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IDDRI

Annual Report 20-21

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FOREWORD



Anticipating and shaping new normalities

by Sébastien Treyer, executive director

A year of the health crisis has elapsed: every society on the planet has seen fundamental risks challenge many of our certainties. We must now learn to look ahead and build for the future, even though everything seems uncertain and unpredictable. During this year of crisis, significant political decisions have consistently defined a shared direction and helped support the mantra of the UN Secretary General: Build Back Better, which emphasises the need to transform our societies at the same time as they are rebuilt. Several long-term perspectives, which although fragile, seem to be emerging as “new normalities”: carbon neutrality as an inevitable component of the modernization of economies, solidarity between and within countries, and international cooperation on climate and biodiversity, despite geopolitical tensions between major regional blocs.

Think tanks such as IDDRI play a key role in the construction of these new normalities: producing science-based, policy-relevant knowledge that can enable the emergence of innovative strategic agreements between governmental, economic and civil society actors, within a general context where these same actors are also in competition or conflict with each other.

Carbon neutrality seems to be emerging as an inevitable aspect of the innovation and modernization of economies. For example, the European Green Deal promises to use this commitment as a horizon for transforming the continent. However, it is debatable whether this will actually translate into practical action, and whether it will genuinely reshape the whole economy or only specific investment sectors for new growth drivers, in coexistence with other economic sectors that remain unchanged. This ambiguity regarding the status of carbon neutrality commitments means that it is necessary to consolidate their credibility and integrity, i.e., to ensure the coherence of short-term decisions with the necessary profound long-term transformation implied by the zero net greenhouse gas emissions objective. IDDRI has strived to qualify these conditions of integrity, particularly regarding negative emissions or methods of offsetting residual emissions, given the risks they entail for biodiversity and food security. Furthermore, the fundamental driving force that brings credibility to this collective dynamic towards carbon neutrality is global competition:

the Green Deal project is intended to make Europe the first continent to achieve carbon neutrality, which would give it a competitive advantage as a forerunner, and the capacity to define standards based on its own experience. However, this purely competitive impetus cannot succeed without a certain amount of cooperation, even in the area of trade: on both deforestation and the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, IDDRI is committed to showing that trade mechanisms can be designed within a rationale of cooperation and an acceleration of the transformation in both importing and exporting countries.



The many visions, principles and institutions that would enable a future globalized world to be justly governed within planetary limits are far from harmonious. European actors must therefore listen to those from other regions while simultaneously making their proposals.

Solidarity between and within countries has been challenged by the crisis, for example on the issue of access to vaccinations, but it has also increased between EU Member States in the context of supporting national recovery plans. The structural alliances of think tanks in which IDDRI is involved (such as Think Sustainable Europe) are working to enable comparisons between these national plans to consolidate a common European understanding, rooted in the specificities of each national debate, of the effects of this recovery and to prepare the follow-up to this innovative form of solidarity.

Beyond Europe, how can we ensure that sufficient funds are mobilized for the most vulnerable countries (low tax revenues, high debt) which also serve the transformation objective of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development? IDDRI is contributing to collective learning among European actors and those from other continents, which is revealing the importance of deploying, in parallel with financial instruments, the ability to define national visions of transformation, but also of sufficiently opening the democratic space to ensure that everyone's voices can be heard, and that political trade-offs are accountable for their coherence in relation to scientific assessments of transformation needs. The challenges of achieving solidarity in the reconstruction therefore also lead to questions about new horizons in terms of democratic processes and institutions.

The modalities of international cooperation remain critical in this context. The European Union, but also China, is positioning itself to actively participate in the reform of standards and institutions, in other words, of multilateralism as it has been applied in the framework of the "Washington consensus". However, the many visions, principles and institutions that would enable a future globalized world to be justly governed within planetary limits are far from harmonious. European actors must therefore

listen to those from other regions while simultaneously making their proposals: IDDRI and its "Team Europe" think tank partners are helping to organize these essential discussions, particularly between large regional blocs, aiming to renew global governance. The dialogues with Latin America, as witnessed by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) —see below—are an example of this type of intervention.

A guiding principle for IDDRI's new strategic project for 2025 is to support the European transition as a key link in a world undergoing ecological and geopolitical restructuring. It implies strengthening the three forces of convergence that are still too fragile and that have marked the years 2020 and 2021: the ambition of ecological transformation, new forms of solidarity, and new arrangements for international cooperation.



The LAC region: a laboratory of sustainable development implementation

*by Alicia Barcena, Executive Secretary, United Nations
Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean
(ECLAC)*

Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) stands out for its extraordinarily rich but highly threatened biodiversity. It contributes only 9% of global GHG emissions but is highly vulnerable to climate change. The region accounts for nearly a quarter of global environmental conflicts and two thirds of the murders of environmental defenders. LAC countries are among the most active and influential in international biodiversity negotiations, yet, they have limited space for regional debate on best practices, challenges and ambitions.

In 2014-15, leading up to COP21, IDDRI and ECLAC coordinated a network of think tanks and experts to produce papers on climate-related policies in the LAC region, contributing to regional and global discussions. Since 2019, a reinvigorated collaboration held high-level expert dialogues on biodiversity producing a paper, [videos](#) and on-line discussions. Currently, the expert group is working on two papers on central issues of the Global Biodiversity Framework, biodiversity mainstreaming and transformative governance, based on an ECLAC study of best practices in LAC.

The entry into force of the Escazú Agreement in April this year is a decisive step for the region to defend sustainable development and the rights of environmental defenders, however insufficient decarbonization rates will fail to hold temperature increase below 1.5°C.

LAC is the developing region most affected by the pandemic, with only 8.4% of global population, it registers 30% of COVID-19 deaths. The accompanying

economic crisis is severe - regional GDP fell 7.1% in 2020. Extreme poverty reached 12.5% and poverty 33.7% of the population. The region's structural problems, such as slow growth, inequality, informality, the technological gap, social unrest, loss of biodiversity and climate vulnerability deepen these impacts.

