



2016

ANNUAL REPORT

**IDDRI**

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# *Urgency and solidarity: the two major sustainable development challenges*

*Teresa Ribera, Director of IDDRI, & Jean Jouzel, President of IDDRI's board*

*The 2015 agreements have had three effects: setting the world in motion, bringing about new forces, and initiating the implementation phase.*



**Two years after the 2015 global agreements (the Paris Climate Agreement, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development), what can we say about their impact and legacy?**

**Teresa Ribera** - The 2015 agreements have had three effects: setting the world in motion, bringing about new forces, and initiating the implementation phase. The inclusion of sustainable development issues on the agenda has indeed stimulated all actors, beyond the traditional intergovernmental stakeholders. For example, mayors, accustomed to thinking systemically and being accountable for their actions, have embraced the 2030 Agenda and positioned themselves as key players in climate action. As for investors and businesses, they have understood the need for sustainable investment and strategies and are looking for action frameworks along these lines. In addition, these agreements have also awakened those who potentially have much to lose. This includes both those who would potentially lose out in the transition towards a more sustainable world (such as stakeholders in the fossil fuel sector), some of whom are resisting change by focusing on the short term and adopting strategies to obstruct progress; as well as those most vulnerable to the impacts and dangers of an unsustainable world (small island states, the middle classes of some countries, etc.), who have found a new legitimacy and a new voice. Finally, these global agreements have initiated the implementation phase. We must now build the instruments for the transition and its governance, seeking the best balance between actors (governments, NGOs, businesses, scientists, communities, citizens, etc.).

**Jean Jouzel** - As a researcher involved, through the IPCC,<sup>1</sup> in the scientific community's analysis of the impact of human activities on the climate, and with a profound interest in the approach of this community in the much broader field addressed by the SDGs,<sup>2</sup>, I am pleased to observe a real convergence between the conclusions of scientists—which are increasingly well documented—and the stated objectives. Thus, impact assessments suggest that achieving the goal of a warming that is significantly below 2°C—and if possible 1.5°C –compared to pre-industrial levels, should effectively enable our world to adapt, at least for the most part. These assessments also highlight the risk that climate warming may exacerbate other environmental problems.

## *Europe must put climate and SDGs at the heart of its strategy*

The analysis of the scenarios is definitive: it shows without ambiguity that by 2030 there will be a huge gap—35% to 40%—between this 2°C target and all national greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments undertaken to date.

### **What has happened since 2015? What are the new challenges for sustainable development, particularly in terms of governance, geopolitics and implementation?**

**Teresa Ribera** - I identify two main challenges for sustainable development: time and solidarity. The 2015 agreements have shown the urgency and the scope of the objectives to be achieved, but how can we ensure the individual and collective learning needed to meet these challenges within such a short timeframe? All the more so because we must combine the knowledge, abilities and values of all. From this point of view, the very rapid ratification of the Paris Climate Agreement and, in the months following its adoption, the development of decarbonization strategies for 2050 that are necessary to make the best short-term decisions, are already sending positive signals in terms of time management.

**Jean Jouzel** - Urgency and solidarity are indeed the two key words of the environmental challenges. We must hope that the withdrawal of the United States does not derail the undeniable momentum of the Paris Agreement. Rather, what is needed is a rapid escalation in the level of ambition of countries' commitments, and we hope that the very weak environmental policy implemented by Donald Trump in his country will not have a negative impact on the implementation of all of the SDGs. Fortunately, there are signs of hope, such as the involvement of many Federated States and countries like China, as well as in the momentum of key sectors such as sustainable energy. Europe has a strong card to play; it should put the fight against global warming and the effective implementation of the SDGs at the heart of its strategy.

### **How is IDDRI helping to address these challenges?**

**Teresa Ribera** - IDDRI's contribution involves rethinking the traditional responses, innovating in the understanding and definition of sustainability governance frameworks that are relevant to the issues at stake. Thus, among other examples, the conference "Sustainable development: it's time!", held in May 2016, highlighted the importance of subjects such as the governance of vulnerability, the coherence of financial governance for development, and the role of science that is more open to society and more "activist".

**Jean Jouzel** - Since its creation in 2001, following an initiative of Laurence Tubiana, IDDRI has become a centre of analysis and a place of debate of the highest level in the field of climate, environment and sustainable development. This is the result of high quality work carried out by its researchers and very strong interactions with its different partners, not only in the field of research but also with other stakeholders in society, such as companies or NGOs. This role as a platform makes IDDRI unique in the French landscape.

# 2016 Key Achievements

After a year marked by a number of historic international agreements on sustainable development in 2015, IDDRI rapidly adopted a new configuration, using its research, dialogue and impact capacities to support key tools for the successful implementation of these agreements. This focus is reflected in growing political demand and in greater integration into networks of leading think tanks. The selection of 7 key achievements for 2016 presented below illustrates this. These achievements provide an overview of IDDRI's different operations, from research to impact, with various social stakeholders.

# Meeting of key actors in Paris to identify post-2015 challenges

The conference “Sustainable development: it’s time!” took place over two days in May 2016, immediately following COP21. The conference, organised with the help of a consultative committee comprised of leading figures, brought together 150 high-level participants from international organisations, governments, authorities, companies, research centres and think tanks. These leaders met with the goal of taking stock of the international commitments made in 2015, identifying new challenges and coordinating their actions.

A combination of plenary conferences and 14 dialogue sessions allowed for a range of discussions to take place, focusing on three key areas: the monitoring of commitments made; the need for convergence between investment reallocation and economic and social accompanying policies; and solidarity challenges linked to current and future socio-environmental vulnerabilities, which call for a response from the international community.

This research was presented to the public through a column published simultaneously in three languages in *Le Monde*, Reuters and *El Pais*, video interviews and the publication of an IDDRI Policy Brief.

This conference was also the opportunity to celebrate IDDRI’s 15th birthday, with a number of key figures from the history of the institute, including Jean Jouzel, President, Frédéric Mion, Director of Sciences Po, Claude Nahon, Director of Development at EDF and administrator of the founding members, and Laurence Tubiana, co-founder.



Erik Solheim, UNEP<sup>3</sup> executive director, and Michel Colombier, IDDRI’s scientific director, at the Conference “Sustainable development: It’s time!”.

## KEY FIGURES

- ◇ 60 speakers of 25 different nationalities
- ◇ 15 exclusive video interviews
- ◇ 17 background notes for the different sessions

## FINAL PUBLICATION

- ◇ Sustainable development: four post-2015 priorities. Demailly D., Spinazzé L. (2016). IDDRI, Policy Brief n°04/16.

# Structural recommendations for an enhanced EU energy and climate strategy

In 2015, DG CLIMA tasked IDDRI with coordinating a consortium involving 14 research institutes, country teams from the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project and IPCC global modellers, to contribute to developing low-carbon strategies for 2050. Known as MILES (Modelling and Informing Low Emission Strategies), this consortium has already produced a number of key reports.

