently "political" nature of innovation, and the need to also take into account its non-technical dimensions (see box "The 2014 IDDDRI-Fondation d'Entreprise Hermès conference: Saving biodiversity: is innovation the cure?").

... AND IN THE REST OF THE WORLD

IDDDRI's involvement has been particularly strong in the drafting of international agreements and policy frameworks. In particular, as the coordinator of The INVALUABLE research program IDDDRI organised a number of international events, especially in preparation for the CBD COP12 (see box "Result of the INVALUABLE project: market-based instruments for biodiversity conservation", p.34).

THE 2014 IDDDRI-FONDATION D'ENTREPRISE HERMÈS CONFERENCE: "SAVING BIODIVERSITY: IS INNOVATION THE CURE?"

Co-organised with the Bibliothèque Nationale de France on 13 June 2014, this conference examined the contributions and risks associated with innovations as instruments to limit the adverse effects of human activities on biodiversity. The conference was attended by more than 150 participants from different backgrounds (research, ministries, private sector, associations) and 17 international speakers (US, Switzerland and Belgium, among others). The participants agreed on the importance of integrating innovation for biodiversity into sectoral policies. It also emerged that the innovations required for biodiversity conservation are not just technological, but organisational and socio-economic. Moreover, access to and sharing of innovation must be equitable, and should enable North-South transfers, especially in the agricultural sector. Finally, the precautionary principle must be seen as a fundamental incentive for research and innovation, rather than as a source of legal obstacles to innovation for biodiversity.

• *Integration through economic incentives.* The general framework for national biodiversity policies is currently structured by the list of "Aichi Targets", a set of 20 (non-binding) outcome objectives adopted by the countries party to the CBD. IDDRI's research primarily informed action to meet Target 3, which advocates the creation of positive (economic) incentives for biodiversity conservation: payments, subsidies and fiscal transfers, among others. IDDRI's contributions to the INVALUABLE project focused on the ways in which these incentives can produce real behaviour change among key economic stakeholders for biodiversity (consumers, foresters, farmers, etc.), and also on the sectoral economic determinants that explain a large part of biodiversity loss (the "drivers"). IDDRI was also called upon to contribute to discussions on the relevance, opportunity and political consequences of the adoption of "innovative" economic instruments, in other words those that make greater use of private financing and contractual agreements, as opposed to public financing associated with regulation. This work was utilised during the "Quito Dialogue", where a group of Latin American countries (the Bolivarian Alliance) was in conflict with the developed countries on these issues, and during tense discussions on financing for biodiversity policies in developing countries by developed countries. In this context, the findings produced by IDDRI were based on an institutional and economic analysis of specific cases, and revealed the sometimes distorted nature of disputes, which often focus on theoretical promises and threats rather than on the reality of implementing nature policies. In these fields, IDDRI helped to draft and review several reports on biodiversity and development, including one by the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), "Legal preparedness for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets - Scoping paper on the legal aspects of implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 3: Economic incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use", and those by the OECD on biodiversity and development¹ and on desertification.²

Similarly, at the international level, IDDRI's findings demonstrated the need to better integrate biodiversity negotiations and commitments into national sectoral policies (for example urban, agricultural and transport policies; a process known as "mainstreaming"). IDDRI contributed to initiatives aimed at including this issue in negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

RESULT OF THE INVALUABLE PROJECT: MARKET-BASED INSTRUMENTS FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

The INVALUABLE project, financed by the European Union and coordinated by IDDRI since January 2012, analyses market-based instruments for biodiversity conservation (payments for environmental services - PES - and biodiversity offsetting). Its goal is to produce key messages aimed at public policy makers, practitioners and civil society.

The findings of the project were presented during a special session of the biennial conference of the International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE). The environmental and socio-economic impacts of these instruments were discussed with the leading researchers in this field.

Finally, an important side event was organised within the framework of the project during COP12, in order to discuss the governance of these instruments, social and environmental safeguards and stakeholder motivations, which must be taken into consideration during the implementation or replication of these instruments.

1. Drutschinin, A. *et al.* (2015), "Biodiversity and Development Co-operation", OECD Development Co-operation Working Papers, No. 21, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5js1sqkvtvs0v-en>

2 UN desertification convention: Climate change and desertification: Anticipating, assessing & adapting to future change in drylands. Impulse Report for the 3rd UNCCD Scientific Conference, 9-12 March 2015, Cancun, Mexico.



- *Preparing, analysing and participating in COP12.* In *Issue Brief No 4* published in October 2014, IDDRI proposed an analysis of the issues at stake in this conference. The institute organised a side event at the conference based on the mid-term results of the INVALUABLE project, focusing on the means of implementing Aichi Target 3 for biodiversity (Horizon 2020). This event was an opportunity for discussions between researchers, NGOs, administrative officials and policy makers. During COP12 negotiations, IDDRI's biodiversity governance activities were also instrumental in achieving consensus on sensitive decisions including on cooperation, stakeholders and private sector engagement, and on indigenous issues. In particular, Claudio Chiarolla acted as senior advisor and negotiator for the Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union at CBD COP 12 and related meetings. Finally, IDDRI's Newsletter presented the (mixed) results of this COP.