We should bridge the short and long term and address the convergence of multiple crises to implement the 2030 Agenda and ensure human well-being. We must understand trade-offs and synergies and address the shared root causes of climate, biodiversity, inequality and health-related crises. We need significant progress at the COP15 of the CBD and the COP26 of the UNFCC this year and achieve synergistic implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.



To implement the 2030 Agenda and ensure human well-being, we must understand trade-offs and synergies and address the shared root causes of climate, biodiversity, inequality and health-related crises.

The economic recovery of the region should prioritize sectors that can align job creation with sustainability and equality and support them with transformative changes in fiscal, investment, industrial, technological, social, and environmental policies in the frame of ECLAC's "Big Push for SusTainability." This includes agroecology, ecosystem restoration, sustainable tourism, non-conventional renewable energy, sustainable mobility and the circular economy.

Social protection measures in 2020 have partially contained the increase in poverty. Multiple crises highlighted the fundamental role of the State but also the importance of engaging all actors and leaving no one behind.

To achieve this we need to strengthen regional integration, reinvigorate multilateralism and cooperation, broaden global and regional environmental agreements, guarantee funds for nature-based solutions, and strengthen spaces such as those promoted by ECLAC and IDDRI, to bring the voice of the region to world.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR



2020 was intended to be a crucial year for multilateral environmental governance (oceans, climate, biodiversity, and even the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development), and for a series of key decisions on the European Green Deal that was proposed by the Commission in 2019. However, the health crisis has caused a radical shake-up: the pandemic has led to the postponement of major international meetings until 2021 (COP 15 on biodiversity, COP 26 on climate), and it has also had an impact on societies (particularly in terms of social ties and solidarity), on economies (with consequences and political responses of an unprecedented nature), on political priorities for the regions and countries affected by this crisis, and the challenges to be met in terms of international cooperation.

Recovery as an opportunity to implement the European Green Deal



After last year's work on the pandemic, zoonoses and the "One Health" concept, IDDRI has this year analysed the conditions for sustainable reconstruction in the [European Union](#), based on the proposed recovery plan presented by the Commission in May 2020, but also in some of its Member States (France, [Spain](#), [Germany](#)), and in emerging and developing countries. The problem of public debt has become acute throughout the world, and significant international solidarity will be required to address the issue.

In France, IDDRI has made proposals calling for public aid from States and the European Union in support of economic recovery [to be accompanied by environmental and social conditionalities](#). Such requirements would enable the acceleration, reinforcement or, for certain sectors, simply the initiation of the ecological or energy transition. These conditionalities must be taken to the European level in the context of the revision of the rules on state aid, which should be completed this year.

In addition to analysing proposals advanced by countries for a more sustainable recovery, IDDRI has started to put

forward tools for understanding what [factors could lead to a successful hydrogen plan](#), the structuring of which is part of the European recovery plan; this work is currently being pursued through a discussion phase and a series of in-depth workshops with stakeholders. In parallel, IDDRI has started work on the implications of [carbon neutrality for the European gas infrastructure](#).



Regarding the agricultural and agri-food sector, IDDRI led and structured a major debate on the socio-economic challenges of the agro-ecological transition in France, aimed at identifying a possible transformation pathway for 2030, as an example of the type of restructuring that could inspire Europe. It presented a decisive change of perspective. Instead of asking what would be economically feasible in the short and medium term, and to what extent this would be sufficient in relation to the environmental and social challenges faced, IDDRI turned the question around: if we want production and consumption to remain within planetary boundaries, while maintaining employment and ensuring a decent income for farmers, what policy changes are necessary?

This important methodological and empirical work, carried out on the French arable and dairy sectors, served as a basis for a series of workshops and public events. The work was made public in the form of a major [study](#), presented in spring 2021 via high-level webinars at the [French](#) and [European](#) levels.

In addition to this work on framing the discussions, IDDRI also took more direct action by providing input for the outline of the European "[Biodiversity](#)" and "[Farm to Fork](#)" strategies, and also supported French parliamentarians in the preparation of the [agricultural component of the recovery plan](#), particularly in relation to the "[protein plan](#)" section, in order to identify and specify the allocation issues for the plan's various budgets and sub-budgets.

Furthermore, IDDRI is initiating a line of work that prefigures part of its 2021-2025 strategic plan, by mapping the political movements in Brussels around protein transition. The main actors involved have been identified and positioned in relation to each other according to their level of influence on the political process in Brussels and their (dis)interest in an ambitious protein transition. This preliminary work should enable us to refine our intervention strategies and strengthen our capacity for policy advice.

Finally, in 2020 IDDRI contributed to the [Ambec Commission's report](#), launched by the French government, on the environmental impact of the draft free trade agreement between the European Union and the Mercosur zone. The options available to decision-makers for rebalancing this agreement were highlighted and adopted by the French authorities and by part of EU DG Trade.

Significant social issues for France



IDDRI also played a role this year in supporting the [work of the Citizens' Climate Convention in France](#), a major democratic innovation that has sparked interest in Europe and the rest of the world, and to which IDDRI has contributed through presentations at events in Spain and Germany.

This invitation to attend and observe this democratic innovation, proposed by the President of the French Republic, came after IDDRI's launch two years ago of an [initiative](#) aiming to bring together political and social sciences for the analysis of lifestyles in transition.

In this same perspective, IDDRI has worked in the modelling field, particularly in relation to climate forecasting. The focus has been to improve the way such forecasts take lifestyles and lifestyle changes into account. This research work led to a [scientific publication](#) in 2020 aimed at

enriching the work of the IPCC. At the same time, through the organization of regular seminars, IDDRI has been working to enhance the capabilities of French climate forecasters to incorporate these lifestyle dimensions.

The second disciplinary field explored in 2020 was political science. The aim was to foster a more detailed understanding of the general political framework, in particular the link between lifestyle changes and freedom, and the issues raised in the context of social distrust. IDDRI has published the progress of its analyses in blog posts and articles in *The Conversation*, which have focused, for example, on deciphering the reading grid of the [link between individual and collective environmental freedoms](#), [ecological and economic inequalities](#), and the [place of teleworking](#) in more sustainable lifestyles. A work programme on the transition of eating habits is now underway.