After a noteworthy report on the implications of the INDCs,<sup>4</sup> published ahead of COP21, the consortium conducted further research in different geographical areas, including the European Union. The resulting analysis and recommendations are clear: the European Union and its member states needed to review their low-carbon strategies, focusing more on conditions for the structural trans-

formation of major emitting sectors where progress is especially slow, such as transport and industry, with a view to achieving deep decarbonisation by 2050. These two sectors are now the subject of additional specific projects at IDDRI.

Presented in Brussels in November 2016 in the presence of Artur Runge Metzger, Director of DG CLIMA, Andreas Barkman, advisor to the European Environment Agency and Carl de Maré, Vice-President of Arcelor Mittal, this report received considerable media attention: from the general press (*20 Minutes*) to specialised journals (*Energy Post*), and from English language media (Bloomberg, *The Washington Post*) to publications in around 30 other countries (Germany, Italy, China, Brazil, etc.).

## MILES Consortium: 14 research teams

### 9 teams at their respective country/region level :

- Energy Planning Program, Center for Energy and Environmental Economics, Graduate School of Engineering, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, (COPPE/UFRJ), Brazil
- Tsinghua University, China
- Renmin University and National Centre for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation, China
- Energy Research Institute of NRDC (ERI), China
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), United States
- The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India
- Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIMA), India
- National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Japan
- Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE), Japan

### 5 teams working at the global level:

- Potsdam-Institut für Klimafolgenforschung (PIK), Germany
- International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Austria
- Energy - Economy - Environment Modelling Laboratory (E3M Lab), Greece
- Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), Netherlands
- The Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change (CMCC), Italy

## PUBLICATIONS

◇ *State of the Low-Carbon Energy Union: Assessing the EU's progress towards its 2030 and 2050 climate objectives*, Spencer, T., Pierfederici, R., Sartor, O., Berghmans, B. IDDRI, Study n°08/2016.

◇ *Beyond the numbers: Understanding the transformation induced by INDCs*, Spencer, T., Pierfederici, R. (IDDRI – MILES). Study n°05/2015.

## OP-ED

◇ *Euractiv*, October 8, 2016. « Time for an EU climate policy 2.0? », Ribera, T. Spencer, T.

# Increase international emphasis on the causes of biodiversity loss

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) published its first assessments in February 2016, during the fourth session of its plenary held in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). IPBES is a historic opportunity to synthesize the knowledge on the causes, stemming from collective human action, underlying biodiversity loss. But to make a greater contribution to

biodiversity and ecosystem protection policies, IPBES will need to strengthen the interdisciplinary nature of its assessments and thereby consolidate in its work linkages and synergies between environmental science and social science..

IDDRI has produced research and recommendations to improve the integration of knowledge on the underlying causes (known as “indirect factors”) of biodiversity loss in forthcoming IPBES research. The institute coordinated this work in collaboration with other key actors from the sector in France, in particular the Fondation pour la Recherche sur la Biodiversité (FRB - Foundation for research on biodiversity), through the co-organisation

of the third IPCC-IPBES meeting in Paris (October 2016) and joint publications. At the international level, the co-organisation of a workshop with the University of Cambridge (United Kingdom) in June was the opportunity to share IDDRI’s analyses with a group of leading researchers on IPBES, as well as with experts from the platform.

On the question of major threats to biodiversity and a matter of real public concern, IDDRI has also published several columns in the French national press and online media.

These efforts have produced some tangible results. In February 2016, IDDRI’s recommendations, highlighting the importance of addressing inconsistencies between sectoral public policies were taken up by the French authorities and concluded the summary for decision makers of the report on pollination. Next, during the annual meeting in March 2017 in Bonn (Germany), IDDRI put forward a number of recommendations, including the addition of a chapter on “indirect factors” to the future IPBES assessment on the sustainable use of wild species. Supported by the French delegation, this recommendation was accepted during the negotiations in Bonn.

## PUBLICATIONS

◇ IPBES after Kuala Lumpur: Assessing knowledge on underlying causes of biodiversity loss is needed. Rankovic, A., Aubert, P-M., Lapeyre, R., Laurans, Y., Treyer, S. IDDRI, Policy Brief n°05/16.

◇ *Les premières évaluations de l’IPBES sont-elles à la hauteur des attentes des chercheurs ?* Silvain, J-F., Rankovic, A., (2016). FRB.

## OP-ED

◇ « *GIEC de la biodiversité* »: *l’étude globale sur la pollinisation fera-t-elle mouche ?*, Rankovic, A. (2016), *Le Monde*, December 26, 2016.





# Analysis of new financing modalities for least developed countries

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, adopted in July 2015 during the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, presents a comprehensive financing framework aimed at fostering sustainable development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In preparation for the conference in Antalya (Turkey) in May 2016, which provided a mid-term review of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD - French development agency) asked Tancrede Voituriez, Director of IDDRI's Governance programme, to co-author their report on this subject.

This appointment demonstrates the recognition IDDRI has acquired in the field of financing for development among key institutions, to which should be added the Bill & Melinda

Gates Foundation,<sup>5</sup> for its continued support since 2013. Fundamentally, this contribution has enabled IDDRI to voice some key messages in the policy debate, especially the fact that public and private financing can play complementary roles. This complementarity could, for example, limit country risks, demonstrate the financial viability of pioneering projects or generate co-benefits, such as supporting the local private sector, strengthening environmental protection mechanisms or developing countercyclical financing that could become essential due to climate change in the future. Among the various roles played by public funders, meeting the initial costs of certain financial innovations and promoting the exchange of information and knowledge on good practice were those highlighted.

In addition to the conference in Antalya, this report was presented in different international bodies, in particular during a side event of the ministerial segment of the HLPF,<sup>6</sup> in July 2016.

## PUBLICATION

- ◇ Financing the SDGs in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs): Diversifying the Financing Tool-box and Managing Vulnerability, Hurley, G., Voituriez, T. (2016). AFD-UNDP.



5. Through the Transformative Investment for Sustainable Development project.

6. High-Level Political Forum, the UN platform to monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

# Digital cities and actors to test new types of public service

In order to move beyond promises and to ensure digital technologies are used to foster sustainable development, IDDRI has set up a French and international research network on the sharing economy—the partners,<sup>7</sup> of the PICO,<sup>8</sup> project, for example, organised an international academic conference in Paris, bringing together more than 150 researchers (January 2016)—and has rallied the different stakeholders around several thematic projects: exchange of goods, shared mobility and citizen participation.



Laurence Monnoyer-Smith, commissioner-general for sustainable development, and Benoît Thieulin, member of the French Digital Council, at the conference organized by IDDRI on 23 June 2016, at Sciences Po, Paris.