- *What synergies exist between biodiversity and traditional knowledge?* Research conducted in 2013 was further explored and developed in 2014, leading in particular to a scientific publication in *Environmental Policy and Law* (vol. 3, 2014). In collaboration with the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) and the Australian Centre for Intellectual Property in Agriculture (ACIPA), IDDRI organised the *Geneva Dialogues on Traditional Knowledge* on 21 March in Geneva. This session was devoted to international instruments for the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, three key concepts in discussions on the synergies existing between biodiversity and indigenous peoples. The findings were then presented during a side event organised with the World Intellectual Property Organization on 27 March in Geneva. Furthermore, at the invitation of the German Cooperation, IDDRI led an assignment in Morocco to provide the country with technical assistance in its efforts to develop a national

legal framework for access and benefit sharing, a process whose conclusion is now within reach.

- *Economic instruments, traditional knowledge, access and benefit sharing: what resources are available to protected areas policies?* The World Parks Congress ("Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions", Sydney, November 2014), an event organised every 10 years by IUCN and bringing together the whole conservation policy community, prompted IDDRI to organise a policy dialogue on "Traditional management systems in achieving national and international policy goals" (see box "Contribution to the World Parks Congress"). At the invitation of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IUCN, IDDRI also presented guidelines for financing protected areas during a side event on this issue.

These findings and messages were given considerable coverage by the French press (*Le Journal de l'Environnement*, AFP, *L'Humanité*, UP Magazine, etc.).

As a result of this activity, IDDRI is now being invited to take part in preparations for COP13, which will be held in December 2016 in Mexico.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD PARKS CONGRESS

During the "IUCN World Parks Congress 2014: Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions", in November 2014 in Sydney, IDDRI organized a "Policy Dialogue" on the role of traditional management systems in achieving national and international policy goals and targets, in collaboration with IIED.

The policy dialogue considered the contribution of traditional resource management systems to biocultural heritage and biodiversity conservation, and their potential synergies with, and limitations in the face of other approaches to meet national and international goals and targets in the areas of climate, biodiversity and development policy.



Ocean Sustainability: a New Form of Governance?

Faced with the multiplication and diversification of human activities in oceans and coastal zones, how can we ensure the protection of marine and coastal environments, the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable and equitable management of resources? The Oceans and Coastal Zones Programme strives to identify and promote strategies to address these challenges.

HIGH SEAS GOVERNANCE

The discussions launched in 2006¹ at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on the governance of areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) - the high seas and seabed beyond the continental shelf - continued in 2014, with a new meeting of the UN working group in June. This meeting, in which IDDRI took part, ended with a feeling of déjà vu, since there was still no consensus on the decision to open negotiations for a new international agreement. The protection of ABNJ can no longer wait, and 2014

“IDDRI has embarked upon new activities aimed at better understanding the complex relationships between ocean and climate.”

also saw the launch of a project on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of seamount and hydrothermal vent ecosystems of the south-west Indian Ocean in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Financed by the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) and associating IUCN International, the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN) and the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), this project combines life sciences and social sciences and is based on the premise that alongside international discussions on the future of ABNJ, strategies for managing these areas must be immediately implemented in the different marine regions. In this context, over the next three years

1. Date of the first meeting of 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.

IDDRI will be responsible for mobilising stakeholders in the western Indian Ocean and for providing them with proposals on the development of such strategies.

REGULATING OFFSHORE ACTIVITIES

The year 2014 was also marked by the conclusion of two IDDRI projects on the regulation of offshore oil and gas activities. The first project, launched after the explosion of the Deepwater Horizon rig in April 2010 off the coast of New Orleans, was aimed at providing a critical analysis of the regulations governing offshore activities and exchanging with stakeholders from the sector about the possibility of strengthening these regulations. It concluded with the publication of a report, whose recommendations were endorsed and taken on board by the Global Ocean Commission. The second project was aimed at supporting Africa's Atlantic coastal states in their attempts to impose stricter regulations on offshore drilling. In 2013, IDDRI was entrusted with supporting the states of the region in the definition of environmental standards to govern offshore activities. In 2014, IDDRI's work was presented during the 11th Conference of the Parties to the Abidjan Convention. It prompted the states to launch a process to develop a legal instrument aimed at subjecting offshore oil and gas exploration and exploitation to regional regulations. In the coming months, IDDRI will continue to focus on the offshore sector, seeking in particular to identify leverage to reduce its impacts on marine ecosystems.