Réunion de la Convention citoyenne pour le climat, 2019

Analysis and support for 2030 Agenda implementation



Following the Covid-19 crisis, IDDRI has launched a series of dialogues on Recovery and the 2030 Agenda – Building Back Better through the SDGs, in partnership with DIE (German Development Institute), to bridge the gap between the German (2020) and French (2022) EU Presidencies. The aim is to better understand the alignment of recovery plans with the 2030 Agenda from different geographical perspectives (Europe, Africa, Asia, the Americas) and to identify where and how it is necessary to act differently. The aim is to encourage discussion on this issue, among countries, development partners, the EU and Member State officials who guide policymaking on external action and development.

In addition, a focus on public development banks was carried out in 2020. A study entitled "[Scaling up public development banks' transformative alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)" was conducted on the basis of interviews and analyses of around twenty banks. This work assessed the way these institutions – of different sizes and geographies – interpreted and incorporated the 2030 Agenda in their processes and operations. This study was used in preparation for the [Finance in Common](#) summit of public development banks, which was held from 9 to 12 November 2020. The summit was preceded by a scientific symposium, "[The Visible Hand: Development Banks in Transition](#)", during the 14th International Development Research Conference organized by AFD, with the academic support of Peking University's Institute of New Structural Economics (INSE), IDDRI and Ferdi. The report highlights the significant gap between the current practices of banks and their expected alignment with the 2030 Agenda, and also presents the diverse range of innovative practices that they are implementing, and lays the groundwork for collective learning.



Climate: international political momentum finally triggered, but transformations still needed



In terms of international climate governance, the year 2020 ended with renewed hope in the form of new and ambitious climate commitments from China, South Korea and Japan, which were expressed by their leaders even before the US presidential election. The new US administration then signalled its return to the international stage, notably through the appointment of a strong climate team around President Biden, which was able to send out messages as early as the [global summit marking five years of the Paris Agreement](#) in December. Despite the absence of a climate COP, IDDRI was able to benefit, as it does every year on this occasion, from extensive media coverage by producing a [series of analyses and Issue Briefs](#) on the tangible effects of the Paris Agreement. These analyses went beyond the international political dynamic, which was the most anticipated effect, to highlight the ongoing transformations in the various sectors of the real economy.



In addition, in the run-up to the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Paris Agreement in December 2020, IDDRI examined the criteria for a successful COP 26 and future climate COPs, particularly by presenting elements of analysis at the first expert conference on this subject.

As a result of its positioning on climate and biodiversity issues, throughout 2020 IDDRI was able to continue to offer insights and recommendations on the best ways to align climate and biodiversity ambitions to international stakeholder coalitions through processes organized by various sub-national and local actors. These dialogues continued in 2021 and were accompanied by the

publication of a [study](#) explaining why, how and where this alignment can be achieved.

In parallel with its action in negotiation forums, IDDRI continued to expand its Deep Decarbonization Pathways (DDP) network, which aims to develop the capacities of countries to build national decarbonization strategies. Following three years of work in six Latin American Countries, the DDP-LAC project delivered its [conclusions](#) in December, demonstrating the value of decarbonization scenarios to fuel an active national policy debate on the implementation of climate ambition. The year 2020 also saw the consolidation of work on the decarbonization of transport, with the publication of an academic paper on passenger transport and a study on freight transport. The “foresight dialogues” led by IDDRI in collaboration with ADEME continued in 2020, aiming to identify how foresight analysis can best inform decision-making on carbon neutrality.

In 2020, IDDRI developed its work on adaptation by exploring the “[adaptation pathway](#)” approach (particularly in [France](#) and [Spain](#)), which enables the linking of current risk reductions with the anticipation of future climate change impacts. IDDRI also participated in the development of an international initiative on transboundary climate risks and in the work of the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report.

Biodiversity: a crucial element in post-2020 negotiations



Despite the hiatus in international negotiations for a post-2020 framework for global biodiversity protection, the year ended with a major [Biodiversity Summit](#) at the UN General Assembly in September, and the virtual resumption of discussions, working groups and negotiations.

Following an analysis of the texts under negotiation to identify priority elements, IDDRI continued to facilitate and contribute towards multilateral work, in particular to the [report of the United Nations Environment Management Group](#) on the mobilization of the UN system for the

development and implementation of the post-2020 global framework on biodiversity, which is an essential resource for making the ambition for biodiversity a reality in a number of sectors. IDDRI also produced a first analysis of biodiversity policies in China (and of [spatial planning policy](#) in particular), and organized together with Canada a number of online conferences with developing country negotiators ([Africa](#), [South and South-East Asia](#)), as well as two conferences with Chinese experts on climate and biodiversity.



Oceans: stakeholder dialogues at the heart of intervention



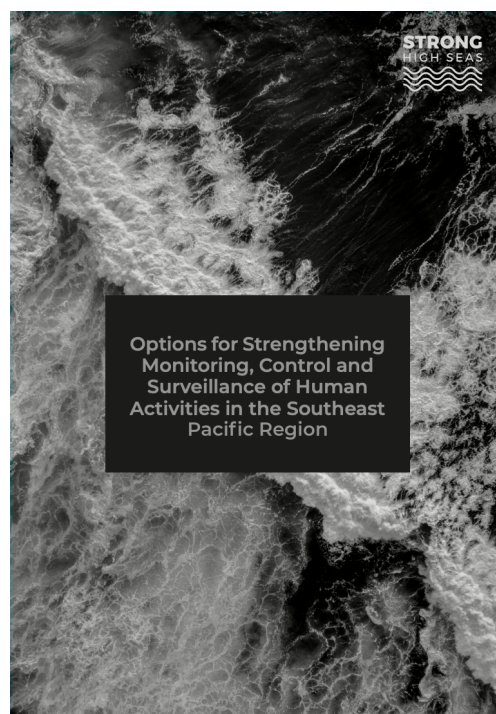
Regarding negotiations on the high seas, IDDRI participated in numerous informal discussions to make progress on the various aspects of the future treaty, particularly regarding marine protected areas, environmental impact studies and institutional arrangements. A special emphasis involving dedicated [publications](#) and [webinars](#) was also placed on issues related to the monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of high seas, an essential condition for the effectiveness of the future agreement. Finally, IDDRI continued its commitment to French stakeholders by organizing three meetings of the French informal working group on high seas.