This research has particularly highlighted the need to establish a framework for dialogue between innovative authorities and companies in order to identify experiments that

truly use digital technologies for sustainability, for example by reinventing public services. It has also fostered a better understanding of digital issues among public authorities at the French and European levels. The findings of this research were included in the report by Pascal Terrasse on the development of the sharing economy, as well as in the European Commission's analysis document on its European agenda for the collaborative economy, which has since launched a further study on the environmental impact of this new economy.

This consolidation of the dialogue between actors was shared with the public during a conference organised to mark the release of a number of IDDRI publications (June). Researchers, entrepreneurs (Renaud Attal, co-founder of Co-recyclage; Alexandre Bol, co-founder of Koolicar), local authorities (Yvan Martinod, carpooling project manager for the Isère departmental council; Jean-Louis Missika, urban planning councillor at Paris City Hall) and national authorities (Laurence Monnoyer-Smith, general commissioner for sustainable development, Benoît Thieulin, member of French Digital Council) had the opportunity to interact at the conference. This diversity of actors was also reflected in the media covering IDDRI's proposals, intended for not only the local authorities but also for economic actors.

## PUBLICATIONS

- ◇ The collaborative economy, a pipeline of innovations for sustainable development. PICO Consortium PICO, Summary Report.
- ◇ Urban crowdsourcing: guidelines for cities. de Feraudy, T., Saujot, M. IDDRI, Policy Brief n°09/16.
- ◇ *Mobilité collaborative: des promesses aux enjeux pour les pouvoirs publics.* Brimont, L., Demailly, D., Saujot, M., Sartor, O. IDDRI, Policy Brief n°03/16.

## OP-ED

- ◇ *Utiliser l'économie collaborative pour enrichir les services publics.* Demailly, D., Saujot, M., *Le Monde*, June 23, 2016

# IDDRI brings together European think tanks for SDGs

IDDRI has highlighted the universal nature of the SDGs to show that the European Union and its member states have a key role to play in their implementation, in order to drive forward sustainable development policies, to pave the way towards a new European project, and to set the example of a progressive Europe worldwide. The SDGs are concerned with the most pressing problems facing European citizens, including employment, health, education and inequalities.



Neven Mimica, European commissioner for International cooperation and development, at the conference organized by IDDRI on October 24, 2016, at Sciences Po, Paris.

With this in mind and in order to reveal the “champions” of SDG implementation, and to stimulate comparisons and good practice between States, civil society and companies, IDDRI has formed a coalition of pioneering European think tanks in this field: the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), the German Development Institute (DIE), the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IIEP). These actors met twice in Paris in 2016: during the conference

“Sustainable development: it's time!”, which was itself held just a few days after an IASS conference on SDG implementation in Germany; then for the presentation of an IDDRI report on SDG implementation in France (October 2016). IDDRI also presented its research to European civil society, in particular at the EU EESC.

This mode of action is also the one IDDRI uses for EU cooperation and development policies, as an active member of the European Think Tanks Group. Several exchanges have been organised with Neven Mimica, the European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, and Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, in order to foster closer linkages between European Union internal and foreign policy in the management of global crises.

IDDRI also co-organised the launch of the Global Sustainable Development Report, a United Nations publication aimed in particular at informing the work of the HLPF, at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development with the International Council for Science (ICSU), the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD - French national research institute for sustainable development) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

## PUBLICATIONS

- ◇ Will France pass the SDGs test? An evaluation of SDGs-related new priorities and challenges for France. Hege, E., Vaillé, J., Demailly, D., Brimont, L. IDDRI, Working Paper n°10/16.
- ◇ Implementing SDGs: An assessment of voluntary national reviews submitted to the High Level Political Forum. Brimont, L., Demailly, D., Vaillé, J. IDDRI, Issue Brief n°17/16.

## OP-ED

- ◇ “Commission’s Sustainable Development Package must be taken further.” Demailly, D. (2016). Euractiv, December 8, 2016.

# New agricultural pathways from China to Uruguay

The Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project is continuing to flourish and to influence energy policy in the 16 countries concerned, and IDDRI, in association with Rothamsted Research and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), has thus launched a similar process aimed at transforming agricultural and food systems through the Agricultural Transformation Pathways Initiative (ATPI).



Marie-Hélène Schwoob, Research Fellow Food and Agriculture policies at IDDRI, Sébastien Treyer, Director of programmes at IDDRI, and the Uruguayan teams of the ATPI project.

The theory of change is identical for this initiative: supporting the consolidation of a public national debate by coordinating research by local teams in order to clarify the terms of change and by involving these teams in an international learning platform.

Seven country teams have already joined the project, developing numerous solutions and tools that may contribute to changing systems: France, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Tunisia, China, Uruguay and New Zealand.

For example, the work undertaken by the Uruguayan teams,<sup>9</sup> clearly illustrates this theory of change: thanks to the definition of ambitious long-term goals to make extensive cattle rearing sustainable, it has enabled some very practical discussions on the feasibility of an alternative scenario to the intensification underway in the other countries of the region. This scenario has led to the definition of a roadmap for 2030 that has been validated by the whole sector and chain. Uruguay has subsequently deployed this long-term participatory approach to increase the sustainability of the dairy and rice sectors.

Lessons drawn from similar exercises conducted in different countries were presented on the international scene, within various bodies such as the HLPF (New York, July 2016), the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, October 2016), the European Commission (Brussels, May 2016) and COP22 (Marrakech, November 2016).

## PUBLICATIONS

- ◇ *Agricultural Transformation Pathways Initiative – 2016 Report.* Schwoob, M.-H. et al.
- ◇ *Translating the Sustainable Development Goals into action: A participatory backcasting approach for developing national agricultural transformation pathways.* Kanter, D. et al. (2016). *Global Food Security* 10, p. 71-79.

# IDDRI'S ID

The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) is an independent policy research institute. Founded in 2001, its goal is to foster the transition to sustainable development and prosperity for all.

To do this, IDDRI identifies the conditions and proposes tools for the integration of sustainable development into policies. It takes action at different scales, from international cooperation to the action of countries, cities and businesses, one informing the other and vice versa.

IDDRI relies on two complementary skills: interdisciplinary research and ongoing dialogue with stakeholders. It is a platform that connects them in a transparent and collaborative way.

IDDRI then makes its analyses and proposals available to all, and shares them at conferences and seminars.

Four issues are at the heart of the Institute's activities: climate, biodiversity and ecosystems, oceans and governance of sustainable development.

*These programmes are presented below, followed by an introduction to the IDDRI team, its partners and its budget for the year 2016.*

# Governance of Sustainable Development Programme

Sustainable development is the promise of a political response to a number of issues. Governance is the coordination of that response, and therefore the way in which sustainable development is built. Its objective is to encourage the transformation of societies and to guarantee the “good life”, according to the commitments made at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and reformulated in 2015 when the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted.