OCEANS AND CLIMATE

In the run-up to COP21, IDDRI has embarked upon new activities aimed at better understanding the complex relationships between ocean and climate. To do so, IDDRI has set up a multidisciplinary expert panel (biologists, oceanographers, economists, political scientists, etc.) tasked with highlighting the combined impacts of global warming and ocean acidification



on the physical and chemical parameters of the oceans, on marine organisms and ecosystems, and on associated human activities. The group will continue its work in 2015 and its findings will inform discussions ahead of COP21. In 2014, IDDRI also contributed to the creation of the Ocean & Climate Platform, aimed at representing the oceans in discussions on climate change, particularly by raising awareness of the crucial role they play in the climate system.

COASTAL VULNERABILITY

The year 2014 also saw the continuation of research launched within the framework of the *CapAdapt*, *VulneraRe* and *Réomiers* projects on coastal vulnerability to marine weather events, and consequently to climate change. Taking specific examples (Réunion, the Kiribati islands), these projects provide a more in-depth analysis of "trajectories of vulnerability", and highlight the role of certain factors (demographic pressure, patterns of urbanisation, the degradation of natural coastal ecosystems) in the "creation of vulnerability". The findings of these projects led in particular to the publication of a book (*La fabrique des catastrophes « naturelles »*, Editions Le Pommier-Belin) and to the organisation of a conference (see box "A science-stakeholder conference on coastal risks"). They also helped to structure new research around the concept of "impact chains": which direct impacts are generated by a given event (a cyclone, for example), and which domino effects then operate, explaining longer term threats to economic activities and spatial planning? New studies will be conducted in 2015 in the Indian Ocean (Réunion) and the Pacific (French Polynesia) to explore these questions.

OCEANS AND THE POST-2015 AGENDA

Finally IDDRI's Oceans team took part in a number of national and international events, and co-organised an expert workshop on the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, with a special focus on the sustainable development goals (SDGs) currently under discussion (see box "IDDRI's offshore report supported by the Global Ocean Commission"). In 2015, IDDRI will continue its work on the linkages between the oceans and the post-2015 agenda, in particular proposing options for the implementation of the future oceans SDG.

A SCIENCE-STAKEHOLDER CONFERENCE ON COASTAL RISKS

In April 2014, IDDRI and the University of La Rochelle-CNRS LIENSs research laboratory co-organised a conference and debate in La Rochelle entitled "*Réduire les risques littoraux et s'adapter au changement climatique*" (Reducing coastal risks and adapting to climate change), with the aim of comparing different points of view. This event was attended by around 30 speakers (ministries, public authorities, academics, insurers, associations and private stakeholders) and more than 180 participants. During the plenary sessions, the latest scientific knowledge was presented and compared to the perspectives and experiences of different stakeholders. Each session was organised around a key message: Extreme events have always existed and their intensity could increase in the coming decades; Human vulnerability has considerably increased in recent decades and could continue to grow; Urgent action is needed, and reducing current natural hazards is a decisive step towards adaptation to climate change. Next, round tables were held in order to debate four key questions echoing the previous messages: What kind of protection can we and do we want to implement? Who is responsible in case of disaster? What kind of observation system is needed, at what cost and for what benefits? Reducing current risks and adapting to climate change: are they part of the same battle? The proceedings of this conference are available on IDDRI's website.

IDDRI'S OFFSHORE REPORT SUPPORTED BY THE GLOBAL OCEAN COMMISSION

Since 2010 and the explosion of the Deepwater Horizon rig off the coast of New Orleans, IDDRI has worked to analyse the regulations - international, regional and national - governing offshore oil and gas activities. This research led to the publication in 2014 of a comprehensive report presenting the shortcomings of the regulatory system and identifying options to consolidate it. In particular, the report advocates the creation of regional legal instruments aimed at increasing the security of installations and the adoption, at the international level, of a convention on liability and compensation for pollution resulting from offshore drilling activities. These proposals were taken up in the report published in March 2014 by the Global Ocean Commission, an organisation co-chaired by José María Figueres (former President of Costa Rica), Trevor Manuel (former South African Finance Minister) and David Miliband (former UK Foreign Secretary).

Towards Sustainable Food Systems: Strengthening the Role of Civil Society

In 2014, the international and European agendas prompted IDDRI to make several proposals in order to enable civil society to play a more significant role in the transition to sustainable food systems.

REMOBILISING NGOs AND THE RESEARCH FOR THE REFORM OF THE CAP

In 2013, the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP, 2014-2020) constituted a massive disappointment for a coalition of civil society organisations (environmental and international development NGOs, farmers' organisations and alternative networks) in favour of an agro-ecological transition. Indeed, although the principle of "greening" direct aid under the first pillar (direct payments to farmers) was maintained, the technical eligibility criteria adopted are far too low to influence trends in the agricultural sector towards greater sustainability in the next six years. Moreover, the numerous announcements made about a "greener" CAP led the public to believe that NGOs had actually been successful.

