



**ANNUAL REPORT**

18-19

**IDDRI**



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**The sustainable development agenda should be the point of reference for defining the key initiatives of the renewed EU institutions.**

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*Sébastien Treyer has been Executive Director of IDDRI since January 2019. He was previously Director of Programmes at the Institute, which he joined in 2010, after having been in charge of foresight at the French Ministry for the Environment. He is also Chair of the Scientific and Technical Committee of the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) and a member of the Lead Faculty of the Earth System Governance Network.*

## FOREWORD

# Discussing the conditions for a sustainable future means opening a new policy space

*Sébastien Treyer, IDDRI's Executive Director*

The European Union is in turmoil, challenged from within and weakened by the economic and political strategies of the other world powers. The sustainable development agenda should be the point of reference for defining the key initiatives of the renewed EU institutions. This agenda will both meet the expectations and needs of citizens in the Member States and propose an ambitious project to the rest of the world, for a new form of globalisation. IDDRI has prepared analyses and proposals to this effect, in coordination with its counterparts in the key countries of the Union. This research identifies the priorities for successfully modernising the main sectors and functions of the economy and making sustainable development the new project for European construction, as proposed by the most ambitious scenario in the Commission's recent Reflection Paper on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The challenge of changing our societies to protect the climate and biodiversity calls for transforming not only the structure of our major technical systems, such as energy infrastructures, but also the way we use them, which necessarily entails changes to our lifestyles. There has been strong mobilisation within society: in favour of ambitious climate action, or to underline the difficulty of coping with necessary changes linked to climate action. This reflects not only a clear awareness of the urgent need to act for the environment, but also the vulnerability of some people to change. The risk is that the ecological transition could be seen as just another constraint, dictating behaviour and confronting the most deprived with contradictory, unfeasible injunctions.

This freedom of choice needs to be built by anticipating the changes needed, rather than perpetuating the myth of the freedom to change nothing. Without this debate, international climate action, biodiversity and ocean will not have enough concrete support. In turn, it will be impossible to consolidate these actions or to increase their level of ambition through the opportunities for cooperation and global regulation that it can deliver. The policy space urgently needs to be restored to its rightful place: how do we want our societies to change?

## FOREWORD

# Supporting European policymakers to implement Agenda 2030

*Michel Eddi, President Managing Director of CIRAD and Chair of IDDRI's board*

Europe is in the spotlight, not only because it is in crisis and in an election year, but also because it is one of the key actors for the success of the multilateral agenda for sustainable development.

The European Union and its Member States are some of the leading global investors when it comes to support for research and financing for development. They are also the driving force in negotiations to advance the implementation of international agreements within a multilateral framework. Together, these investments form a type of global public good, including research to address the challenges of sustainable development in Europe itself, and stronger and more inclusive cooperation with research for development in the Global South.

Although the Juncker Commission's Reflection Paper seemed unsure of the degree of political priority to be given to Agenda 2030, this agenda is already structuring the action of most stakeholders in European research, international development and external action. Successfully implementing this agenda at the global level implies connecting all available knowledge, innovation and investment support resources with an independent capacity for analysis and impact on the ambitious public policies to be conducted, which have a pivotal role to play in all countries.

Research on long-term transformation pathways for the world's major economies, in both the North and the South, is emblematic of the key role that can be played by a network of think tanks such as IDDRI. The research is at the core of the specific debates in their countries, to support the leading actors in research, financing for development and diplomacy. They thus play a crucial role in the future of Europe and the success of Agenda 2030.

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**Successfully implementing Agenda 2030 implies connecting all available knowledge, innovation and investment support resources with an independent capacity for analysis and impact on the ambitious public policies to be conducted.**

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*Michel Eddi was appointed President Managing Director of CIRAD (French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development) in March 2013. He previously held the positions of Deputy Director of Research at the French Ministry of Research (2001-2005), and Deputy Director General of INRA (2005-2013).*

An aerial photograph of a vast, lush green rice paddy field. The field is divided into numerous rectangular plots by narrow, winding paths and small canals. In the upper left corner, a small, simple hut with a corrugated metal roof is visible. Another similar hut is located in the lower left corner. The overall scene depicts a well-maintained agricultural landscape.

# Key achievements

# Questions to Lola Vallejo

Director of the Climate Programme

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## Why did you join IDDRI?

Having previously worked on climate change mitigation and adaptation, I wanted a broader, more cross-cutting understanding of sustainable development issues, which is essential in order to deliver coherent policies in the public debate. I wasn't disappointed! The work of a think tank is not limited to producing reports: we have to think about the policy agenda, about the impact we want to have on decisions, especially policy decisions, and about what we want to see on the agenda, with an intervention strategy.

## How do you develop your actions?

Over and above the research effort, planning is at the heart of our work. Thanks to expertise on international agendas and a permanent dialogue with the actors in the debate, we test ideas with different stakeholders and involve them in our work. For instance, our recommendations on the evaluation of French climate policy were based on the example of the United Kingdom. Dialogue with the government, contact with NGOs, communication through the media: this strategy has proved effective and contributed to the creation of the Haut Conseil pour le climat (French High Council for Climate Action).

## How do you feel about your first year at IDDRI?

I'm really pleased! And objectively impressed by IDDRI's scope and its capacity to work collaboratively. It is a relatively small institution, which covers a wide range of subjects and has nevertheless achieved a high level of credibility and visibility. On the climate, we work at the international, European and national levels, and we have no real blind spots.

## What is your programme for the next few months?

In 2019, climate ambition will need to be clarified and operationalised: we will work to achieve this at the French and European levels, examining the difficulties encountered so far in terms of implementation. In particular, we are launching an analysis to understand the importance of lifestyle changes in transition strategies.

Another development is that we are relaunching the "business club" to address the need for decoding, for example to share the diplomatic dynamics of the major negotiations, which are at a turning point: structuring for biodiversity negotiations, implementation for climate negotiations.

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**Thanks to expertise on international agendas and a permanent dialogue with the actors in the debate, we test ideas with different stakeholders and involve them in our work.**

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*Prior to joining IDDRI, Lola Vallejo was Manager of the OECD-IEA Climate Change Expert Group. She also assessed the United Kingdom's adaptation policy as part of the Committee on Climate Change. Previously, she coordinated research on decarbonisation pathways at Imperial College London and worked as an environmental consultant in Paris.*

## Agro-ecological scenario for Europe

# IDDRI is developing a 100% agro-ecological scenario for Europe



Conference, "Is an agro-ecological Europe possible?", 13 September 2018, AgroParisTech

The European Union needs to define the architecture for the next Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which is to be implemented from 2021. The proposals currently being discussed place the emphasis on better integration of climate issues by the agricultural sector. But it is also important to take better account of other environmental and social issues, including biodiversity protection, natural resources conservation and, in particular, soil health and fertility, as well as access to healthy food for all citizens.

IDDRI has been working since 2016 with consultants from ASca to develop an agro-ecological scenario for Europe called "TYFA" (Ten Years for Agroecology in Europe). Its goal is to produce a vision of the European food system that gives the same priority to issues of human health and food security, biodiversity conservation and natural resources, and climate change. The agricultural basis of this scenario was developed with the support of a high-level expert panel and presented to the public in September 2018 at AgroParisTech, before the Director of the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA - French National Institute for Agricultural Research), Philippe Mauguin, the former

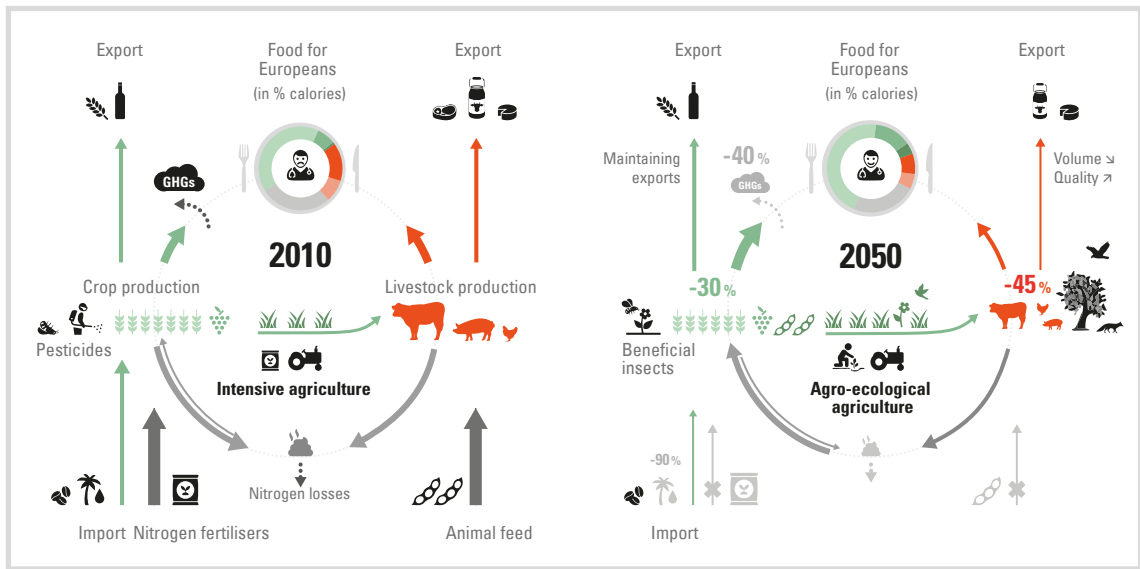
United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Olivier de Schutter, and the MP and former rapporteur of the EcoPhyto project, Dominique Pottier.