Institutions of governance for sustainable development have changed little since Rio and their status has been eroded by the mixed results observed since. However, we live in the era of decentralized initiatives, “alliances” and “coalitions for change” that bring together, on an ad hoc basis, public and private actors both from the North and the South for specific sustainability goals. Sustainable development evolves outside of its institutions, as much as it does within the framework defined by these institutions. Focusing on the production of “solutions”, these initiatives are a valuable contribution to the overall objectives of sustainability. They do not, however, eliminate the need to construct a collective representation of problems from the outset, which is part of the mandate of the institutions.

*Governance is the way in which sustainable development is built. What are the innovations in governance and how do they contribute to the 2030 Agenda objectives?*



The aim of IDDRI is to describe the transformations of the governance of sustainable development in its institutional and non-institutional components, and to organize the debate on its achievements with respect to the overall 2030 Agenda objectives.

To this end, IDDRI critically examines the performance of the main institutions, whether or not they are dedicated to sustainable development; analyses the emerging alliances and their results, to understand and broaden the field of solutions and compromises; and ensures that these transformations do not take place at the expense of certain actors, in particular the weakest or most vulnerable.

Thus IDDRI:

- monitors the establishment of new international institutions for the governance of sustainable development, in particular the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF);
- studies the alliances and instruments that finance sustainable development, whether public or private;
- analyses the implications of sustainable development agreements in order to identify the requirements for cooperation in trade.

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# Climate Programme

Understanding climate change issues and the nature of the responses required has evolved considerably in recent years, particularly as a result of scientific advances. It is now clear that massive changes are needed within three to four decades to move towards a decarbonised economy and to help the world's population deal with a more challenging environment.

However, there remains a large gap between the actual pace of change and the necessary level of ambition. Domestic implementation may be hindered by the fear of not being able to reconcile climate policies with economic and social priorities. Moreover, some stakeholders still need to be convinced that we are part of a global and inevitable movement.

IDDDRI seeks to create the conditions for an ambitious and fair response to the challenges of climate change. It takes action at four levels:

- the advancement of science and the framing of the political agenda. Given that the Paris Agreement calls for "continuing efforts" to limit the rise in temperature to 1.5°C, it is necessary to ensure that this enhanced ambition leads, above all, to the right choices being made in the short term, rather than relying on geo-engineering solutions;

*There is a large gap between the actual pace of change and the necessary level of ambition. IDDDRI seeks to create the conditions for an ambitious and fair response.*



- international governance and the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Demonstrating the effectiveness of the Paris Agreement requires the pursuit of greater ambition by the actors; the development of a toolkit for the implementation of the Agreement; responses to the expectations of many countries in terms of international solidarity; and the reinforcement of the Agreement's capacity to lead the way regarding multi-stakeholder alliances and other cooperation fora;
- the governance of the transition in the European Union. The European Union is one of the leaders in climate action, both domestically and diplomatically. Its governance framework must be aligned with the necessary prerequisites for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, both to this end and to create spaces for discussion and enhanced cooperation between Member States;
- the implementation of transitions. Action must be built on a better understanding of the necessary transitions and of the means to achieve them. Concerning mitigation, there has been progress in terms of the identification of which options are possible. The same must be achieved for adaptation. Regarding these two objectives, it is necessary to gain competence on the political economy of the most affected sectors and territories and the accompanying policies.

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# Biodiversity and Ecosystems Programme

Biodiversity and ecosystems' degradation is real and visible, and public opinion has been aware of the issue for decades. Nature conservation policies have been implemented, using instruments that have been tried and tested, such as measures to protect endangered species. The international community has adopted common objectives in 2010 under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). However, biodiversity and ecosystems continue to deteriorate rapidly. Some experts talk of a sixth mass extinction of natural species. And the pressure is increasing every day, due to the rapid changes taking place in our societies and climate.

Preserving our natural heritage requires new approaches and the effective implementation of commitments that were announced some time ago. IDDRI's project is to link biodiversity erosion to its causes, and to ensure that there is debate on the transformations needed to address these causes. The choices made in terms of the socio-economic development model (e.g. agricultural model, urban planning and commercial development policy), as well as in terms of best technologies and practices, determine the level of impact. These national level choices are complemented by transnational phenomena, some of which are explicit, such as trade regulations, and others less so, such as the effects of globalized value chains.

*Biodiversity is deteriorating despite the policies that have been implemented. IDDRI seeks to better identify the causes and to ensure that people debate on the transformations needed.*



IDDRI is studying these determinants with the dual objective of changing arbitration lines in critical sectors and policies at the national or local scale, as well as finding new forms of international cooperation. To this end, it intervenes on four main fields:

- the strategic role of science and expertise in the development of biodiversity policies, which go beyond the necessary, but are limited to "disseminating information on data"
- searching for effective and socially acceptable policies, including through a better understanding of the determinants of the processes of biodiversity loss in globalized value chains;
- the analysis of the links between socio-economic development and land use change—the first determinant of biodiversity erosion—in particular the social and economic factors at work;
- the transformation and diversification of agricultural and food models, which is a major challenge because it must simultaneously meet many objectives, including those of farmers, territories, health, climate and biodiversity protection.

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# Oceans Programme

Access to marine resources is an issue that is subject to increasingly intense competition. Some of these resources, such as fishing stocks, are threatened by severe overexploitation, while a large proportion of the population depends on them for food. Other resources, such as oil and gas, are a potential source of conflict between States intent on their monopolization. Certain other resources have more recently been discovered and are attracting growing interest, such as genetic resources and certain minerals.

From a scientific point of view, there is only one ocean. National interests cannot therefore be considered in isolation. The law of the sea has gradually been developed based on this reasoning, from the theorization of the freedom of the seas principle in the eighteenth century to the adoption in 2015 of a Sustainable Development Goal for Oceans (SDG 14). These developments have led to the creation of various institutions, which today serve as a framework for international cooperation.

International coordination in these various fora is still emerging and must be reinforced, with two main objectives: preserving the marine environment in order to avoid compromising its essential functions and to strive towards the sustainable management of resources, and rectifying inequalities arising from competition over access to resources in order to ensure more equitable management.

*How can we reinforce international coordination to preserve the marine environment while ensuring a more equitable management?*



IDDRI seeks to meet this dual objective by intervening at three levels:

- that of international cooperation, both within each forum and to better link their actions, in order to ensure that marine biodiversity is governed as a common good beyond national jurisdictions (“high seas”), and to implement the Ocean SDG;
- that of the transformation of economic sectors which exploit marine resources (tuna fishing, offshore oil, etc.), by jointly considering impacts in terms of the environment, fairness and resource appropriation conflicts;
- that of setting the new frontiers of science into policy, while it is constantly progressing as it is confronted with new subjects and challenges, and has a major influence upstream and downstream of the previous two levels.