In this context, which could lead civil society to demobilise or withdraw, IDDRI is striving to foster the active participation of NGOs in the next reform, especially by working with them to prepare a collective contribution to the mid-term review of the CAP, planned for 2017. From this perspective, in 2014 IDDRI organised a workshop bringing together all stakeholders concerned by a radical reform of the CAP. The goal was to define a roadmap for a three-year project aimed at collectively building a scenario for the transition of European agriculture to agro-ecology, with two objectives: providing the European public debate with an explicit, structured scenario of what this path change would actually entail; and organising a platform for strategic discussions between stakeholders involved in this change.

The year 2014 was the opportunity to engage three groups of stakeholders in this project: civil society organisations, which have made this a collective research area for the next few years; a research consortium, involved in the evaluation of a potential agro-ecological scenario based on the best available

knowledge; and finally, philanthropic foundations that have formed alliances to support research, advocacy and specific local initiatives for agro-ecology (the Global Alliance for the Future of Food, European Foundations for Family Farming). The agro-ecological scenario project led by IDDRI could act as an interface between these three groups.

By fostering the contribution of civil society stakeholders to the public debate, this project will help to support agro-ecological options for the forthcoming reform of the CAP - although the sustainable development of the European food system does not depend on this alone. It will also thereby contribute to increasing the legitimacy of this emblematic policy of the European project.

DEFINITION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY DEVELOPMENT GOAL

At the global level, the transition to sustainable food systems guaranteeing food security and nutrition is a key challenge for the future Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Associated with stakeholders such as the Swiss Biovision Foundation, IDDRI has demonstrated that it is scientifically possible and politically acceptable to define an SDG on food



security that is also demanding with regard to the sustainability of food systems. This message has been heard to a certain extent: the report by the Open Working Group on the SDGs does mention the issue of the sustainability of agriculture, but does not position itself at the level of the food system as a whole. Ahead of these negotiations, IDDRI has brought together different communities of think tanks (development, environment) and researchers on the drafting of these SDGs around the following question: how should an SDG be designed and implemented in order to succeed where the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have failed? The two workshops organised on this subject in early 2014 resulted in the publication of two policy briefs highlighting the critical role played by political institutions in the organisation of debates between different interest groups. In view of the inevitable resistance to change that a

transition to sustainable food systems will generate, the possibility for civil society organisations to hold other stakeholders (governmental, private sector) to account in forums specifically set up for this purpose at the national level (food security councils, policy review bodies) or international level (such as the United Nations Committee on World Food Security, see box "Assessing the real significance of the reform of the UN Committee on World Food Security", below) appears crucial. IDDRI supports a common understanding among all stakeholders at the different governance levels of the importance of the role played by civil society in such transitions, and of the need to integrate it into a solid institutional framework.

ASSESSING THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REFORM OF THE UN COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Global governance of world food security is fragmented between different bodies (FAO, WTO, G20, World Bank). As an intergovernmental organisation created in the 1970s and acting as a forum for the examination and monitoring of food security policies, until 2007 the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) remained a purely declaratory platform, with limited capacity for instigating collective learning processes or for holding the different stakeholders accountable for their commitments. Its reform in 2008 gave civil society a new role, thereby improving the accountability of stakeholders and legitimising NGOs in their national context. IDDRI wanted to accompany this promising reform, and therefore joined forces with CIRAD and the Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen to launch a process to evaluate CFS, taking account of all expected outcomes. For this purpose, a workshop brought together international experts in governance and the stakeholders most involved in CFS; its findings were delivered to all government and civil society representatives at CFS in order to influence the terms of reference for this evaluation. Because of its role in this mechanism, IDDRI was recognised by French stakeholders concerned by these issues as one of the key links between NGOs, the government and academic circles, and was made a member of the French interministerial committee on food security.

AID AND FOOD SECURITY: UNDERSTANDING COORDINATION BETWEEN DONORS AND GOVERNMENTS ALSO AS A NEGOTIATION

Although the debate rages on the technical models needed to guarantee food security and sustainability, donors of official development assistance and governments must coordinate themselves according to the Busan principles, but they must also allow themselves scope for experimentation and innovation. Faced with this apparent paradox, within the framework of the European FoodSecure research project, IDDRI demonstrated that despite the Ethiopian government's strong assertion of sovereignty for food security, the coordination process between donors and government is also a negotiation process, enabling innovative ideas to be tested. It is therefore not inconsistent that certain donors, on the recommendation of civil society organisations, make agro-ecology a priority while for most governments, conventional agriculture is the almost exclusive priority. How can the strategic priorities donors set themselves be evaluated? Can they be held accountable for priorities such as agroecology that they will only be able to implement through very narrow or even nonexistent negotiating margins? IDDRI's analysis stresses that they must do what it takes to achieve this, and allows for facilitated discussions between NGOs and donors such as the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) on the accountability mechanisms that can be developed to this effect.