The scenario is based on a holistic approach to agroecology, from the field to the plate: abandoning pesticides and synthetic fertilisers, redeploying natural grasslands and extending agro-ecological infrastructures (hedges, trees, ponds, stony habitats), and adopting healthier diets, especially with fewer animal products and more fruit and vegetables. The extensification of grazing livestock also plays a key role in the scenario. The development of a quantitative model of the European food system thus shows that, despite an induced decline in production of 35% compared to 2010 (in Kcal), the TYFA scenario:

- meets food needs for Europeans while maintaining export capacity for cereals, dairy products and wine;
- results in a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector compared to 2010 (and up to -47% for the so-called "TYFA-GES" variant published in April 2019);
- and helps to restore biodiversity and to protect natural resources.



**TYFA: A SCENARIO FOR AN AGRO-ECOLOGICAL EUROPE IN 2050**



In the weeks following its publication, the scenario was picked up by the media in France and the rest of Europe (Euractiv, The Guardian, etc.), and presented on more than 30 occasions within different bodies (including at the French National Assembly, and with the European Commission DG AGRI and agricultural sector representatives), directly reaching more than 1 000 key actors. The fact that the scenario was so well received shows that the European debate was lacking a technically credible scenario of generalisation at the EU level of models that were so far considered as being limited to niches. Instead, the TYFA scenario shows that it is agriculturally possible to produce less and better in order to address both the food needs of a growing population and increasingly pressing environmental challenges.

In 2019 and 2020, IDDRI will take the TYFA scenario further, in particular by analysing its socio-economic implications and the points of convergence that can be found with the strategies of producers and cooperatives. In partnership with other European think tanks, civil society and private sector actors, IDDRI will also identify the tools for a successful

agro-ecological transition, in terms of both public policy and private strategies. The drivers of this transition are broader than just a change of agricultural policy, and should be considered at the level of the food system as a whole.



**PUBLICATIONS**

- 04/2019. Aubert, P-M., Schwoob, M-H., Poux, X. Agroecology and carbon neutrality in Europe by 2050: what are the issues? IDDRI, *Study* n°02.
- 09/2018. Poux, X., Aubert, P-M. An agroecological Europe in 2050: multifunctional agriculture for healthy eating. IDDRI, *Study* n°09.
- 09/2018. Poux, X., Aubert, P-M. An agroecological Europe: a desirable, credible option to address food and environmental challenges. IDDRI, *Issue Brief* n°10.
- 09/2018. Aubert, P-M. An agroecological Europe by 2050: a credible scenario, an avenue to explore. IDDRI, blog post.



**MEDIAS**



**20/02/2019**

European farms could grow green and still be able to feed population, *The Guardian* (UK)

## Contribution to science for climate

# From the Paris Agreement to the IPCC special report: IDDRI's role at the science-policy interface



48<sup>th</sup> IPCC session, in South Korea, October 2018

IDDRI played a significant role in the runup to the Paris Agreement, proposing analyses and convening informal dialogues on the key elements of the future agreement, especially on the issue of climate ambition. IDDRI's involvement continued with the production of analyses on the ambition mechanism included in the agreement, which combines regular revisions of national contributions, long-term strategies to inform the coherence of these contributions and review meetings every five years.

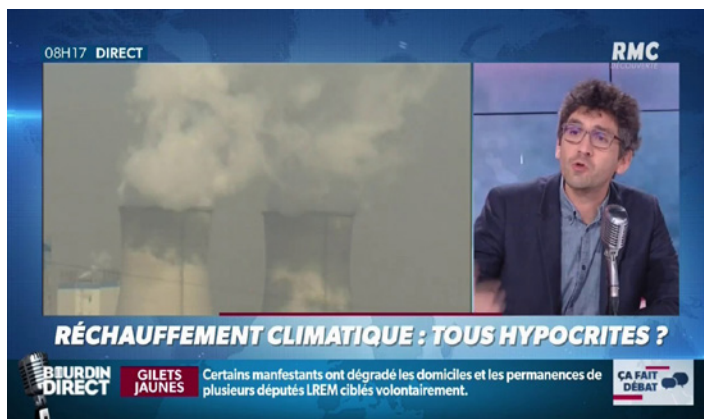
The Institute was also a driving force in the production of scientific studies to support these elements. Ahead of COP21, the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP) showed that it was possible, in 16 of the major greenhouse gas emitting countries, to achieve deep decarbonisation of the energy sector, a key condition for meeting ambitious climate objectives. Moreover, this decarbonisation could be compatible with development objectives as specifically defined by each country. Since COP21, IDDRI has continued to consolidate these analyses, extending them to other geographical contexts (the network now includes institutes in

40 countries) and looking closely at other key sectors (especially transport).

The Paris Agreement sets the goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. But when this agreement was signed, little sound knowledge was available on the specificities of a +1.5°C world, especially in relation to a +2°C world. The countries therefore asked the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the world's reference authority on climate research, to produce a special report on global warming of +1.5°C, which summarises the scientific literature on this emerging subject for policymakers.

After two years of work mobilising around 100 authors and analysing more than 6 000 scientific studies, this report was published on 8 October 2018. Its findings give very clear indications for the structuring of climate discussions in the next few years. The report shows that:

- any marginal increase in temperature causes a significant increase in impacts on ecosystems and populations;



**11/2018**

Paris (France)

**HENRI WAISMAN ON RADIO RMC**

"Global warming is an extremely powerful vehicle for inequality."

- current commitments are largely insufficient to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement;
- meeting these objectives requires immediate, radical changes in all systems and sectors;
- these changes can be compatible with sustainable development objectives if actions are launched immediately, in a cooperative manner, and if the planning of these actions takes account of synergies between climate objectives and development objectives.

IDDRi was directly involved in the preparation of the IPCC report, with the participation of Henri Waisman as Coordinating Lead Author of Chapter 5 on Sustainable Development, Poverty Eradication and Reducing Inequalities. IDDRi also contributed to the broad dissemination of messages from the report, through media channels and at events. This study informs the discussion on the relevance of carbon neutrality in the public debate.



## PUBLICATIONS

- **10/2018.** *Global warming of 1.5°C*, an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.
- **09/2018.** Rankovic, A., Colombier, M., Rüdinger, A., Schwoob, M-H., Sartor, O., Treyer, S., Vallejo, L., Waisman, H. Carbon neutrality: challenges of a global ambition. Conceptual clarifications, overview of national initiatives and recommendations. IDDRi, *Study n°10*.
- **06/2018.** Waisman, H. "The more we let the climate go adrift, the more the world will be unjust". Op-ed, ID4D.



## MEDIAS



**30/09/2018**

UN report confronts nations with tough choices on climate.  
*Daily Mail (UK)*

## Assessment of climate policies

# Creation of the French High Council for Climate Action: an opportunity for permanent, independent expertise



Members of the High Council for Climate Action, November 2018  
(photo credit: [www.elysee.fr](http://www.elysee.fr))

During the National Debate on the Energy Transition and the preparation of the French Energy Transition for Green Growth Act (LTECV, 2015), IDDRI advocated for the creation of a permanent, independent expert committee, capable of informing the public debate with analyses and proposals on the implementation of the objectives to be set by the LTECV.

Although the LTECV did establish an Expert Committee for the Energy Transition (CETE), it quickly became apparent that the limited mandate and resources of this committee prevented it from fulfilling its expected role in the governance of the transition.