The acceleration of international discussions on plastic pollution in the ocean has also led IDDRI to contribute to the debate. A report on international regulations and the many civil society initiatives was [published](#) and [presented](#)

during a webinar, in the presence of the Secretary of State to the Minister of Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Brune Poirson, and representatives of international organizations and civil society.

Despite public health restrictions, support for regional marine organizations continued through numerous exchanges on the issues related to monitoring and the fight against illegal fishing in the South-East Pacific, which in November led to a declaration by the Ecuadorian, Colombian, Chilean and Peruvian foreign ministers on strengthening regional collaboration in this area. IDDRI also organized numerous informal discussions on the consequences of the health crisis on regional ocean governance and on the prospects for resilience and recovery.

The year 2020 was also marked by the conclusion of the project on the regulation of offshore oil and gas activities in West Africa, which enabled the establishment of a dialogue between the governments of the region, private companies and civil society and thus defined ways of limiting the damage associated with offshore oil and gas activities.



IDDRI

A STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM



Scientific partners and expertise networks

Historical and founding partnerships

Initiative for Development and Global Governance

Since 2008, IDDRI has been associated with the Foundation for International Development Studies and Research (Ferdì) within the Initiative for Development and Global Governance (IDGM), and operates at the crossroads of the best networks and expertise in development economics and sustainable development. This initiative, which has also involved the Centre d'études et de recherches sur le développement international (Cerdi – University of Clermont-Ferrand) since 2011, was awarded the *Laboratoire d'Excellence* (Laboratory of Excellence) label in 2015 following an international assessment highlighting that the three institutions set the standards in France for their ability to use high quality scientific research as a basis for their contributions to international policy debates.



Strategic partnership with Sciences Po

One of IDDRI's distinctive aspects is based on its strategic partnership with Sciences Po that was established in 2007. IDDRI and Sciences Po share a vision on the relationship between science and policy as a real challenge for analysis and practical action. Both institutions are committed to presenting and implementing the diversity of social science approaches in their research work and activities in the form of research collaborations with the various Sciences Po laboratories. IDDRI also gets involved through courses run by its researchers on international sustainable development issues, including two new courses this year:

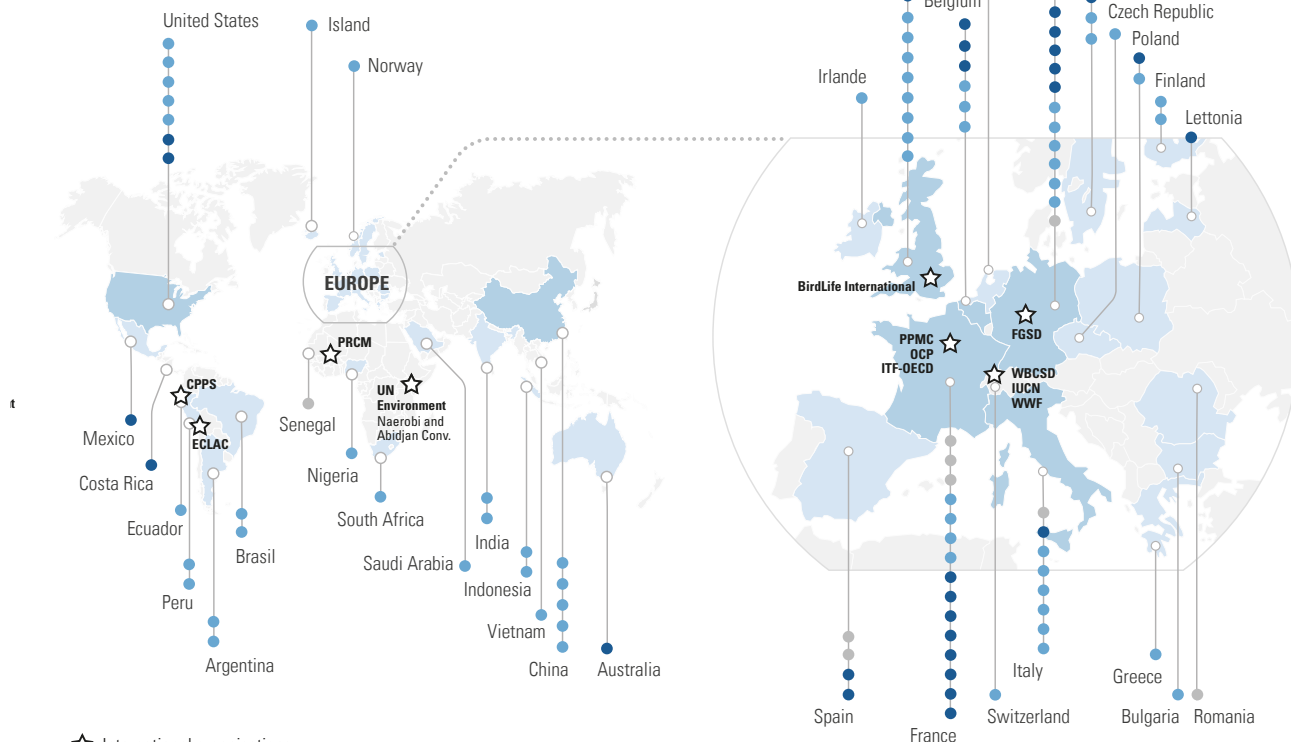
students at the Sciences Po Journalism School were able to benefit from a new *Politiques de la terre* course offered by IDDRI, with the help of scientific experts from its networks, providing students with a grounding in the Anthropocene and the planetary boundaries challenge. In addition, IDDRI was responsible for the scientific coordination of the overhaul of Sciences Po's continuing education offer on sustainable development. The result is a new certification course entitled "[Ecological transition and business transformation](#)".