Ecological Transition and Sustainable Cities: Local Level Specificities

Implementing the ecological transition calls for research on the different levels at which it operates. The city level and local level are two key links in this process, due to the governance (integrated, decentralised) and citizen and social participation challenges they pose.

The French national debate on the energy transition (DNTE) underlined the importance of the local territorial level in terms of sustainably changing our patterns of energy consumption and production. But it also revealed the need to better understand what this means in terms of action (the local policies required) and organisation (the type of governance needed for their implementation). The shared understanding of challenges between the urban sphere (developers, planners, etc.) and the energy-environment community (production, network services, energy efficiency, etc.) must also be consolidated.

Based on a number of specific examples, which we describe below, IDDRI's *Club Ville* sought to understand what exactly is meant by articulating the urban fabric and the implementation of the energy transition, each of which has its own policy making processes, challenges and controversies. IDDRI worked with its partners and took part in discussions on each of these issues, going beyond the framework of the Club, through publications and presentations aimed at disseminating the findings of research designed to be directly useful to public and private action.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE OF ENERGY

Using the term governance reflects the context of the implementation of the energy transition and that of the urban fabric: a large number of spheres of negotiation and action on different levels, the interplay between different public and private stakeholders, the organisation of consultation and participation processes, and the management of interlocking energy systems. What role can the different local authority levels play? What are the key challenges of this distribution of roles between state and authorities? What role should territorial planning play in this context and what can be learnt from urban planning for its implementation? IDDRI has attempted to answer these questions in order to shed light on a highly disparate and therefore somewhat fruitless debate on this issue.

URBAN STRUCTURES AND ENERGY

The energy transition questions and affects the way in which cities are managed and developed as well as the forms their development takes. The linkage between urban structures and energy consumption is the subject of an important debate both in the scientific literature and within the framework of public policy implementation. Complexity and methodological imprecision, stereotypes, impacts in terms of the representation of urban and peri-urban areas: IDDRI has conducted research to clarify this subject in order to identify its key lessons.

ENERGY VULNERABILITY AND MOBILITY

In urban areas shaped by decades of mobility development, the status of this mobility has shifted from a freedom won to a necessity. As noted by J-P. Orfeuil, mobility is becoming a social issue, which is critical to providing cities and their populations with



the inclusive pillar of sustainable urban development. In the approach we adopted, the field of mobility served as a basis for exploring fuel poverty - which is more often described in the field of housing - to show that this is becoming a new productive and specific way of questioning and discussing the urban development of a given area.

SUSTAINABLE URBAN PLANNING: PARTICIPATION AND LIFESTYLES

Since the early 2000s, at the local level, the concept of the energy transition has often been embodied in eco-districts projects, designed to demonstrate not only a higher quality of life in dense urban areas, particularly for families, but also energy efficiency based on technological innovation and lifestyle changes at the district level. Our analysis demonstrates the difficulty of combining technological innovation and investment in participation and the co-development of a project with inhabitants, which is nevertheless a condition for the initiation of more sustainable projects. This reflects the need for new practices in urban planning projects and for governance of urban projects by the local authorities.

A MORE INTEGRATED URBAN PRODUCTION

At the level of urban operations, we also sought to understand current shifts in urban production patterns towards more integrated models - whether from upstream to downstream (vertical) or through the association of different forms of knowledge (horizontal) - and their implications for public-private relationships, finance and the integration of energy. It is difficult to assess the environmental impacts of the greater emphasis given to private initiative. Moreover, the local authorities still play an important role in encouraging proactive technological choices. Finally, although the integration of different occupations holds promise for avoiding silos and achieving technological innovation, it remains difficult to implement in the field, particularly for organisational reasons.

CITIES AND ENERGY: WHAT ARE THEIR COMMON CHALLENGES?

On 24 June 2014, a public conference organised by IDDRI, in partnership with the SciencesPo Cycle d'Urbanisme, brought together 200 participants during its plenary sessions and workshops. This event was the opportunity for discussions between city and energy communities based on analyses resulting from our research within the framework of IDDRI's *Club Ville* in 2013-2014.

In a context in which the integration of energy issues in urban projects and regional planning policies is still in its early stages, we sought to develop a common perspective between energy issues and urban issues, to link planning practices and energy transition challenges, and to establish discussions between stakeholders from these different backgrounds. The aim of the conference was therefore to suggest answers to some key questions, concerning the local governance of energy, the role of participation in eco-district projects, the integration of energy in planning projects, the opposition between dense cities and sprawling cities, and finally the way in which energy vulnerability linked to mobility calls into question regional planning.

IMPROVING POLICIES TO TACKLE FUEL POVERTY

Reconciling environmental and energy performances and the social dimension is critical to ensuring a transition is effective and acceptable. Where energy is concerned, policies to tackle fuel poverty have been progressively established to support households that are struggling to meet their energy needs. But how can we ensure these policies are consistent with the rationale underlying the transition?