IDDRI then launched discussions on three complementary areas in order to:

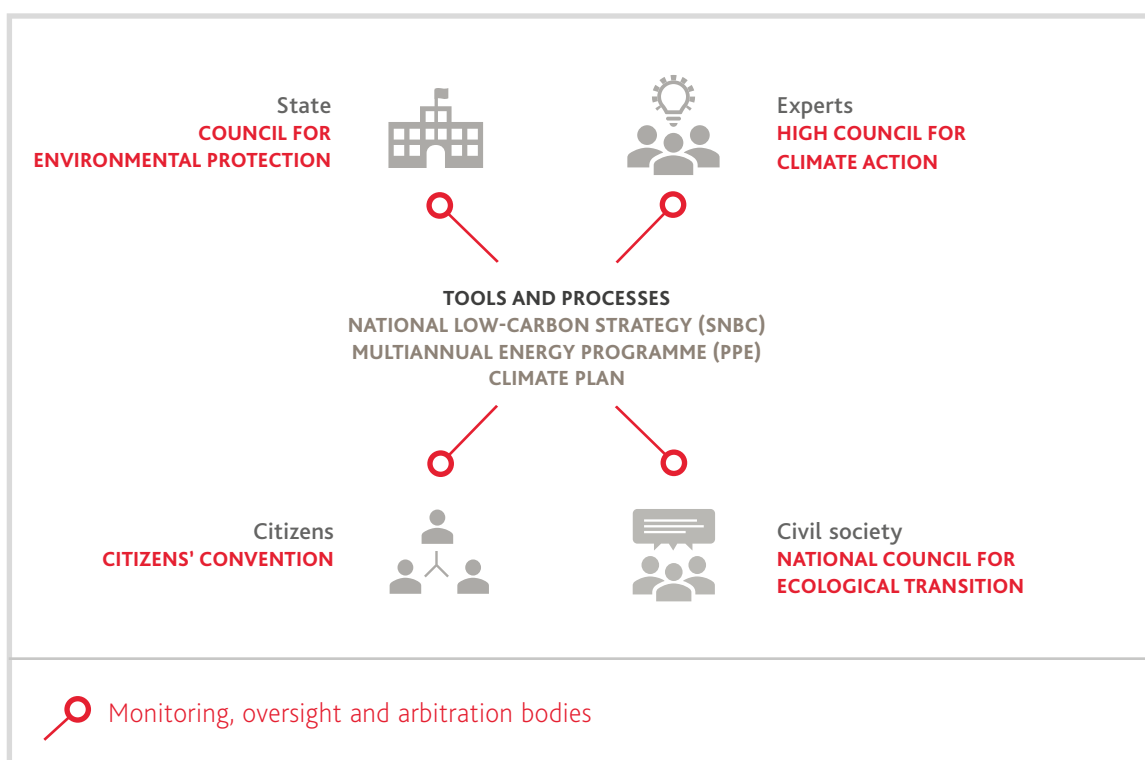
- specify the nature and sequences of evaluation, analysis and foresight needed to take full advantage of the dynamic construction of the act, which is based on the periodic review of medium-term planning documents

(National Low-Carbon Strategy [SNBC] and Multiannual Energy Programme [PPE]);

- design a transition dashboard to organise discussions between stakeholders at the national level and facilitate comparisons and exchanges with our European neighbours;
- better understand the added value of an independent expert body in this context and the conditions for its success.

Against this backdrop, IDDRI examined practices of European countries that had set up similar bodies. It organised workshops bringing together these committees and the French CETE to set up a network to share experiences, working methods and better understand interactions between public authorities and stakeholders in each country. The publications resulting from this research were used to relaunch the French debate on the need to reform expertise. It suggested that specific lessons can be drawn from the conditions that guarantee the

## The HCC in the governance of the energy transition in France



UK Committee on Climate Change, its independence, its capacity for autonomous analysis and its voice.

The announcement in late 2018 of the creation of the High Council for Climate Action (HCC) explicitly refers to this linkage, although its mandates and resources still need to be clarified. Michel Colombier, Co-Founder and Scientific Director of IDDRI, and former President of the CETE, is a member of the HCC, which is chaired by Corinne Le Quéré.

In September 2018, a study by IDDRI on the implementation of the SNBC demonstrated the relevance of this kind of approach to public policy assessment, and has since served as a reference for the assessment of French government action.



### PUBLICATIONS

- 11/2018. Spinazzé, L., Vallejo, L. The creation of a French High Council for Climate is necessary but is not the answer to the “yellow vests” protests. IDDRI, blog post.
- 10/2018. Rüdinger, A. Towards a dashboard to monitor the low-carbon transition. IDDRI, *Study* n°11.
- 10/2018. Rüdinger, A., Aubert, P-M., Schwoob, M-H., Saujot, M., Berghmans, N., Vallejo, L. Assessing progress in the low-carbon transition in France. IDDRI, *Study* n°12.
- 07/2018. Rüdinger, A., Vallejo, L. UK's Committee on Climate Change. What lessons for France? IDDRI, *Study* n°6.



### MEDIAS



**16/10/2018**

La France creuse son retard sur ses objectifs climatiques.  
*Le Monde* (France)

## SDG implementation

# IDDRI, a driving force for proposals in the development of the roadmap for SDG implementation in France



**Laura Brimont** and **Elisabeth Hege**, researchers in the Governance programme, at the meeting of the Working Group on SDG Implementation, September 2018

The year 2018 was important for the preparation of the implementation in France of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 with the goal of reconciling social and environmental objectives. After an initial announcement in 2017, the government began to draw up a roadmap for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in France, developed through a multi-stakeholder process. In May 2018, a pilot committee was set up chaired by the Secretaries of State Brune Poirson (Ecology) and Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne (Foreign Affairs), of which IDDRI is a member, alongside representatives of all ministries and civil society.

The Institute was closely involved in the preparation of the French roadmap. It worked with the Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition to coordinate a working group that develops implementation and monitoring measures. Between June and December 2018, IDDRI led six workshops to discuss specific tools aimed at increasing policy

coherence and encouraging the mobilisation of ministries and stakeholders. At IDDRI's initiative, this working group explored the importance of the SDGs in assessing draft laws and increasing the readability of the national budget and its contribution to sustainable development. The Institute contributed to ensuring convergence between a range of different actors, including MPs, representatives of NGOs, government, companies and research, around proposals for specific measures.

IDDRI was involved in drafting the first version of the roadmap. The chapter on cross-cutting tools for SDG implementation develops avenues for action in the French context, which gained the interest of a large number of actors. IDDRI also contributed actively to proposals in the chapter on research stakeholders. The implementing procedures must now be assessed and considered in policy decisions. IDDRI was invited to present these measures to the two Secretaries of State in January 2019. The finalised French roadmap is expected for the first SDG Summit under the auspices of the United



**02/2018**

Paris

**LAUNCH**

the government reaffirms its intention to have a roadmap at its disposal as soon as possible

**06/2018**

Paris

**WORKING GROUPS**

with six workshops organized until December 2018

**07/2018**

New York

**POLITICAL FORUM**

High Level Political Forum (HLPF)

**01/2019**

Paris

**ROADMAP**

presentation of a first version of the roadmap to the two French Secretaries of State at the second high-level steering committee

Nations General Assembly in September 2019, where a first review, four years after the adoption of the SDGs, is to be made by all Heads of State and Government.

IDDRi also proposed specific avenues for SDG implementation through numerous other channels, via different publications and presentations in France, Europe and internationally (French Senate, European Parliament, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, UN Office for Sustainable Development). The Institute was part of the French delegation to the High-Level Political Forum in July 2018 and presented its study on "Integrating SDGs into national budgetary processes" during a high-level side event organised by the OECD.

At the global level as well as at IDDRi, the year 2019 will be the opportunity to take stock of the first four years of SDG implementation.



**PUBLICATIONS**

- **01/2019.** Hege, E. Roadmap for the implementation of the SDGs in France: progress report. IDDRi, blog post.
- **07/2018.** Hege, E., Brimont, L. Integrating SDGs into national budgetary processes. IDDRi, *Study n°05*.
- **07/2018.** Hege, E. High-Level Political Forum 2018: unsatisfying results. IDDRi, blog post.
- **07/2018.** Hege, E., Brimont, L. A High-Level Political Forum with added value is necessary for SDG coherence. IDDRi, blog post.
- **02/2018.** Demailly, D., Hege, E. SDG implementation: France accelerates. IDDRi, blog post.



**INTERVENTION**



**07/2018**

Side event at the High Level Political Forum with Elisabeth Hege.

## Priorities for the renewed European institutions

# Within the Think2030 and ETTG networks, IDDRI makes proposals for a more sustainable Europe



ETTG conference of 17 October 2018 with **Simon Maxwell** and **Sébastien Treyer**, hosting Bill Gates and Federica Mogherini

### Key achievements

In preparation for the European elections in 2019, IDDRI worked with two coalitions of European think tanks, specialising in the policy debate in Brussels and in several Member States, to produce a list of priority recommendations on sustainable development for the renewed European institutions. These concern the future challenges that will face the EU's environmental policies and those of its Member States, the alignment of key sectoral policies such as agriculture or energy with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement, and EU external action in the fields of diplomacy, international development and security.