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# IDDRI's Institutional Framework

IDDRI's programmes are determined by decision-making processes that are subject to collective deliberations by IDDRI's governance bodies. The Board, the decision-making body, is supported by a multidisciplinary Scientific Council, which monitors emerging scientific issues and helps to identify new research axes, and by an Advisory Council which brings together representatives of the different stakeholders from civil society to ensure the relevance of the Institute's programmes and intervention modalities.

IDDRI is a foundation of public interest. Its Board deliberates under the supervision of a Government Commissioner appointed by the Ministry of the Interior, who ensures compliance with this statute.

The Board and the Advisory Council were renewed in 2016.

## BOARD

Chair: **Jean Jouzel**

Vice-Chair: **Claude Nahon**

Treasure: **Anne Chassagnette**

Secretary: **Michel Eddi**

### 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 **Mihoub Mezouaghi**
- ◇ Cirad, represented by **Michel Eddi**
- ◇ CNRS, represented by **Stéphanie Thiebault**
- ◇ INRA, represented by **Jean-François Soussana**

### Qualified persons

- ◇ **Jean Jouzel**, Director emeritus for research at the CEA
- ◇ **Julia Marton-Lefèvre**, independent expert
- ◇ **Christine Musselin**, Sciences Po
- ◇ **Laurence Tubiana**, European Climate Foundation

## SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

Chair: **Claude Henry**

- ◇ **Scott Barrett**, Columbia University, United States
- ◇ **Sandra Bessudo**, Malpelo Foundation, Colombia
- ◇ **Ian Goldin**, Oxford University, United Kingdom
- ◇ **Claude Henry**, Sciences Po, France / Columbia University, United States
- ◇ **Paul Leadley**, Paris-Sud University, France
- ◇ **Mariana Mazzucato**, Sussex University, United Kingdom
- ◇ **Laurent Mermet**, AgroParisTech, France
- ◇ **Mireille Razafindrakoto**, IRD, France
- ◇ **Johan Rockström**, Stockholm Resilience Center, Sweden
- ◇ **Heike Schröder**, East Anglia University, 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: **Daniel Lebègue**

### *Administration*

- ◇ **Martin Bortzmeyer**, Ministry of Environment, Energy and the Sea
- ◇ **Audrey Coreau**, French Agency for Biodiversity
- ◇ **Philippe Orliange**, AFD

### *Research institutes and universities*

- ◇ **Céline Charveriat**, Institute for European Environmental Policies
- ◇ **Pierre Ducret**, I4CE
- ◇ **Franck Lecocq**, Cired
- ◇ **Adolf Kloke Lesch**, German Development Institute
- ◇ **Hervé Le Treut**, IPSL
- ◇ **Maria José Sanz**, Basque Center for Climate Change
- ◇ **Simon Maxwell**, European Think Tanks Group
- ◇ **Patrick Plane**, Cerdi

### *Private sector*

- ◇ **Bertrand Badré**, Blue Orange Capital
- ◇ **Carmen Becerril**, Bloomberg New Energy Finance
- ◇ **Thomas Becker**, Photocat
- ◇ **Nicolas Blanc**, Caisse des Dépôts Group
- ◇ **Bernard Carayon**, Amundi
- ◇ **Jean-Christophe Laugée**, Danone
- ◇ **Luis Neves**, Deutsche Telekom Group
- ◇ **Emmanuel Normant**, Saint Gobain
- ◇ **Alice Steenland**, Axa

### *Non-governmental organisations and trade unions*

- ◇ **Marie-Claire Cailletaud**, CGT
- ◇ **Pascal Canfin**, WWF France
- ◇ **Daniel Lebègue**, Transparency France
- ◇ **Denez L'Hostis**, France Nature Environnement
- ◇ **Béatrice Néré**, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- ◇ **Pierre Perbos**, Réseau Action Climat
- ◇ **Alison Tate**, International Trade Union Confederation

### *Local authorities*

- ◇ **Jérôme Bignon**, Senator of the Somme department
- ◇ **Célia Blauel**, Deputy Mayor of Paris
- ◇ **Sabine Buis**, Councillor of the Ardèche department
- ◇ **Chantal Jouanno**, Senator of Paris, Vice President of the Région Île-de-France

# IDDRI's team



**Frédéric Amiel**  
Research Fellow  
Biodiversity



**Carine Antunes**  
Outreach Assistant



**Pierre-Marie Aubert**  
Coordinator of the  
Transition of European  
Farming Systems initiative



**Pierre Barthélemy**  
Editor



**Nicolas Berghmans**  
Research Fellow Climate  
and Energy



**Aurore Bertinetti**  
Administrative Assistant



**Yann Briand**  
Research Fellow Climate  
and Energy



**Laura Brimont**  
Research Fellow New  
Prosperity



**Lucien Chabason**  
Senior Advisor



**Lucas Chancel**  
Senior Research Fellow,  
Inequalities and Sustainable  
Development



**Michel Colombier**  
Scientific Director



**Alice Colsaet**  
PhD Student, Land Use  
Change and Biodiversity



**Elise Coudane**  
Events and Outreach  
Manager



**Laure Criqui**  
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International Urban  
Development



**Lisa Dacosta**  
Secretary-General



**Tatiana de Feraudy**  
Research Fellow,  
Sustainable Cities and  
Citizen Participation



**Damien Demailly**  
Initiatives Coordinator



**Delphine Donger**  
Communication and Media  
Officer



**Laetitia Dupraz**  
Executive Assistant



**Marion Gourdin**  
Web Manager



**Elisabeth Hege**  
Research Fellow Sustainable  
Development Goals



**Caroline  
Hoogendoorn**  
Responsible for European  
and International Projects



**Jean Jouzel**  
President of IDDRI's Board



**Yann Laurans**  
Programme Director  
Biodiversity and  
Ecosystems



**Marie Lecomte**  
Research Fellow Sustainable  
Fisheries Management



**David Levai**  
Programme Director  
Climate



**Alexandre Magnan**  
Senior Research Fellow,  
Adaptation and Oceans



**Félicien Pagnon**  
Research Fellow  
Governance



**Roberta Pierfederici**  
Senior Research Fellow,  
Climate and Energy



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



**Teresa Ribera**  
Director



**Julien Rochette**  
Programme Director Ocean



**Oliver Sartor**  
Senior Research Fellow,  
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**Mathieu Saujot**  
Coordinator of the Digital  
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Initiative



**Romain Schumm**  
Research Fellow, Oil and Gas  
Operations



**Marie-Hélène  
Schwoob**  
Research Fellow,  
Sustainable Agriculture



**Léna Spinazzé**  
Development and  
Communications Director



**Lucilia Tanchereau**  
Administrative and  
Financial Director



**Olia Tayeb Cherif**  
Senior Research Fellow,  
Food and Agriculture  
Policies



**Sébastien Treyer**  
Director of Programmes



**Julie Vaillé**  
Senior Research Fellow,  
Financing for Development



**Tancrede Voituriez**  
Programme Director  
Governance



**Henri Waisman**  
Senior Economist,  
Development Pathways  
and Sustainability



**Xin Wang**  
Research Fellow, Chinese  
Policies



**Glen Wright**  
Research Fellow,  
International Marine Policy



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Associate Researcher



**Raphaël Billé**  
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 on many Masters courses, including the School of Public Affairs and the School of International Affairs at Sciences Po.