To mark its 20th anniversary in October 2021, in partnership with the European Chair for Sustainable Development and Climate Transition, hosted at the School of International Affairs and the Sciences Po School of Public Affairs, IDDRI is organizing an international virtual conference on the renewal of multilateralism in a context of sustainable recovery.

SciencesPo

More than 125 scientific partners around the world

● Think Tanks ● Universities ● Others (NGO, engineering office...)



☆ International organisations

CEPAL, Commission économique pour l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes de l'ONU | **CPPS**, Commission Permanente du Pacifique Sud de l'ONU | **FGSD**, Friends of Governance for Sustainable Development, coalition coordonnée par les gouvernements allemand, marocain, nigérian, sud-coréen et roumain | **ITF-OCDE**, Forum international du transport de l'OCDE | **OCP**, Ocean and Climate Platform | **ONU Environnement**, Secrétariat de la Convention d'Abidjan et Secrétariat de la Convention de Nairobi | **PPMC**, Paris Process on Mobility and Climate | **PRCM**, Partenariat régional pour la conservation de la zone côtière et marine (Mauritanie, Cap Vert, Sénégal, Gambie, Guinée Bissau, Guinée, Sierra Leone) | **IUCN**, Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature | **WBCSD**, World Business Council For Sustainable Development | **WWF**, Fonds mondial pour la nature.

[See detailed list of IDDRI's scientific partners](#)

European think tank and stakeholder networks

Europe faces major responsibilities for the implementation of both international sustainable development commitments and critical internal deadlines. European think tanks have formed alliances to participate in key debates on Europe and its global role, working together with EU institutions and Member States.

Europe in transition

IDDRI is part of the Think Sustainable Europe think tank coalition set up by the Brussels think tank IEEP, which also includes the following institutions: the Basque Centre for Climate Change (BC3, Spain), the Ecologic Institute (Germany), the Green Tank (Greece), the European office of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD, Canada), the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI, Sweden) and the TMG Think Tank for Sustainability (TMG, Germany).



European networks for global action

IDDRI is also a member of the European Think Tanks Group (ETTG) alliance which brings together the main European development think tanks (ODI in London, DIE in Bonn, ECDPM in Maastricht and Brussels, IAI in Rome, Real Instituto Elcano in Spain, and IDDRI in Paris), and works in partnership with several major environmental and sustainable development think tanks (IEEP in Brussels, SEI in Stockholm and Tallinn, IASS in Potsdam, Ecologic and Agora Energiewende in Berlin, BC3 in Bilbao, Climate Strategies, E3G and Chatham House in London). In 2021, IDDRI and the German think tank DIE organized a series of high-level dialogues, which brought together a group of government officials, specialized agencies and international organizations, as well as representatives of think tanks

from all regions of the world, on national post-Covid-19 recovery plans and their alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals.



National and global scientific networks

Analysing domestic contexts

Supported by major French research institutes since its foundation (CNRS, INRAE, CIRAD), IDDRI belongs to leading international networks such as the Earth System Governance Project. In addition, IDDRI is proactively building networks with partners in several countries to observe and analyse the transformations of societies in a diverse range of national contexts, and to enable the emergence and consolidation of intervention capacities in the policy debates of these different countries. Examples include the networks established through the [Deep Decarbonization Pathways initiative](#) on the production of decarbonized development trajectories. In 2020, [a new project was launched](#), aimed at strengthening the capacities of emerging economies to equip themselves with tools to help them collectively achieve the Paris Agreement objectives, with a view to the first global stocktake planned in the agreement for 2023.

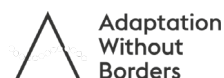


Bilateral dialogues

IDDRI participates in discussions on sustainable development policies between Europe and emerging countries. In particular, IDDRI works with a number of Chinese think tanks: PRCCE on biodiversity negotiations and INSE on development issues. In May 2021, TERI and IDDRI jointly organized an informal high-level forum to discuss [domestic climate change policy issues and international climate diplomacy](#). IDDRI also organizes dialogues [between European and South African economic and political actors](#) focusing on key industrial sectors, such as steel, to support a green recovery in each country. This makes it possible to highlight a form of global governance in which Europe favours cooperative options and not purely competitive rationales or even confrontations.

Thematic multi-stakeholder networks

IDDRI is developing alliances with other stakeholders involved in the debate to strengthen its intervention capacities in multiple fields. For example, in the negotiations of the new post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, which includes marine biodiversity issues, IDDRI works in alliance with: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), French Foundation for Research on Biodiversity (FRB), French Office for Biodiversity (OFB), United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, regional seas conventions (Abidjan, Nairobi, South Pacific), German Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) and the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). On climate change adaptation issues, IDDRI is a founding member of the [Adaptation Without Borders](#) initiative with the European think tanks SEI and ODI.



Financial partners

Core funding partners

IDDDRI's financial model is centrally based on the support of its founding members and long-term partners in the form of core funding and in-kind support.

Financing from founding companies (EDF, Engie, Veolia), research centres (INRAE) and ministries (Higher Education and Research, Foreign Affairs, Environment) is supplemented by in-kind contributions linked to the strategic partnership with Sciences Po and CIRAD, and by the IDGM programme supported by the financial proceeds of a longterm AFD loan. The strengthening of this programme, IDGM+, resulted in the obtention of Labex financing in 2011. At the same time, most of IDDDRI's founding companies have continued to support the institute and have been joined by new partners (BNP Paribas, Danone, GRDF, Renault, Vinci and Suez).

Projects' partners

On this basis, IDDDRI involves a wide range of partners in the financing of its projects. The Institute is thus recognized and supported by many French public bodies along with the European Commission, several international organizations and philanthropic foundations.