In October 2018, two high-level events organised in Brussels provided an opportunity to present recommendations to the MEPs, whose work until the 2019 elections was supposed to structure key reforms such as that of the Common Agricultural Policy. They demonstrated the capacity of IDDRI and its partners to

raise awareness among actors in Brussels about the pivotal role of sustainable development in the future of Europe.

Launched by the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP), the Think 2030 coalition brought together the main think tanks on national and European sustainable development policies and presented recommendations to the European Parliament on 18 October. Progress made by Europe on environment and sustainable development comes up against the need to radically change our consumption models, which inevitably strikes the core of a Europe built as a common market. Europe therefore needs to adjust the very foundations of its construction if it is to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

In the framework of the European Think Tanks Group (ETTG), IDDRI welcomed on 17 October at the European Parliament, at the invitation of the Committee on Development (represented by Linda





**17/10/2018**

Brussels (Belgium)

**ETTG CONFERENCE**

Innovation in development: the future of EU international cooperation. A public debate organised by ET TG and the European Commission



**18/10/2018**

Brussels (Belgium)

**THINK2030 CONFÉRENCE**

Event bringing together the main think tanks on national and European policies for sustainable development



**04/05/2019**

Paris (France)

**HOW TO BUILD A MORE SUSTAINABLE EUROPE?**

A conference organised by IDDRI, the Centre for European Studies and Comparative Politics (CEE) of Sciences Po and IEEP, bringing together representatives of different candidate lists to the European elections of 2019

McA van), Bill Gates and Federica Mogherini, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs. This conference highlighted the key role of financing for development in the partnership between Europe, the world's leading donor, and the other parts of the world, especially Africa, which should be integrated into a foreign policy that supports the ambitious implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development rather than just controlling migration.

These recommendations will be used in 2019 to question the different parties during the electoral campaign, then the commissioners-designate, on the importance they give to sustainable development in the European project.



**PUBLICATIONS**

- **11/18.** Baldock, B., Charveriat, C. 30x30 Actions for a sustainable Europe #Think2030 action plan. Think2030, IEEP, Globe.
- **12/18.** Castillejo, C., Keijzer, N., Chmiel, O., Di Ciommo, M., Jokela, J., Lundsgaarde, E., Olivie, I., Perez, A., Thijssen, S., Vaillé, J., Vegh, Z., Venturi, B. Financing EU external action. Understanding member state priorities. ET TG



**MEDIAS**



**15/10/2018**

EU to the rescue: Priorities for a positive multilateralism, Euractiv (Europe)

## Protecting the oceans from offshore extractive activities

# IDDRI is creating a network for ocean protection to address risks linked to the development of offshore oil and gas activities in West Africa



Project inception workshop in Saly (Senegal), April 2018

### Key achievements

Offshore oil and gas activities account for almost a third of global oil output and a quarter of gas output. They are major contributors to global energy supply. Some parts of the world, that were so far relatively untouched by these activities, are now seeing the significant and rapid development of this economic sector; this is particularly true in West Africa, where some major gas discoveries have been made in recent years. Off the coast of Mauritania and Senegal, for example, the exploration of certain wells has revealed reserves of up to 425 billion m<sup>3</sup>. The first exploration operations are expected to begin in 2022. Alongside climate change issues, the intensification of these activities and their multiplication in these new regions is resulting in an increase in threats to the marine environment and to local populations.

In this context, a few years ago IDDRI began work on the international governance of offshore drilling activities, highlighting gaps in the international legal framework. Based on this research, IDDRI was tasked by the MAVA Foundation with coordinating a project in West Africa, COBIA, aimed at bringing together actors in the region to ensure that where these offshore activities are developed, they take into account issues regarding marine environmental protection, rational resource management and positive impacts for local populations.

Through the contribution of key partners (BirdLife International, Regional Partnership for Coastal and Marine Conservation in West Africa [PRCM], Abidjan Convention Secretariat), the goal of the project is to gain a full picture of the offshore oil and gas exploration and production sector. The project thus



**14/11/2018**

Paris (France)

**WORKSHOP**

on offshore oil and gas development and its environmental challenges

**17/03/2019**

Dakar (Senegal)

**CONFERENCE**

Promises and challenges of offshore oil and gas in West Africa: the case of Senegal

**06/2019**

Paris (France)

**WEBSITE**

COBIA launches the website dedicated to the project: <https://cobia-africa.com>

focuses on developing scientific knowledge of the marine environment and monitoring the impacts of offshore drilling activities, strengthening stakeholder capacities, developing response plans in case of marine oil spills and, finally, ensuring oversight for these activities, whether public (national and regional regulations) or private (corporate social responsibility).

Through this project, IDDRI contributes to identifying and implementing activities aimed at setting the offshore sector on the path to marine ecosystem protection. At the same time, IDDRI also contributes, through the organisation of expert workshops and informal meetings, to developing reflections and dialogues on the offshore sector to address climate objectives and the challenges of protecting biodiversity at the international level.

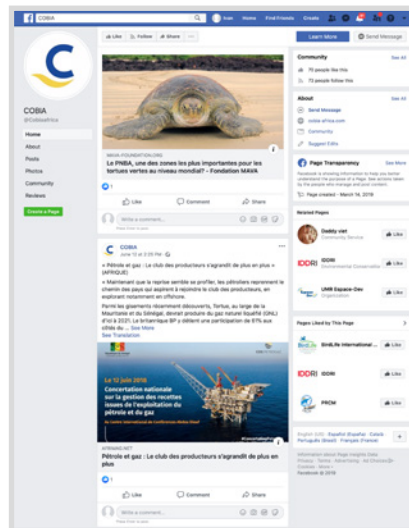


**PUBLICATIONS**

- **02/2018.** Schumm, R. Why vulnerable marine areas must be protected from oil and gas activities. IDDRI, blog post
- **05/2016.** Rochette, J. Pétrole et gaz offshore, une activité insuffisamment encadrée. Op-ed, *The Conversation*



**SOCIAL NETWORKS**



**04/2019**

COBIA launches its Facebook page, @Cobiaafrica, a source of information on marine biodiversity and oil and gas activities, in West Africa and around the world.

# Key figures

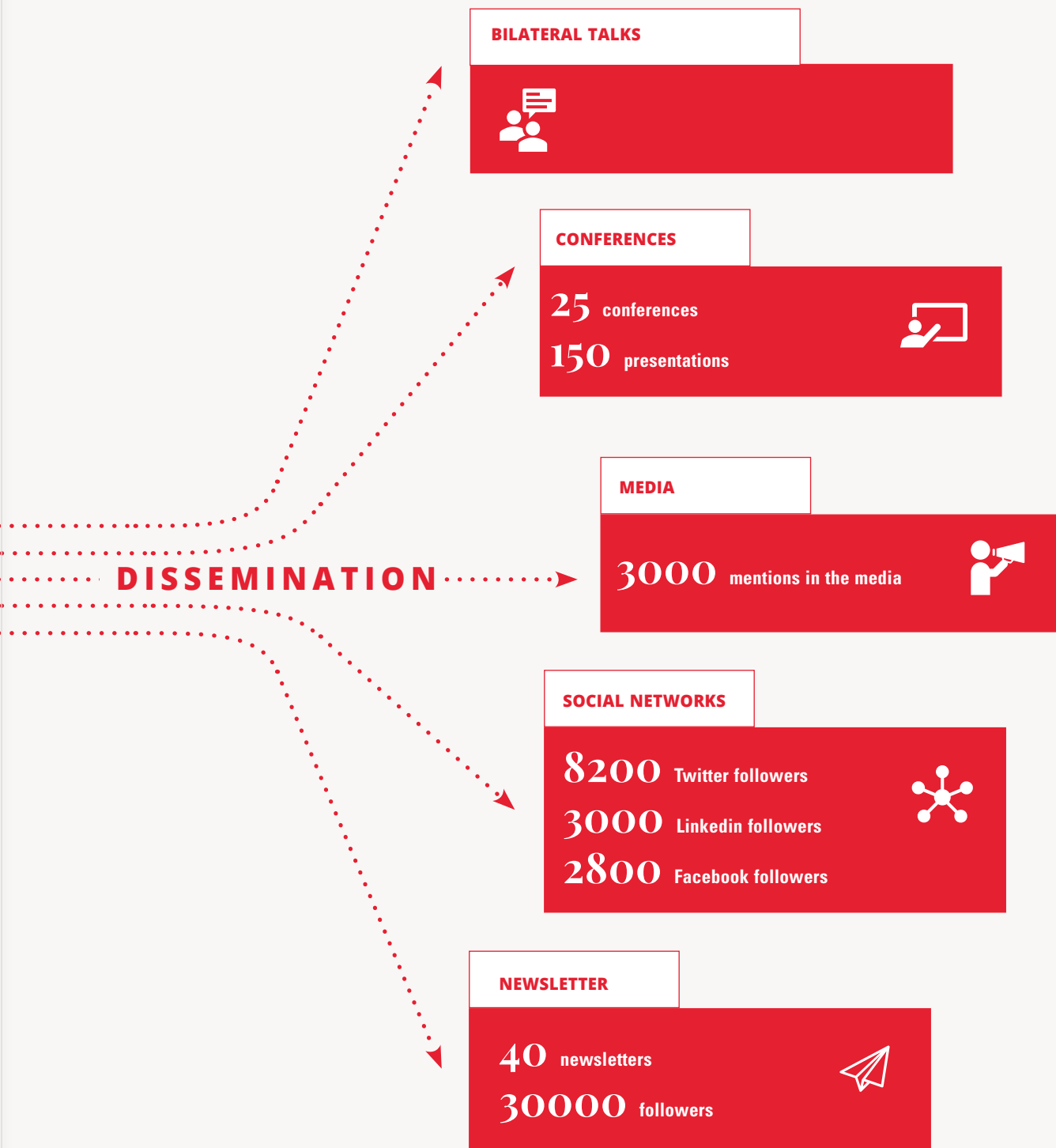
IDDDRI's publications present the findings of its research and disseminate its key messages, to inform debates and discussions on the conditions needed for the implementation of sustainable development. In 2018, **127** publications were thus released: **33** in IDDDRI's collections, **33** in collaboration with partner think tanks internationally, **19** in peer-reviewed scientific journals, and **45** blog posts on current affairs on IDDDRI's website.