In order to renew and inform discussions on these issues, the Urban Fabric and New Prosperity programmes have attempted to answer these questions, taking an original approach that seeks to determine whether we have the necessary means, especially in terms of socio-environmental data, to adjust these public policies so that they reflect household realities as closely as possible. An extensive survey was conducted among stakeholders concerned by fuel poverty, enabling us to confirm the relevance of this approach and to analyse the obstacles in terms of data. In December, IDDRI organised a stakeholder workshop bringing together 25 experts and practitioners to discuss the findings of this survey and to prepare a report for 2015. This understanding of the specific, complex implementation of policies to tackle fuel poverty at the different levels was also used to contribute to discussions during the examination of the French energy transition bill, through a column in the newspaper *Le Monde*.

The Emergence of New Development Models

Environmental stress, growing inequalities, demands for better shared governance and major technological changes all mean that the countries of the world and their governments must now reinvent their development models. The goal of the New Prosperity programme is to explain the transitions underway and to open up avenues for policy innovation.

NEW INDICATORS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT MODELS

In 2014, the work carried out by IDDRI the previous year on the macroeconomic implications of the environmental transition and on the prospects for long-term growth in industrialised countries was extended by an analysis of the new indicators of wealth put forward by a number of institutions, researchers and NGOs to supplement macroeconomic indicators, chief of which is GDP (see box "New indicators of wealth: what for?", p.43). It became apparent that the debate on alternative indicators in academic and political circles is suffering from confusion about the role these indicators can play in

collective decision-making and, more generally, that the debate tends to focus on the right indicators to use, rather than on how to use them. Is there a need for an alternative indicator to GDP that includes a number of social and environmental dimensions, or is it preferable to advocate dashboards of around 10 indicators, which distinguish between greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity conservation and economic inequalities, for example? The fact is that while the former are very useful in competing with GDP in its symbolic function, the representation of progress, the latter are just as useful in steering governments' policy strategies, setting objectives and determining the success or failure of those in power. The issue of the use of alternative indicators is therefore key to better structuring the debates surrounding these indicators. It is also crucial to ensuring these indicators will at last move beyond expert debates and begin to be used - as GDP is today - by public policy makers, the media and citizens. The bill passed in France on the use of beyond-GDP indicators in financial law-making processes is a significant development in this respect, to which IDDRI's work has made a considerable contribution.



“The bill passed in France on the use of beyond-GDP indicators is a significant development.”

NEW INDICATORS OF WEALTH: WHAT FOR?

In 2014, IDDRI developed an action research project on new indicators of wealth. Since the debate on indicators generally focuses on the content and form of these indicators, and pays little or no attention to their usage, IDDRI has attempted to gain a better understanding of the role these indicators can play in public policy making. A study was conducted to answer this question by analysing experiences in other countries, in close collaboration with a Member of Parliament responsible for a bill aimed at implementing new indicators in France. Workshops were organised with key stakeholders (government, administrations, OECD, parliament, INSEE, French Statistic Agency) to discuss and disseminate IDDRI's messages. Publications for the general public were also produced. The bill was passed by the National Assembly in early 2015; IDDRI is now part of the working group on the selection of new indicators, organised by the Economic, Social and Environmental Council and the government think tank France Stratégie. IDDRI is also continuing its work on indicators, conducting an analysis at the initiative of the European Commission entitled “Beyond GDP”, in order to better understand the functioning of this process, its scope and its limitations.

THE ROLE OF INNOVATIVE NICHES IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSITION

Since its early days, the New Prosperity programme has focused not only on the major changes underway in our development models, but also on the potential role of social innovations led by citizens, associations and entrepreneurs. Based on the premise that public policy makers and also the media and citizens are expressing growing interest in “innovative niches” such as the sharing economy and renewable energy crowdfunding, but that these mechanisms are still poorly understood, IDDRI has set itself the objective of analysing these innovative economic and organisational models and their potential contribution to the environmental transition, and proposing avenues for public action to support and steer them towards greater sustainability. Thus, in 2014, the “Sharing Economy” project studied the emergence of long-standing practices that have been renewed by online tools such as car-sharing and the sale and rental of goods between individuals (see Box “Is the sharing economy sustainable?”, p.44). The project on renewable energy crowdfunding has clarified this concept and identified obstacles to the development of these citizen initiatives through a comparison between France and Germany (see Box “How to develop citizen projects?”, p.44). Both projects have led IDDRI to work with new stakeholders and to forge links between researchers, public policy makers and entrepreneurs who previously worked independently. Building on these new networks and the legitimacy they provide, IDDRI continues to work on these emerging issues and to explore new areas.