Financial partners in 2020

IDGM

Financial products from an AFD (French Development Agency) loan

IDGM + / Labex

Investissements d'avenir

Corporate donations

- BNP Paribas
- EDF
- Engie
- GRDF
- Renault
- Suez
- Veolia
- Vinci
- Danone

French and european public bodies

- European Commission (DG Research - RIPPLES and VALUMICS projects)
- Ministry for Agriculture and Food
- Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
- Ministry for National Education, Higher Education and Research
- Ministry for the Ecological and Solidarity Transition
- Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME)
- French Development Agency (AFD)
- National Research Agency (ANR)
- Deposits and Consignments Fund (CDC)
- Agricultural research and international cooperation organization (CIRAD)
- National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and the Environment (INRAE)
- Expertise France
- French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM)

International bodies

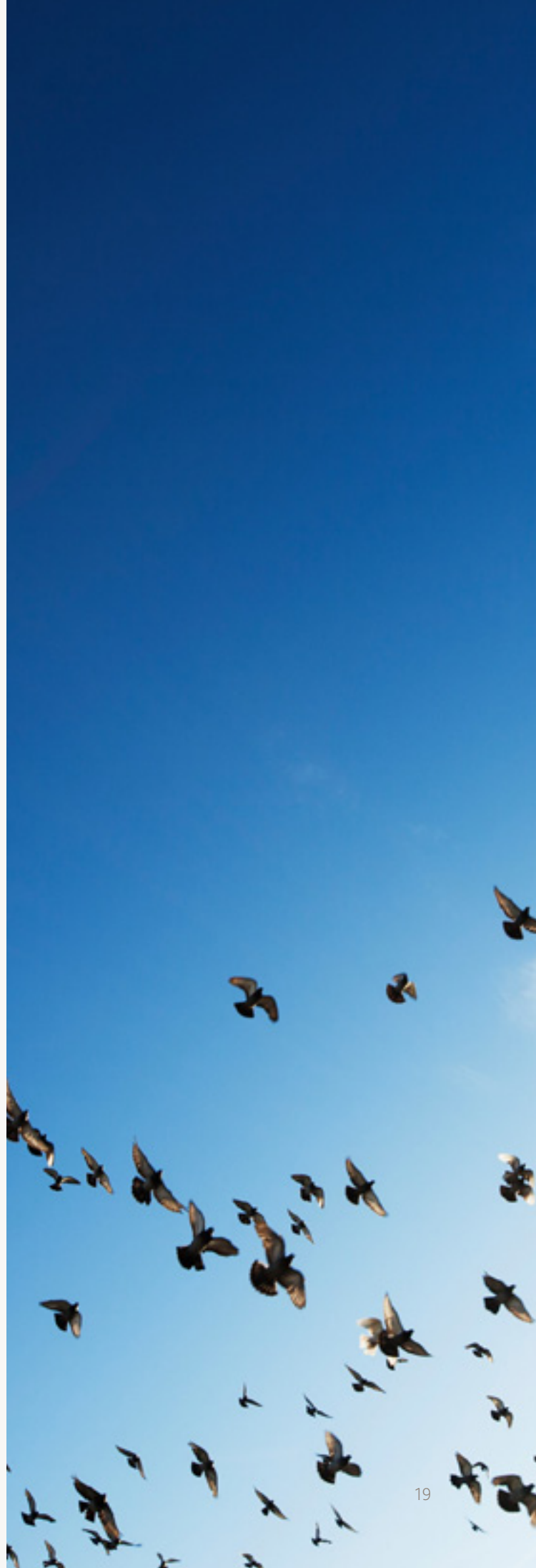
- Embassy of Canada in France
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)
- German Ministry for the Environment (BMU)
- Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL)

Foundations

- European Climate Foundation (ECF)
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)
- Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation for the Progress of Humankind (FPH)
- Michelin Corporate Foundation
- MAVA Foundation
- Didier et Martine Primat Foundation
- Daniel et Nina Carasso Foundation
- Porticus Foundation
- Terre Solidaire Foundation

Other organisations

- Alliance for the Preservation of Forests
- Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
- Climate-KIC Holding B.V.
- Climate Strategies
- Greenpeace
- Rambøll Management
- Soil Association
- Solagro
- The Food, Farming and Countryside Commission (FFCC)
- The International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)



Key figures

Publications are central to IDDRI's intervention methods

IDDRI's publications communicate its research findings and key messages.

Five publication types make up IDDRI's collections (Issue Briefs, Studies, Policy Briefs, Working Papers and blog posts) to best meet our various objectives: deciphering the issues at stake, fueling debates and reflections, and formulating proposals on the necessary conditions for implementing an ecological transition and sustainable development. Our messages are also conveyed via peer-reviewed scientific publications, reports written in partnership with other institutions, and other media formats (newspapers, magazines, etc.).

A working process based on networks and partnerships

Les publications sont le fruit des travaux réalisés par les chercheurs de l'Iddri et leurs quelque 100 partenaires, alimentés notamment par des ateliers de dialogue avec les parties prenantes (administrations, entreprises, ONG, etc.). These publications are available to all on IDDRI's website and distributed through different channels and methods, including the Institute's weekly newsletter, conferences, bilateral discussions, media, social networks, to reach different types of audience, mainly political and economic decision-makers and organised civil society.

The quest for impact

Through these different methods of sharing and disseminating content, IDDRI intends to strengthen its impact and increase its visibility in France, Europe and internationally, in a posture of scientific objectification of the levers that promote the dynamics of transformation at all levels of intervention.



111

PUBLICATIONS

54
blog posts

2
Issue Briefs

8
Studies

7
Policy Briefs

18
Scientific publications

10
Reports in partnership

12
Other publications



MEDIAS

+ **4,000**

Mentions in the press, of which more than a quarter were in the foreign press.