These publications are the result of work conducted by researchers at IDDDRI and their **80** or more partners, informed by dialogue workshops with stakeholders (government, companies, NGOs, etc.). A total of **40** workshops were organised in 2018.

These publications are freely available on IDDDRI's website and disseminated through various channels to reach different audiences: presented directly through bilateral discussions or conferences – IDDDRI organised **25** public conferences in 2018 and its researchers made **150** presentations during other events –, they are also disseminated in the media (with a marked increase in 2018, associated in particular with renewed media interest in environmental issues), on social networks and through IDDDRI's newsletter, which is now published weekly.

## IDDRI'S ACTIVITY CYCLE, FROM RESEARCH TO COMMUNICATION



An aerial photograph of a vast, lush green rice paddy field. The field is divided into numerous rectangular plots by narrow, dark brown irrigation channels. The rice plants are in a vibrant green stage, indicating they are young and healthy. The overall scene is a patchwork of green and brown, creating a geometric pattern across the landscape. A white rectangular box with a red vertical bar on its left side is positioned in the upper left quadrant, containing the text 'Programmes and initiatives' in a bold, red, serif font.

# **Programmes and initiatives**

# Questions to Léna Spinazzé

Director of Development and Communications

## How is IDDRI's work programme decided?

The programme is defined by IDDRI's Board. This body, which includes the Institute's founding members, ex officio members and qualified persons, thus ensures that IDDRI fulfils its role as a public interest organisation.

To enable IDDRI to stay one step ahead, in other words to explore subjects before they are put on the agenda, and at the same time to maintain enough flexibility to take part in an evolving debate, the Board adopts a strategic plan every five years, which is then readjusted every year.

These annual programmes are informed by permanent dialogue between IDDRI's researchers and relevant stakeholders in the debate. This is also what enables the Institute to supplement its core funding – which is key to its capacity to anticipate change – with project-based funding, addressing both the priorities of the Institute and those of its financial partners.

## Why do you have two types of activities, programmes and initiatives?

This is something we put in place with the strategic plan 2016-2020. After 2015, which was a historic year in terms of international commitments on sustainable development, we felt it was important to accompany their implementation by identifying priority actions and concentrating our impact capacities. These are what we call initiatives and, by definition, they have a deadline.

But behind these key actions, our four permanent programmes ensure we have the most panoramic, proactive view possible of each of the four challenges that comprise the mainspring of the Institute. For example, in 2018 we launched an initiative to actively support the policy dynamic on adopting a new international governance framework for biodiversity, which should be finalised in 2020 in China. In parallel, the biodiversity programme continues to work on the drivers of biodiversity loss, such as deforestation and land take, with the goal of better understanding causal chains and producing effective proposals for the different actors concerned.

## What direction will research take in 2019 and 2020?

It is important that IDDRI progresses on two levels: first, contributing to strengthening environmental multilateralism, which is increasingly necessary, but also under threat; second, identifying the drivers of the transition, which must take into account both social and environmental challenges. The year 2019 also sees the renewal of European institutions. IDDRI will contribute significantly at this level, particularly because we believe Europe can and must spearhead the resolution of the two challenges described: the protection of environmental multilateralism, and exemplarity in the implementation of the transition to a sustainable development model.

**It is important that IDDRI progresses on two levels: first, contributing to strengthening environmental multilateralism; second, identifying the drivers of the transition which must take into account both social and environmental challenges in an indivisible manner.**



*As Director of Development and Communications at IDDRI, Léna Spinazzé proposes and implements the Institute's development strategy (choice of strategies for intervention in the policy debate, adequacy of financial resources), coordinates fundraising efforts, and designs and implements communication plans with a dedicated team.*

# Biodiversity and ecosystems

What are the priority tools for the protection of natural heritage?



**Eight years after the adoption of the Aichi Targets, the degradation of biodiversity and global ecosystems continues, at a high and sustained rate. At the international and national levels, as well as at the level of economic sectors, there is therefore no need to wait until 2020 and COP 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity to build and implement tools and policies to combat this process of erosion.**

The timeframe has tightened. 2019 will see a number of important meetings to identify policy issues and begin to consolidate the current diverse commitments and objectives. The challenge will be to pinpoint the sectoral pressures and drivers concerned, to structure, strengthen and unify existing policy dynamics by improving their mutual connections as delivering messages to the international arenas, without limiting them to specialised biodiversity processes.

IDDDRI contributes to this process with research in four complementary fields:

○ **On the sectors responsible for deforestation** and the value chains that structure them, the ongoing analyses on palm oil and cocoa (with, in 2018 and 2019, field analyses in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana) are aimed at producing

recommendations and providing support on development strategies in producer companies, and French and EU cooperation strategies in this respect. This is set against the backdrop of the implementation of the French Strategy to Combat Imported Deforestation and the expected launch of its European equivalent.

- **On the issue of land take**, the programme aims in particular to understand and stimulate discussions on the dynamics that govern the extension of activity and commercial areas, and on the relevance of the regulatory tools available.
- **On the issue of "nature-based solutions"**, IDDDRI's operations are aimed at creating better linkages between projects of this type and the development and environmental policy agendas: climate, adaptation and risks. In 2018, IDDDRI supported the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in the design of such projects in Morocco and Tunisia, associating government, civil society and experts.
- **At the science-policy interface**, in 2019 the programme supports and promotes the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), which adopts a global biodiversity assessment in early May 2019, and will work on its policy uptake in the definition of the "post-2020 regime" (see initiative p. 40).



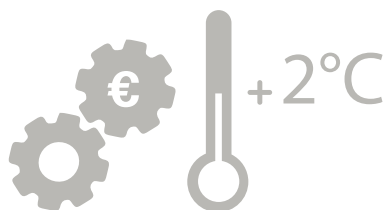
○ Director: Yann Laurans  
yann.laurans@iddri.org



## Programme

# Climate

Towards low-carbon, resilient societies



**The international dynamic on climate action is suffering from a political context that impedes any increase in the level of ambition of the national commitments provided for in the Paris Agreement. In terms of leadership, the vacuum left by the breakup of the “G2” formed by China and the United States has not been filled by the European Union, which remains divided. At the same time, the UN Secretary General is emerging as a new driving force.**

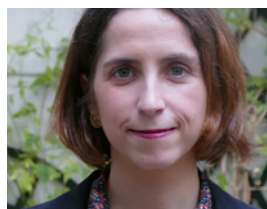
Making a new collective dynamic credible requires not only commitments that are aligned with the Paris Agreement, but also rapid action to implement the commitments already made. However, many governments are struggling with the political difficulty of such action. Domestic policy pressures are putting social justice at the heart of the transition, even in developed countries.