#### IDDRI hosted ten interns in 2016:

Stéphanie Chan - Sciences Po  
Alice Colsaet - AgroParisTech  
Oliver Fryatt - Sciences Po  
Clémence Guetté - AgroParisTech  
Elisabeth Hege - Sciences Po  
Alex Hough - Sciences Po

Bénédicte Niel - Sciences Po  
Rémy Ruat - Sciences Po  
Olia Tayeb Cherif - ENSAIA,  
University of Lorraine  
Romain Vignes - AgroParisTech

# IDDRI's Budget

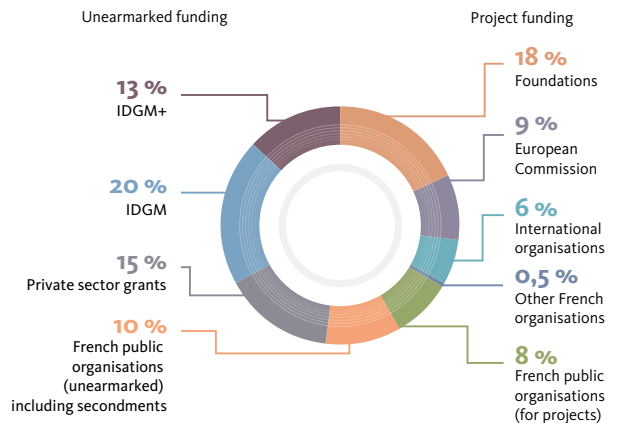
The Foundation's budget stood at €4.5 million in 2016, including staff secondment costs. After two years of exceptional contribution to the preparation of the COP21, IDDRI returned to a more normal activity level while participating in a renewed dynamic to meet the new challenges of the implementation of 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, indicating the Institute's capacity for anticipation and adaptation and its strategy to target activities with high added value.

## FUNDING BREAKDOWN

Funding comes from various sources including long-term programmes (Initiative for Development and Global Governance - IDGM and IDGM+); companies, especially founding members; French public bodies and other French, European and international organizations (see list of funders by category).

The year 2016 was marked by:

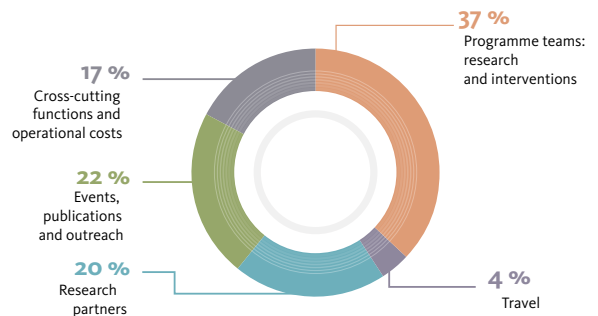
- the appointment of BNP Paribas to IDDRI's Board as a representative of the founding members and its financial support to IDDRI;
- the financing of two new international projects from the European Commission (DG Research) on the implementation of the Paris Agreement and from the Danish KR Foundation on the social transformations linked to the phasing out of coal. IDDRI is the coordinator of these two projects, bringing together, respectively, 17 and 7 scientific partners from all over the world;
- the support of two new public partners, Mairie de Paris and the Plan d'Urbanisme Construction Architecture, to assist with IDDRI's digital activities.



## BREAKDOWN OF IDDRI'S ACTIVITY EXPENDITURE\*

Expenditure is divided between:

- research programmes carried out by IDDRI and its scientific partners around the world;
- communication and support for the implementation of intervention strategies (promotion of publications, events, media relations, web, social networks, etc.);
- cross-cutting functions, structural and operational costs.



\* Including all additional funds paid to partners, i.e. a total budget of €6.3 million.

# IDDRI's Financial Partners

## IDGM: Financial products from an AFD loan

## Corporate donations

- › BNP Paribas
- › EDF
- › Engie
- › GRDF
- › MAIF
- › Renault
- › Veolia
- › Vinci

## IDGM+ / Labex / Investissements d'avenir

## European Commission (DG CLIMA - DG Research)

## French public organisations

### PROJECT FUNDING

- › Marine Protected Areas Agency (AAMP)
- › Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME)
- › National Research Agency (ANR)
- › Deposits and Consignments Fund
- › Toulouse National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA)
- › Littoral, Environment and Societies (LIENSs)
- › City of Paris
- › Plan Urbanism Construction Architecture (PUCA)
- › Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAEDI)
- › Ministry of Environment, Energy and Sea (MEEM)

### UNEARMARKED FUNDING

- › Centre for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development\* (Cirad)
- › National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA)
- › Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAEDI)
- › Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research (MESR)

\* Staff secondment

## International organizations

- › German Ministry of Economy (BAFA)
- › World Bank
- › Chinese Academy for Environmental Planning (CAEP)
- › Climate Development Knowledge Fund (CDKN)
- › German Cooperation Agency (GIZ) via the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)
- › Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable (IFDD)
- › Norwegian Ministry of the Environment
- › United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- › The Forest Trust
- › International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- › WWF

## Others

- › French Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil
- › GRET - Professionals for Fair Development

## Foundations

- › Children Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) through the Mitigation Action Plans & Scenarios (MAPS)
- › Climate Works Foundation
- › European Climate Foundation
- › BNP Paribas Foundation
- › Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- › Fondation d'entreprise Hermès
- › MAVA Foundation
- › Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation
- › Fondation de France
- › KR Foundation
- › United Nations Foundation

# IDDRI's Scientific Partners and Expert Networks

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

## Initiative for development and global governance



Since 2008, IDDRI has been associated with the FERDI (Fondation pour les études sur le développement international—Foundation for studies and research on international development) through the IDGM (Initiative for Development and Global Governance), and is at the interface of the leading networks and experts on development economics and sustainable development.

This initiative, which since 2011 has also included CERDI (Centre d'étude et de recherches sur le développement international - Centre for Study and Research on International Development) 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 in terms of their ability to use scientific research excellence to contribute to international policy debates.

## Strategic partnership with Sciences Po

### SciencesPo

One of IDDRI's main specificities stems from its anchoring to Sciences Po as part of a strategic partnership established in 2007. IDDRI and Sciences Po share the same vision of the link between science and politics as a real focus for analysis and concrete action. Both institutions endeavour to ensure that the diversity of social science approaches—sociology, public action, international relations, economics, law—is reflected in their research and activities.