446

Unique articles, including:

281

in the written press (including 10 dispatches to world-class agencies)

43

French radio or television appearances

122

international articles (including *The Guardian*, *The Financial Times*, *The Times*, CNN, CNBC International TV, Bloomberg, CGTV Global Business)

5

Tribunes



CONFERENCES

27

Webinars

+ **11,000**

Views of our webinars



WORKSHOPS

22

Closed workshops



EXTERNAL INTERVENTIONS

110

External interventions by our research fellows at the invitation of partners or other organisations or institutions



SOCIAL NETWORKS / WEBSITE

223,000

Website visitors

+ **560,000**

Page views

+ **11,000**

Twitter followers

1.4

Million views on Twitter and LinkedIn



IDDRI

BUDGET

GOVERNANCE

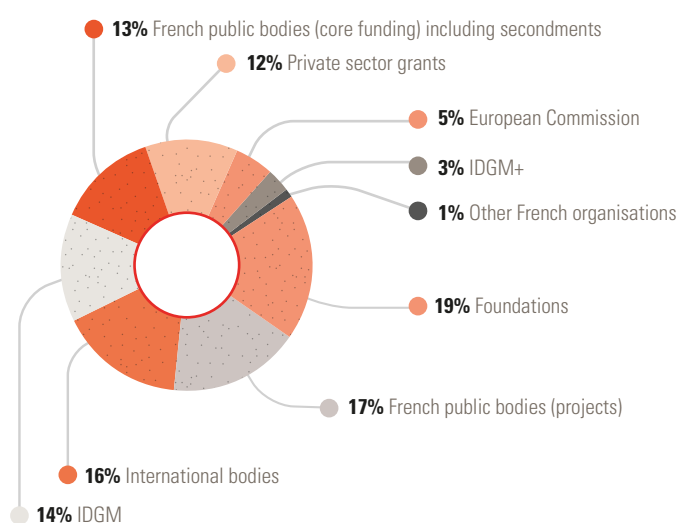
TEAM

Budget

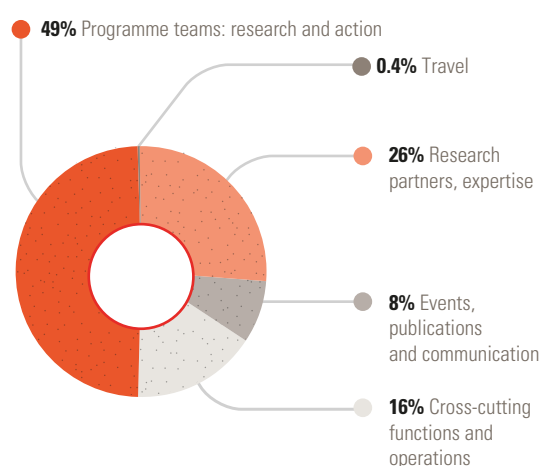
The Foundation's budget was strongly impacted by the health crisis linked to Covid-19. Indeed, the shutdown of the global activity has led to a profound reconfiguration of the budget with a significant decrease in activity expenses (cancellation of missions and seminars) and associated project funding, without affecting the Foundation's level of activities, as shown in this Annual Report.

Thus, initially planned at 4.8 million euros, the 2020 accounts, certified by the auditors and approved by the Foundation's Board of Directors, were established at 4.2 million euros, including staff secondments costs, i.e. -10% compared to 2019.

Breakdown of funding



Breakdown of expenditure



Despite the health context, IDDRI has benefited from the unflinching support of its privileged partners who have renewed their annual funding (see the "Financial Partners" section). In addition to the continuation of multi-annual funding, the year 2020 was marked by the obtaining of new funding from philanthropic foundations (Porticus, Terres Solidaires, etc.).

IDDRI's expenditure, including funds paid to partners (i.e. a total budget of 5.4 thousand euros) is divided between: research programmes; communication and support for the implementation of intervention strategies (promotion of publications, media relations, web, social networks, etc.); cross-cutting functions including management, structural and operating expenses, as shown in the graph. The breakdown by category of expenditure shows personnel costs at 62%, 30% is allocated to research partnerships and expertise, and only 8% to operating and communication costs.

Governance bodies

IDDRI's Board, the decision-making body, is supported by a multidisciplinary Scientific Council, which monitors emerging scientific issues and helps to identify new research topics, and by a strategic Advisory Council, which brings together different stakeholders (representatives of different partner organizations and funding sources) to ensure the relevance of the Institute's programmes and operating procedures. IDDRI is a public interest foundation. Its Board deliberates under the supervision of a Government Commissioner from the French Ministry of Research appointed by the French Ministry of the Interior who ensures compliance with this statute.

EXECUTIVE BOARD



Chair: Michel Eddi, former CEO CIRAD
Vice-Chair: Anne Chassagnette (Engie, Founding member)
Treasurer: Jean-François Collin, Senior Councillor at the French Court of Audit (Qualified person)
Secretary: Laurence Pessez (BNP Paribas, Founding member)
Honorary Chair: Jean Jouzel, Emeritus Director of Research at CEA

Other Founding members

- Carine de Boissezon (EDF)
- Claire Tutenuit (EpE)
- Carine Kraus (Veolia)

Ex officio members

- Ademe, represented by Valérie Quiniou-Ramus
- AFD, represented by Hélène Djoufelkit
- Cirad, represented by Elisabeth Claverie de Saint Martin
- CNRS, represented by Agathe Euzen
- INRAE, represented by Jean-François Soussana

Other Qualified persons

- Célia Blauel, Deputy Mayor of Paris
- Michel Gardette, Deputy Director, Sciences Po
- Michel Eddi, ex PDG du Cirad
- Laurence Tubiana, présidente directrice générale, European Climate Foundation

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL



- Chair: Claude Henry
- Scott Barrett, Columbia University, United States
 - Sandra Bessudo, Malpelo Foundation, Colombia
 - Ian Goldin, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
 - Paul Leadley, Paris-Sud University, France
 - Mariana Mazzucato, University of Sussex, United Kingdom
 - Mireille Razafindrakoto, IRD, France
 - Johan Rockström, Stockholm Resilience Center, 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, United Kingdom
 - Sybille Van Den Hove, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain
 - Elke Weber, Columbia University, United States
 - Zhongxiang Zhang, Fudan University, China