Social justice also concerns the dynamics of international solidarity beyond 2020, and especially to what extent donors will succeed in integrating the concerns of the developing countries regarding the predictability of funding, or the handling of adaptation and of the “loss and damage” associated with climate change.

At the crossroads of these two subjects, the implementation of policies to achieve carbon neutrality continues to raise a number of methodological and political questions. These concern elements of governance (such as the articulation between foresight on long-term strategies and the evaluation of existing policies) and the alignment of climate and biodiversity objectives, especially around agriculture, forests and land use.

Guided by these three topics, IDDRI operates on three levels:

- **At the French level.** In 2018, IDDRI's work focused on informing the revision of the Multiannual Energy Programme (PPE) and the National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC), by identifying the key sectoral tools to be activated for decarbonisation. It also highlighted and clarified the role of independent expertise (see key achievement p. 12).
- **At the European Union level.** In 2018, a number of research studies sought to relaunch the dynamic for European ambition with proposals aimed at the Franco-German tandem, especially on the feasibility conditions for a European carbon price, and on EU climate governance.
- **At the level of international negotiations.** In 2018, in order to participate in the collective dynamic for ambition, which calls for the adoption of a “rulebook” establishing mutual trust between countries, IDDRI organised four dialogues with negotiators on issues of transparency. The conclusion of research on coal phase-out in six countries that are currently coal-dependent helped to inform COP24 on the issue of a just transition, in association with the active international coalition on this subject.



 Director: *Lola Vallejo*  
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# Sustainable development governance

For an inclusive, sustainable globalisation



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**The Governance programme focuses on the official sustainable development agenda – Agenda 2030, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development –, but also on the other ways in which sustainable development is built, both within and outside the UN framework.**

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To do so, it is important to identify the types of governance (institutional and non-institutional) capable of bringing about change in societies and guaranteeing prosperity, equity and sustainability, or “buen vivir” with special attention to the implementation of Agenda 2030, the reference framework for achieving sustainable development that also benefits the most vulnerable. It is in this context that IDDRI will continue to produce analyses aimed at contributing to an inclusive, fair globalisation, that enables the sharing of benefits arising from trade and equitable investments.

To achieve this, the Institute operates within several areas of research:

- **Monitoring the creation of new international sustainable development institutions and SDG appropriation by all European actors.** In 2018, as a driving force for proposals on the development of the French roadmap, IDDRI pursued its work to put forward specific ideas for the implementation of Agenda 2030 in

France and at the European level, including for companies and civil society. This research, especially on ways of using the SDGs for national budgets, was presented in different national, European and international forums (see key achievement p. 26).

- **The governance of financing for sustainable development**, whether public or private. In 2018, at the French level, IDDRI actively participated in the work of the National Council for Development and International Solidarity (CNDSI), both to prepare for the French presidency of the G7 and to draft the development planning act. At the European level, a conference was co-organised with ETTG on the future of EU international cooperation, in the presence of Federica Mogherini and Bill Gates, articulating the implementation of Agenda 2030 with EU external policy as a whole (see key achievement p. 28).
- **Analysing international sustainable development governance in order to identify needs for strengthened cooperation.** In 2018, IDDRI focused in particular on the negotiations for a Global Pact for the Environment, examining its purpose and identifying several conditions for its success, in terms of ambition and universality.

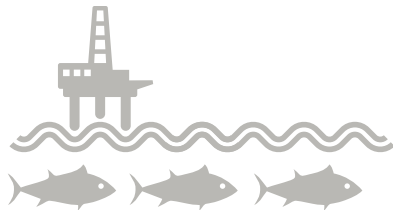


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## Programme

# Ocean

For the sustainable and equitable management of marine resources



**Discussions on the future of the ocean are no longer held only within specialised bodies, but also take place within other high-level forums and processes. These developments are a major challenge for the Ocean community, as they must not only continue the critical work undertaken within traditional bodies, but also form closer ties with new communities and develop new initiatives.**

To meet this challenge, IDDRI operates on three complementary levels:

- **International cooperation**, both within bodies traditionally devoted to the oceans and through major forums dedicated to sustainable development. In 2018, IDDRI was closely involved in negotiations on the development of a national high seas treaty and, in particular, worked to support certain regional initiatives on ocean protection, especially in West Africa and the Pacific.
- **Management of economic sectors to protect the marine environment**. In this respect, IDDRI works alongside West African actors to ensure that offshore oil and gas activities are not developed to the detriment of the marine environment and coastal populations (see key

achievement p. 30). 2018 also marked the launch of the first research studies on the tourist sector, as its impact on the coastal and marine environment is a growing concern.

- **Science-policy interface**: in a field in which knowledge development rapidly reconfigures the understanding of environmental issues themselves, but also of the problems and their possible solutions, there is a growing need to build bridges between the science and policy communities to ensure that the formulation of debates, and the decisions adopted, integrate scientific information in a relevant way. In this context, IDDRI is contributing to discussions on the blue economy, through its participation in the High-level panel led by Norway, and is involved in the production of the IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere (to be finalised in September 2019).

- 1 SDGs, G7 and G20, World Trade Organization, Climate Convention, etc.
- 2 Norwegian blue economy initiative, Our Ocean conference, Community of action for the implementation of SDG 14, etc.



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# Initiatives



## Deep decarbonisation pathways

Keeping global warming below 2°C, and if possible 1.5°C, requires immediate changes, through decisions that will enable our economies to achieve a carbon neutral world by the second half of this century.

The Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP) is coordinated by a leading research network, currently comprising teams from 36 countries. Its goal is to help state and non-state actors to make such decisions.

Together, these teams develop and discuss realistic and ambitious decarbonisation pathways, country by country, presenting the key drivers and their effects by 2050 and sharing their methodologies so that all stakeholders can use them.



## Renewing European food, agricultural and rural policies

European agriculture is under pressure from international competition, crises in some sectors, concentration in the seed and pesticide industry, and the rise of retail discounters. Business as usual will not lead to sustainable agriculture, but the social and economic costs of the deep transformation that would be needed are perceived as being too high.

Ahead of negotiations on the post-2020 Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), IDDRI is working to identify the strategies of European primary producers in their diversity, to produce long-term change scenarios for the agricultural and food sector, and to discuss these within national and European platforms.



## Post-2020 international governance of biodiversity

While biodiversity loss is continuing at the global level, the states are negotiating the future global framework that will follow on from the current United Nations Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, to be adopted during COP15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in late 2020 in China.

IDDRI is contributing to this process by publishing elements of analysis on the state of international biodiversity governance, negotiations and key meetings, producing proposals on the content and architecture of the post-2020 framework and organising events to inform the multi-stakeholder debate and to facilitate informal discussions between negotiators on key points of this debate.



## Strengthening regional ocean governance

Regional organisations have a key role to play in ensuring the implementation of the two major agendas currently mobilising the Ocean community: the governance of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction (the “high seas”) and the implementation of the Ocean Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 14).

The goal of this initiative is to support regional initiatives on these two agendas, and in particular to mobilise certain marine regions (West Africa, Western Indian Ocean, South Pacific) in their implementation, to facilitate the sharing and transfer of experience between the different marine regions and to create better linkages between global discussions and regional initiatives.



## Implementing the SDGs in Europe

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are not just goals, but also tools for action that all actors, both state and non-state, can use.

The objective of this initiative is to step up SDG appropriation by the European Union, its Member States and in particular France, but also by non-state actors.

To do so, IDDRI analyses the opportunities provided by the SDGs and the way in which pioneering actors use them, highlights “good practice” and the difficulties encountered, and produces recommendations for making the SDGs a lever for change.



## Lifestyles in transition

While some practices with a high environmental impact are spreading throughout the world (international long-haul flights, high meat consumption diets, etc.), and technological advances have not been sufficient to limit the impact of these lifestyles in terms of pollution or resource consumption in developed countries, the scientific world is gradually incorporating the hypothesis of changing lifestyles as a variable in transition scenarios. This is coupled with a rise in public debate on the issue of adopting more sustainable practices at the individual level.

The objective of this new initiative is to better understand the changes in lifestyles and their place in ecological transition trajectories by identifying controversies of different approaches of lifestyle changes and public and private policy options to guide these changes.



## Renewing French and EU development and cooperation policy

French and EU policies on development and cooperation with the countries of the Global South have reached a turning point. While numerous discussions are underway in Paris and Brussels, the context has evolved considerably with the adoption of the SDGs, the growing importance of security issues, and the increasing role of the emerging countries and private donors.