It is important to note that these analyses of certain innovative models are part of a broader examination of the overall role played by such “niches” in the transition of our energy, industrial and agricultural systems, and of their capacity to disrupt and inspire existing “socioeconomic regimes” and to hybridise with them. This crosscutting research at IDDRI, led by the New Prosperity programme, is based on the historical analysis of past transitions in sectors ranging from transport to energy, and will be continued in the future.

ENVIRONMENTAL INEQUALITIES

Finally, in 2014, the New Prosperity programme worked in partnership with the Urban Fabric programme to pursue research conducted at IDDRI on energy insecurity. Recognising the need to better reconcile the environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development, this research will continue with a new focus on environmental inequalities aimed at better understanding the complex interactions between inequalities and insecurity on the one hand, and between environmental policies and environmental degradation on the other, as well as providing public policy recommendations.

IS THE SHARING ECONOMY SUSTAINABLE?

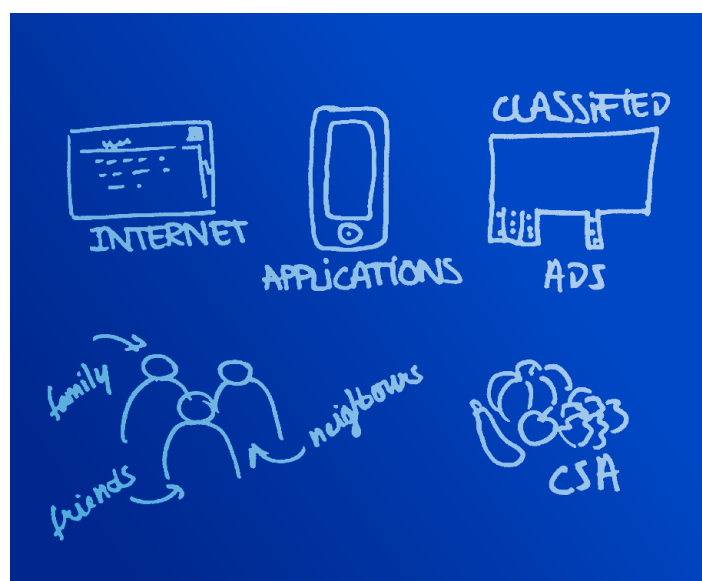
Although policy makers are taking a growing interest in innovations such as the sharing economy, they often lack analyses of the environmental potential of these innovations and of their options for consolidating them, steering them towards greater sustainability and, in a general sense, learning from them. This is why IDDRI published its report entitled “*Économie du partage : opportunités et enjeux pour la transition écologique*” (The sharing economy: opportunities and challenges for the environmental transition”) in summer 2014. This report is the result of research that mobilised entrepreneurs, public policy makers and experts, who met at events organised by IDDRI and have since formed a network of stakeholders. The research stresses the fact that sharing models have considerable environmental potential, but that their real environmental impact is far from clear. It identifies some initial tools for action for public authorities and entrepreneurs in this new economy.

IDDRI’s analysis was disseminated at the French and international levels among entrepreneurs in the sharing economy, the public authorities (governments, the European Economic and Social Committee, etc.), and the general public through the publication of columns, interviews and articles in the big daily newspapers and magazines. A major conference on collaborative practices was also held at Sciences Po. This work continues in 2015, with a research project on collaborative transport and another on the new online platforms for collaborative consumption, involving a number of French academic partners.

HOW TO DEVELOP CITIZEN PROJECTS?

The French national debate on the energy transition in 2013 highlighted the objective of achieving a “transition by all and for all”, in other words increasing local and citizen ownership of this transition. Thanks to the success of German and Danish experiments, participatory and citizen renewable energy projects were rapidly recognised as a potential vehicle for this kind of shared governance. However beyond the preliminary consensus on the relevance of these mechanisms, there were not yet any analyses identifying the obstacles to and tools for their development. This is why, in 2014, IDDRI published its study on *Les Projets citoyens pour la production d’énergie renouvelable : une comparaison France-Allemagne* (Citizen projects for renewable energy production: comparing France and Germany). This study identifies proposals for reforms concerning legal issues, financial mechanisms and the need for government assistance for these innovative models.

Built around numerous exchanges with stakeholders and the creation of a network of experts in France, this research received good media coverage and, through discussions with government ministries and Members of Parliament, served as inspiration for proposals made on participatory projects in the French energy transition bill. Buoyed by this success, IDDRI is stepping up its activities in this area in 2015, through a study on ways in which the authorities and energy sector companies can get involved in these participatory models.