ADVISORY COUNCIL



Chair: Julia Marton-Lefèvre, Independent Expert

- Ester Asin Martinez, WWF
- Bertrand Badré, Blue like an Orange Sustainable Capital
- Thomas Becker, String
- Michael Beutler, Kering
- Martin Bortzmeyer, French Ministry for Ecological Transition
- Céline Charveriat, Institute for European Environmental Policies
- Stéphane Cieniewski, French Ministry of Economy, Finance and Recovery
- Audrey Coreau, French Biodiversity Office (OFB)
- Philippe Cury, Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD)
- Camille Etienne, Student and activist
- Saliem Fakir, African Climate Foundation
- Marion Guillou, Independent Expert
- Chantal Jouanno, French National Commission of Public Debate
- Johan Kuylenstierna, Swedish Climate Policy Council
- Manuel Lafont-Rapnouil, French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs
- Hervé Le Treut, Climatologist, member of the French Academy of Sciences
- Régis Marodon, French Development Agency (AFD)
- Hubert de Milly, French Development Agency (AFD)
- Nils aus dem Moore, RWI - Leibniz Institute for Economic Research
- Claude Nahon, Independent Expert
- Sunita Narain, Centre for Science and Environment, India
- Béatrice Néré, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Emmanuel Normant, Saint Gobain
- Maria José Sanz, Basque Center for Climate Change
- Shiv Someshwar, Sciences Po
- Eric Soubeiran, Danone
- Céline Soubranne, Axa
- Alice Steenland, Dassault Systèmes
- Alison Tate, International Trade Union Confederation
- Marie Toussaint, Member of the European Parliament
- Sylvain Waserman, Member of Parliament for Bas-Rhin, Vice-President of the French National Assembly

Team



Ariadna Anisimov
Research Fellow, Adaptation
to Climate Change



Carine Antunes
Communications Officer,
Events and social networks



Pierre-Marie Aubert
Lead, European Agriculture



Damien Barchiche
Sustainable Development
Governance programme
Director



Pierre Barthélemy
Editorial Manager



Brigitte Béjean
Communications Director



Nicolas Berghmans
Senior Research Fellow,
Climate and Energy



Aurore Bertinetti
Administrative Assistant



Aurore Beyel
Events and Communications
Assistant



Nathalie Bolduc
Research Fellow, Politiques
agricoles et alimentaires



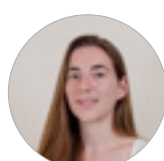
Ines Bouacida
Research fellow, Climate and
Energy



Yann Briand
Research Fellow, Climate and
Transport



Laura Brimont
Lead, Lifestyles in transition



Jeanne Cadiou
PhD student, Political Science
on agricultural methanisation



Lucien Chabason
Senior Advisor



Michel Colombier
Scientific Director



Klaudija Cremers
Research Fellow, International
Marine Policy



Lisa Dacosta
Secretary-General



Alexandra Deprez
Research Fellow, International
climate governance



Laetitia Dupraz
Management Assistant



Khalil Elouardighi
Director of Programmes



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Policies



Lauren Harry-Villain
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Decarbonization Pathways
Initiative



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and Financing of Sustainable
Development



Caroline Hoogendoorn
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Research Fellow, Agricultural
and food policies



Marcel Jouve
Advisor, International
negotiations on biodiversity



Yann Laurans
Biodiversity and Ecosystems
Programme Director



Alexandre K. Magnan
Research Fellow, Vulnerability
and Adaptation to climate
change



Anna Pérez Català
Research Fellow, Deep
Decarbonization Pathways
Initiative



Maria Alejandra Riaño
Research Fellow for the
Implementation of the 2030
Agenda



Julien Rochette
Ocean Programme Director



Mathieu Saujot
Senior Research Fellow,
Lifestyles in transition



Michele Schiavo
Research Fellow, Economics
and politics of European food
systems



Romain Schumm
Research Fellow, Ocean
and Oil and Gas Offshore
Activities



Léna Spinazzé
Director of Development and
Innovation



Johannes Svensson
Research Fellow, Climate and
Land Use



Lucilia Tanchereau
Administrative Manager



Marta Torres Gunfaus
Research Fellow, Climate and
Energy



Sébastien Treyer
Executive Director



Lola Vallejo
Climate Programme Director



Henri Waisman
Lead, Deep Decarbonization
Pathways



Glen Wright
Research Fellow, International
Ocean Governance

Associated Research Fellows



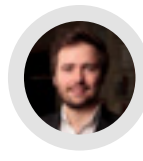
Chris Bataille



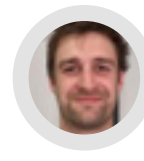
Raphaël Billé



Sue Biniaz



Lucas Chancel



Matthieu Colléter



Patrick Criqui



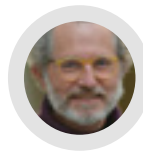
**Sophie
Dubuisson-Quellier**



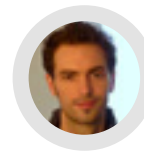
Jean-Pierre Gattuso



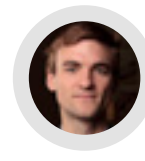
David Levaï



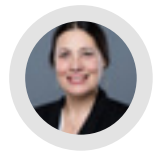
Xavier Poux



Andreas Rüdinger



Thomas Spencer



Marta Torre Schaub



Tancrede Voituriez



Matthieu Wemaëre

Internships

IDDRI's researchers teach many Masters courses, including at Sciences Po's School of Public Affairs and School of International Affairs. IDDRI hosted nine interns in 2020-2021:

**Morgane
Bouvet**
Laval
University

**Charlie
Brocard**
Sciences Po

Max Courtinat
Sciences Po
Bordeaux

Paul Dingkuhn
Erasmus
University of
Rotterdam

Dheeraj Jayant
Sciences Po

**Victor
Laroussinie-
Passaret**
ENS / MNHN

**Esther
Loiseleur**
ENS-Paris I

Eliot Merle
AgroParisTech

Louis Piussan
Université
Paris 8

Twitter : https://twitter.com/IDDRI_ThinkTank
Linkedin : <https://www.linkedin.com/company/iddri/>

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Edition: Carine Antunes, Pierre Barthélemy, Brigitte Béjean

Lay-out: Ivan Pharabod, Alain Chevallier

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