The goal of this initiative is to help France and the EU to clarify the signature of their policies, in other words their justification, priorities and implementation tools. IDDRI works with its partners in the European Think Tanks Group (ETTG) and acts on different aspects of EU security strategy and on its new development doctrine.



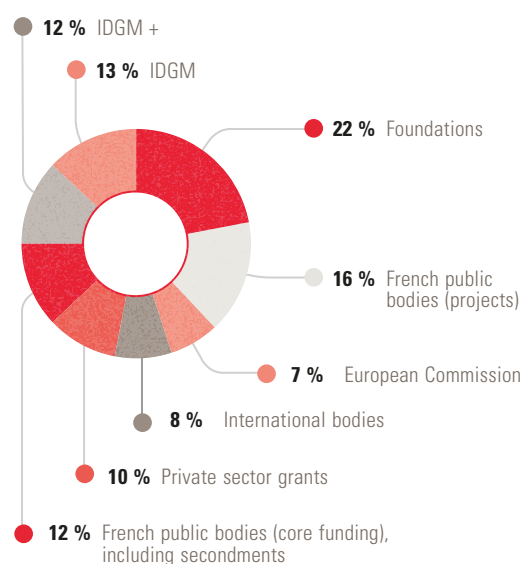
# **IDDRI**

**Budget, organisation, partners**

# 2018 budget

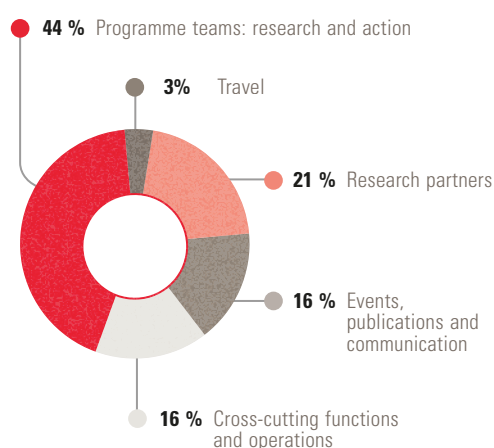
The Foundation's budget stood at 4.6 million euros in 2018, including staff secondment costs, or -3% compared to 2017.

## Breakdown of funding



IDDRI's funding comes from various sources. The year 2018 was marked by the Institute receiving new multi-year funding from international sources, the most important of which is provided by the German government to support the activities of the Deep Decarbonization Pathways network in the major emerging economies (South Africa, Brazil, Indonesia, India, China). IDDRI also receives funding that is renewed yearly from several key partners (see section on "Financial partners").

## Breakdown of expenditure



IDDRI's expenditure, including funds paid to partners (or a total budget of 5.6 million euros) is divided between: research programmes; communication and support for the implementation of intervention strategies (promotion of publications, events, media relations, internet, social networks, etc.); cross-cutting functions, structural and operational 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 representatives of the different stakeholders 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. The Board and the Advisory Council were partially renewed in 2018 and 2019, with the appointment of Michel Eddi as Chair of the Board and of Julia Marton-Léfévre as Chair of the strategic Advisory Council.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD



Chair: Michel Eddi  
 Vice-Chair: Claude Nahon  
 Treasurer: Anne Chassagnette  
 Secretary: Jean-François Collin  
 Honorary Chair: Jean Jouzel

### Founding members

- BNP Paribas, represented by Laurence Pessez
- EDF, represented by Claude Nahon
- Engie, represented by Anne Chassagnette
- EpE, represented by Claire Tutenuit
- Veolia, represented by Pierre Victoria

### Ex officio members

- ADEME, represented by François Moisan
- AFD, represented by Vincent Caupin
- CIRAD, represented by Michel Eddi
- CNRS, represented by Agathe Euzen
- INRA, represented by Jean-François Soussana

### Qualified persons

- Célia Blauel, Deputy Mayor of Paris
- Jean-François Collin, Senior Councillor at the French Court of Audit
- Michel Gardette, Deputy Director, Sciences Po
- Jean Jouzel, Emeritus Director of Research at CEA
- Laurence Tubiana, CEO, 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
- Claude Henry, Sciences Po, France /Columbia University, United States
- Paul Leadley, Paris-Sud University, France
- Mariana Mazzucato, University of Sussex, United Kingdom
- Laurent Mermet, AgroParisTech, France
- 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



## STRATEGIC ADVISORY COUNCIL



Chair: Julia Marton-Lefèvre

- Bertrand Badré, Blue Orange Capital
- Carmen Becerril, Bloomberg New Energy Finance
- Thomas Becker, Photocat
- Jérôme Bignon, Senator of the Somme Department
- Martin Bortzmeyer, Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
- Sabine Buis, Departmental Adviser in the Ardèche
- Marie-Claire Cailletaud, CGT
- Pascal Canfin, Candidate in the European Elections
- Bernard Carayon, Gecina
- Céline Charveriat, Institute for European Environmental Policies
- Audrey Coreau, Agence Française de la Biodiversité
- Hubert de Milly, Agence Française de Développement
- Pierre Ducret, I4CE
- Oliver Faust, Renault
- Marion Guillou, Agreenium
- Chantal Jouanno, Commission Nationale du Débat Public
- Adolf Kloke Lesch, German Development Institute
- Johan Kuylensstierna, Swedish Climate Policy Council
- Denez L'Hostis, France Nature Environnement
- Hervé Le Treut, IPSL
- Franck Lecocq, CIREN
- Julia Marton-Lefèvre, Independent Expert
- Simon Maxwell, European Think Tanks Group
- Béatrice Néré, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Luis Neves, Deutsche Telekom Group
- Emmanuel Normant, Saint Gobain
- Patrick Plane, CERDI
- Maria José Sanz, Basque Center for Climate Change
- Shiv Someshwar, PSIA, Columbia University
- Eric Soubeiran, Danone
- Alice Steenland, Axa
- Alison Tate, International Trade Union Confederation
- Hélène Valade, Suez



IDDRI is a strategic partner for the EDF Group. IDDRI feeds our reflections on topics that cannot be ignored by EDF, such as climate or biodiversity. It also opens up new issues that regularly emerge in our daily work like the oceans, agriculture and food. IDDRI monitors emerging practices and public policies, which explains the international negotiations with very key moments during the COPs. But IDDRI is for me much more than that. It is a unique place in France for the sustainable development that brings together public and private actors (ministries, philanthropic foundations, international organisations and companies), in order to define realistic and acceptable solutions to address the challenges of the planet. »

**Claude Nahon**



*Claude Nahon, Director of Sustainable Development and Environment (EDF) [IDDRI Vice-President]*

# Team



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**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 Bejean**  
Press Officer



**Nicolas Berghmans**  
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**Aurore Bertinetti**  
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**Laura Brimont**  
Lead  
Lifestyles in transition



**Lucien Chabason**  
Senior Advisor



**Michel Colombier**  
Scientific Director



**Alice Colsaet**  
PhD student  
Biodiversity and Land Take



**Klaudija Cremers**  
Research Fellow  
International Marine Policy



**Lisa Dacosta**  
Secretary-General



**Laetitia Dupraz**  
Management Assistant



**Baptiste Gardin**  
Research Fellow  
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**Elisabeth Hege**  
Research Fellow  
Governance and Financing  
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**Caroline Hoogendoorn**  
European and International  
Project Manager



**Yann Laurans**  
Biodiversity and  
Ecosystems Programme  
Director



**David Levai**  
Lead  
International Climate  
Governance



**William Loveluck**  
Research Fellow  
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**Alexandre Magnan**  
Senior Research Fellow  
Vulnerability and Adaptation  
to climate change



**Félicien Pagnon**  
PhD student  
Governance and New  
Wealth Indicators



**Yann Robiou Du Pont**  
Research Fellow Climate



**Aleksandar Rankovic**  
Lead  
Post-2020 International  
Biodiversity Governance



**Julien Rochette**  
Ocean Programme Director



**Oliver Sartor**  
Senior Research Fellow  
Climate and Energy



**Mathieu Saujot**  
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**Michele Schiavo**  
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**Romain Schumm**  
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Offshore Activities



**Léna Spinazzé**  
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**Johannes Svensson**  
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**Lucilia Tanchereau**  
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**Marta Torres Gunfaus**  
Senior Research Fellow  
Climate and Energy