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

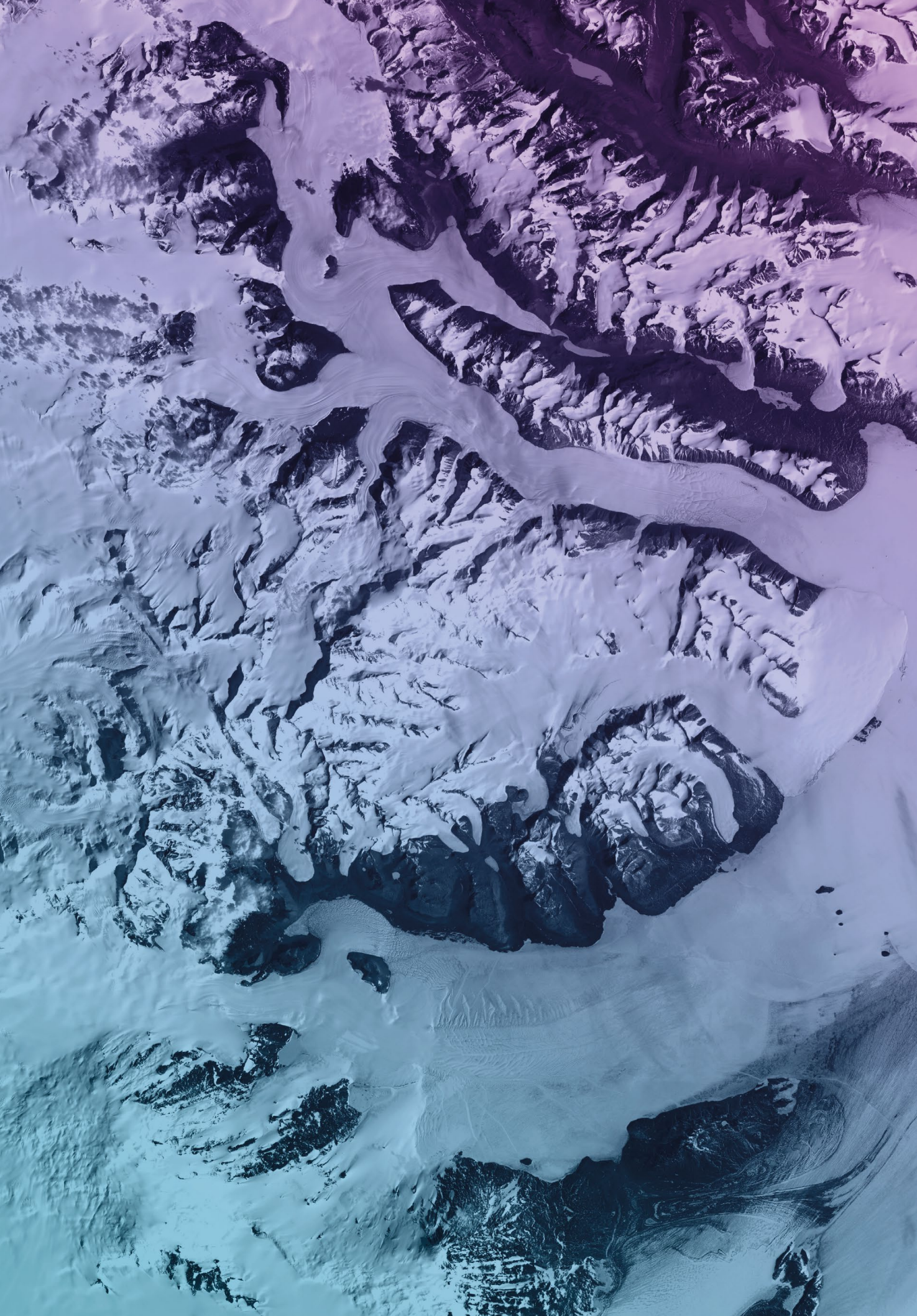
Prepared under the scientific leadership of the French Development Agency (AFD, France), The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI, India), and IDDRI (France), the book is published by TERI Press.

Each year *A Planet for Life* addresses a major, transversal issue of sustainable development, bringing together a great variety of expertise. Contributors include academics from a variety of fields (economists, legal experts, geographers, biologists, physicists, etc.), practitioners, NGOs, from around the world, all under the scientific oversight 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 returns each year to recap the major events that shaped the international agenda in issues of climate change, biodiversity, natural resources, governance, energy and development.

A PLANET FOR LIFE 2015 - BUILDING THE FUTURE WE WANT

The Addis Ababa Conference on Financing for Development in July, the United Nations General Assembly on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September, and the Conference of the Parties on climate change in Paris in December: three exceptional events that make 2015 a pivotal year for development. In the words of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the new agenda will be an “agenda for change”: changing economies, societies and also the way in which policies are negotiated in order to achieve the SDGs currently being drawn up by the United Nations.

The 2015 edition of *A Planet for Life* describes these transformations and proposes a first-hand analysis to understand the changes underway and the challenges posed by sustainable development in a number of key countries: in China, for the advent of the “ecological civilisation”; in Brazil, with its interlinked problems of deforestation and the stagnation of rural income; in India and Russia, which face the challenge of transforming their energy matrix; and so on. In each of these contexts, the implementation of development options is analysed, with the aim of ensuring that financing for development can leverage the transformation of economies and societies.



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