In addition to its involvement in educational programmes on international environmental issues, IDDRI develops its research collaborations with the various Sciences Po laboratories.

## Networks of think tanks and influence

IDDRI has developed close relations with a number of think tanks, think tank networks and stakeholder networks, including those shown below which are grouped according to their field of interest.

### Biodiversity



### Ocean



### Development



### Digital



### SDGs





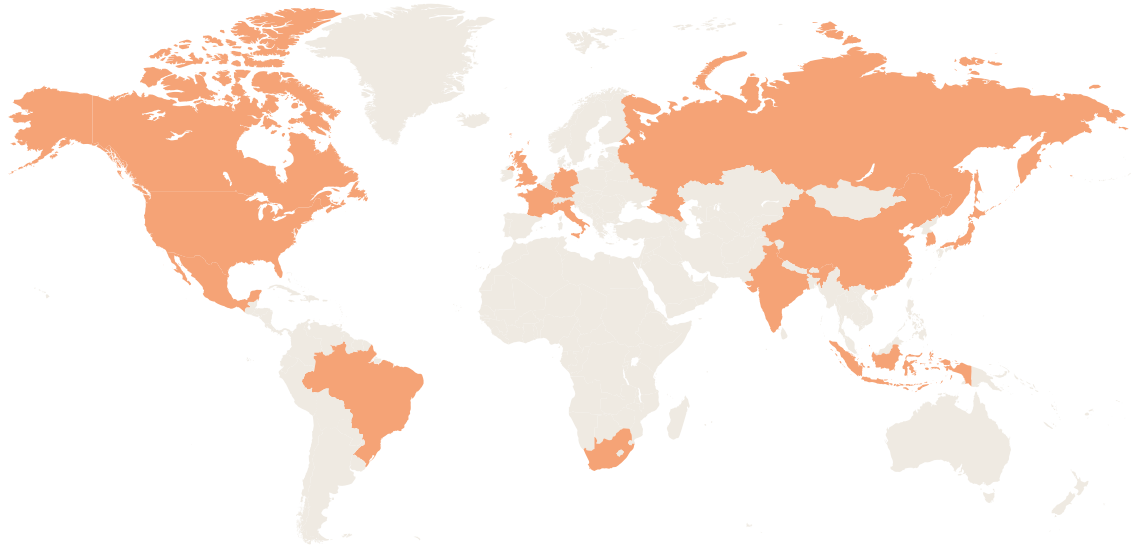
## Scientific Partnerships

Supported by major French research institutes since its foundation (CNRS, INRA, CIRAD), IDDRI is also part of leading international networks such as the Earth System Governance Network.

IDDRI is also developing multi-country networks on a voluntary basis, both to observe and analyse changes in societies in the diversity of national contexts and to generate and build capacities for participating in political debates in these countries. IDDRI has strong multi-country networks on energy (through projects DDPP,<sup>10</sup> Coal Transitions,<sup>11</sup> Energy Union with Agora Energiewende) and on agriculture (through projects TSARA,<sup>12</sup> SUFISA,<sup>13</sup> and ATPI,<sup>14</sup>).

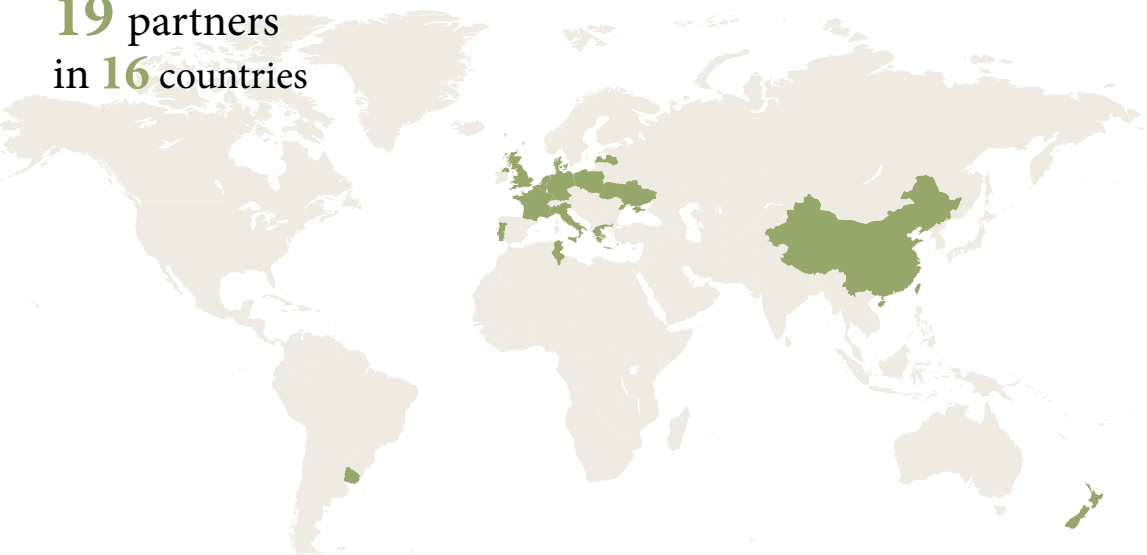
## Energy

**33** partners  
in **17** countries



## Agriculture

**19** partners  
in **16** countries



10. Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project ([www.deepdecarbonization.org](http://www.deepdecarbonization.org))

11. [www.coaltransitions.org](http://www.coaltransitions.org)

12. Towards Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture, a FACCE SURPLUS project, collaboration between the European Commission and fifteen countries

13. Sustainable Finance for Sustainable Agriculture, Horizon 2020 project of the European Commission

14. Agricultural Transformation Pathways Initiative (see p.12)

# IDDRI's initiatives

Further to the international agreements in 2015, the priority is implementation and translation into domestic policies and investment plans. In this context, IDDRI's strategic project for the period 2016-2020, adopted by its Board in April 2016, has two goals.

The first is renewing IDDRI's capacity for anticipation and impact on key environmental challenges, which have been central to the institute's activities since its creation. This goal is reflected in the way the institute has focused its monitoring, intelligence and prospective capacities around the four permanent programmes presented in the previous section.

The second is building IDDRI's capacity to respond to these challenges and to support their implementation through targeted action on a limited number of tools that the institute deems to be important at a given time. This goal is reflected in the choice of initiatives, each with an average duration of three years. The six initiatives currently led by the institute are presented below.



## Making the European Union the SDG champion

The goal of this initiative is to strengthen SDG implementation by the European Union and its member states, from not only a domestic perspective, but also one of exemplarity and international cooperation. All actors—governments, companies, civil society, local authorities, donors—are concerned.