**Sébastien Treyer**  
Executive Director



**Lola Vallejo**  
Climate Programme  
Director



**Tancrede Voituriez**  
Senior Researcher  
Governance of Sustainable  
Development



**Henri Waisman**  
Lead  
Deep Decarbonization  
Pathways



**Glen Wright**  
Senior Research Fellow  
International Ocean  
Governance



**Chris Bataille**  
Associate Researcher



**Raphaël Billé**  
Associate Researcher



**Sue Biniaz**  
Associate Researcher



**Patrick Criqui**  
Associate Researcher



**Jean-Pierre Gattuso**  
Associate Researcher



**Xavier Poux**  
Associate Researcher



**Andreas Rüdinger**  
Associate Researcher



**Thomas Spencer**  
Associate Researcher

IDDRI's researchers teach many Masters courses, including at Sciences Po's School of Public Affairs and School of International Affairs. IDDRI hosted eleven interns in 2018-2019:

**Erika Bosack**  
College of William & Mary  
**Thomas Brouhard**  
Mines ParisTech  
**Jeanne Cadiou**  
Sciences Po & AgroParisTech  
**Jérôme Cardinal**  
Sciences Po & AgroParisTech

**Andrea Ferret-Lambert**  
Sciences Po  
**Daniela Gaddari**  
Sciences Po & Bocconi University  
**Lauriane Gorce**  
Mines ParisTech  
**Alexandre Müller**  
Institute of Development Studies of the  
Sorbonne (IEDES)

**Isabel Seeger**  
Sciences Po & Freie Universität Berlin  
**Audrey Serres**  
Paris I Sorbonne University  
**June Verge Kemp**  
Université Paris Descartes

# Scientific partners and knowledge networks

IDDRI's capacity for research and action is based on a multidisciplinary team and a broad network of scientific partners, expertise and influence in France, Europe and internationally.

## Initiative for Development and Global Governance



Associated since 2008 with FERDI (Foundation for Studies and Research on International Development) within IDGM (Initiative for Development and Global Governance), IDDRI operates at the interface of

the leading networks and experts on development economics and sustainable development. This initiative, which has also included CERDI (Centre for Study and Research on International Development) since 2011, was awarded the Laboratoire d'Excellence (Laboratory of Excellence) label, confirmed in 2015 by an international assessment that stressed that the three institutions are a reference in France for their ability to use scientific research excellence with the goal of informing international policy debates.

## Strategic partnership with Sciences Po

One of IDDRI's important specificities stems from its connection to Sciences Po, as part of a strategic partnership established in 2007. IDDRI and Sciences Po share the same vision

**SciencesPo**

of the linkage between science and policy as a real focus for analysis and specific action. The two institutions endeavour to ensure that the diversity of social science approaches is reflected

in their research and activities. In addition to its involvement in teaching programmes on international sustainable development issues, IDDRI develops research collaborations with the different research centers at Sciences Po.

## Think tank and stakeholder networks

Europe is facing not only major responsibilities in the implementation of international commitments on sustainable development, but also critical internal deadlines. The European think tanks have formed partnerships in order to participate in key debates for Europe and its role in the world, working jointly with the EU institutions and in debates within the Member States. IDDRI is thus a member of the European Think Tanks Group, which brings together the main European development think tanks (ODI in London, DIE in Bonn, ECDPM in Maastricht and Brussels, IAI in Rome, and IDDRI in Paris), and works in partnership with several major think tanks on environment and sustainable development (IEEP in Brussels, SEI in Stockholm and Tallinn, IASS in Potsdam, Ecologic in Berlin, BC3 in Bilbao, and Climate Strategies and E3G in London).

## Bilateral dialogues

IDDRI is involved in discussions on sustainable development policies between Europe and the emerging countries. In particular, the Institute is working to

this end with several Chinese think tanks: NCSC on climate policies and negotiations, CAEP on environmental policies, PRCEE on biodiversity negotiations, 3E on energy and environment in Tsinghua, CCIEE on globalisation and the Belt and Road Initiative, CIMA on the oceans, the International Institute of Green Finance and SIC on macroeconomic change.

### Thematic multi-stakeholder networks

IDDDRI develops partnerships with other stakeholders in the debate in order to increase its capacity for action, in specific ways depending on the subject. For example, on oceans, in preparation for the Forum on Regional Ocean Governance, and ahead of negotiations on the new post-2020 international framework for biodiversity, IDDDRI is working in partnership with IUCN, FRB, AFB, the Rethinking Biodiversity Governance network, the Cambridge scientific hub on biodiversity, UN Environment, IASS, IOC-UNESCO, and with the regional seas conventions (Abidjan, Nairobi, South Pacific).

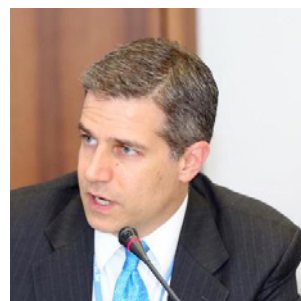
### Scientific partners

Supported by some major French research institutes since its foundation (CNRS, INRA, CIRAD), IDDDRI belongs to leading international networks, such as the Earth System Governance Network. Moreover, IDDDRI is proactively building “multi-domestic” networks, to observe and analyse changes in societies in a wide range of national contexts, as well as to enable the emergence and consolidation of capacities to participate in the policy debates in these different countries. This is the case, for example, of the network developed through the DDPP initiative on the production of decarbonised development pathways.



My greatest honor during 2018 was to form part of the team which developed the Decarbonization Plan of Costa Rica (announced February 2019). Joining a small but highly motivated team of local researchers and public officials, we agreed upon a structure which sought to balance all sectors of the economy with short, medium, and long-term action plans across a range of policy instruments, including strategic planning, project delivery, financing, avoiding lock-in, and ensuring a just transition. Our work took existing and new analysis to bring draft approaches to a consultative process which ultimately generated the plan. My ongoing participation within IDDDRI's DDPP initiative over the previous five years was instrumental to my participation, as it provided me with know-how, tools, and confidence to contribute actively to this work. This is just one small example of how IDDDRI's consistent pursuit of collaborative work on policy-relevant analysis is enriching climate-change policy around the world. »

**Daniel Buira**



*Daniel Buira, ALLAC advisor (Independent Latin American and Caribbean Association for Climate Change), member of the DDPP.*

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# Financial partners

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## Core funding partners

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

Financing from the founding companies (EDF, Engie, Veolia), research centres (INRA) and ministries (Higher Education and Research, Foreign Affairs, Environment) are supplemented by in-kind contributions linked to the strategic partnership with Sciences Po and CIRAD, and by the IDGM programme, supported by the financial products from a long-term AFD loan. The strengthening of this programme, IDGM+, obtained Labex funding in 2011. At the same time, most of IDDRI's founding companies have continued to support IDDRI and have been joined by new partners (BNP Paribas, GRDF, Renault, Vinci and Suez).

## Project partners

On this basis, IDDRI involves very diversified partners in the financing of its projects. The Institute is thus recognised and supported by numerous French public bodies, by the European Commission, as well as by international organisations and philanthropic foundations.



The year 2020 will be very important for biodiversity, as the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in China at the end of the year is to decide on the new framework international strategy in this area, following the one established in 2010 with the objectives of Aichi. IDDRI plays a key role in analysing conditions for the success of the multilateral negotiations that will take place in 2019 and 2020 for this purpose. IDDRI will use its experience in the COP21 negotiations to make recommendations adapted to the specificities of the biodiversity issues. IDDRI also leads research communities, proposes analyses at the most critical moments and participates in the preparations for negotiations, whether at the national level in support of the French government and stakeholders, or at the international level with its counterparts from different countries. IDDRI's work is a reference in this field for the AFB. »

**Audrey Coreau**



*Audrey Coreau, Head of  
the National, European and  
International Strategies  
Department, French Biodiversity  
Agency (AFB)*

## Financial partners in 2018

### **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

### **French public bodies**

- Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME)
- French Agency for Biodiversity (FRB)
- French Development Agency (AFD)
- National Research Agency (ANR)
- Deposits and Consignments Fund (CDC)
- Agricultural research and international cooperation organization (CIRAD)
- National center for scientific research (CNRS)
- French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM)
- National institute for agricultural research (INRA)
- Sustainable Cities Institute (IVD)
- City of Paris
- 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

### **European Commission**

- DG CLIMA (MILES)
- DG Research (RIPPLES, CD-LINKS, SUFISA, VALUMICS)

### **International bodies**

- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) or German Development Institute
- International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)
- Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)
- German Ministry for the Environment (BMU)
- Norwegian Ministry for the Environment
- Swiss Ministry for the Environment
- Public Strategy for Sustainable Development (PS4SD)
- Internationale Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

### **Fondations**

- European Climate Foundation (ECF)
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)
- Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation for the Progress of Humankind (FPH)
- Didier & Martine Primat Foundation
- Fondation d'entreprise Hermès
- Michelin Corporate Foundation
- KR Foundation
- MAVA Foundation

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