In cooperation with a group of European actors, both state and non-state, IDDRI analyses the opportunities provided by the SDGs and the way in which pioneers are using them to strengthen or renew their practices: policy assessment and accountability for commitments made, strategic alliances, coordination efforts, etc. Through experience sharing, IDDRI thus facilitates the identification of “good practices” and of difficulties encountered, and uses this empirical basis to develop recommendations to ensure the many different actors concerned all assume responsibility for the SDGs.

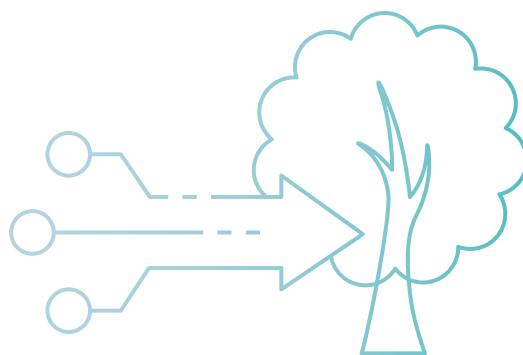
The initiative thus aims to foster SDG implementation through:

- governments,
- EU policies,
- companies,
- NGOs.

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## Linking the ecological and digital transitions

The aim of this initiative is to help the public authorities, in particular cities, to develop policies enabling them to use digital technologies to enhance their sustainable development strategies, especially those concerning consumption, mobility, governance and financing for the ecological transition.

In the context of questions about the ecological footprint and the many side effects associated with digital initiatives, IDDRI analyses their risks and opportunities, assesses their potential for sustainability, and puts forward recommendations concerning policy implementation. To achieve this, IDDRI relies on a large multi-stakeholder network (local authorities, companies, think tanks, etc.), organises workshops and conducts research and case studies in France.

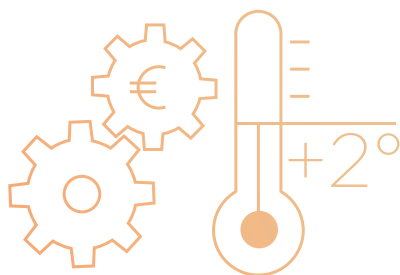
The initiative thus seeks to foster convergence between digital technologies and sustainability in terms of:

- participatory financing (or crowdfunding),
- citizen participation in data collection (or urban crowdsourcing),
- new mobility services (shared mobility, potential linked to electric vehicles and autonomous vehicles),
- governance of the “real” digital city (as opposed to the normative vision of the smart city), at the interface between innovations by private actors and citizen initiatives.

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COORDINATOR : MATHIEU SAUJOT  
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## Transforming economic structures towards 2°C

The goal of this initiative is to analyse the social, technical and economic changes required to achieve the target set by the Paris Climate Agreement: limiting global warming to 2°C, or even 1.5°C. Under what conditions are these changes feasible, and with what potential for success at the national, European and international levels?

Through the organisation of seminars and workshops, in collaboration with a number of European and international partners (think tanks, research institutes), and the development of sectoral case studies, IDDRI explains change processes, assesses their feasibility and produces recommendations on policies to be implemented. Although the ecological transition, especially the energy transition, is largely considered here from the viewpoint of the countries and actors implementing it, the results of the analysis are taken to the global level with the goal of ensuring more effective, fairer multilateral and collective action.

In the first two sectors in which IDDRI thus seeks to foster the transition, its actions are adapted to their specific challenges:

- In the electricity sector, for which the terms of the debate are relatively well-known and where the transition is already underway, IDDRI focuses on conversion challenges linked to the phase-out of coal (in the most coal-dependent countries, whether it regards their domestic consumption or their exports), as well as on the convergence of strategies in the context of the European electricity market.
- In the transport sector, for which decarbonisation is still a challenge and where important technological and usage changes are underway, IDDRI facilitates the definition of long-term national decarbonisation strategies, to ensure the potential for change in the sector is better understood by governments and shared by actors in the sector.

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COORDINATOR : DAVID LEVAI  
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## Renewing EU agricultural, food and rural policies

The goal of this initiative is to demonstrate, ahead of the post-2020 Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform, that other agricultural and food strategies are possible, and to debate these strategies and the policies needed to implement them.

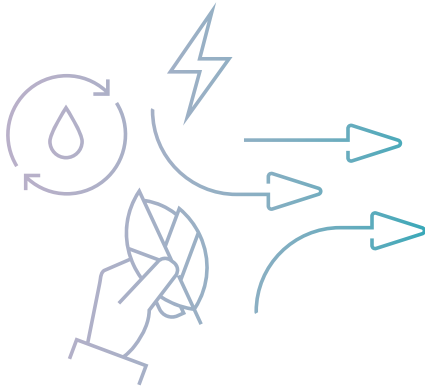
European agriculture is under pressure from increasing international competition, and faces a number of challenges (environmental, social, etc.). In a context in which the current pathway will not lead to sustainable agriculture and where, at the same time, the social and economic costs of the radical changes required are perceived as being too high, IDDRI focuses its work on three key activities:

- identifying the strategies adopted by the wide range of European commodity producers (in 22 regions), in particular concerning their integration into agri-food sectors;
- producing long-term change scenarios for the agricultural and food sector (in 12 member states: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, United Kingdom);
- debating these scenarios in national and European platforms (involving actors from the agricultural and food sector; environmental NGOs; the health and nutrition sector; insurance companies, investors, banks and rating agencies; and local authorities).

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COORDINATOR : PIERRE-MARIE AUBERT  
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## Protecting the local environment depending on global trade

The goal of this initiative is to foster the dialogue between countries that produce commodities (largely for export) and national and international donors in order to reconcile socio-economic development strategies and biodiversity protection. The aim is also to help NGO-company platforms to identify new tools for action and new regulatory mechanisms (voluntary processes, labels, etc.).

In partnership with donors, research institutes, companies and business associations, IDDRI analyses global food commodity value chains and local production systems. Regulation options are then discussed by the actors in the sector, NGOs, governments of producer states, producers and donors.

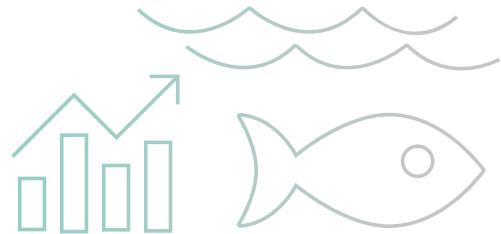
IDDRI thus operates in four globalised sectors:

- palm oil produced in Indonesia,
- tuna caught in the Indian Ocean,
- soya grown in the Brazilian Cerrado,
- and cocoa grown in Côte d'Ivoire.

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COORDINATOR : YANN LAURANS  
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## Strengthening regional ocean governance

This initiative focuses on supporting regional organisations in West Africa, the Western Indian Ocean and the South Pacific in developing real “high seas” and “Oceans SDG” strategies. The goal is also to foster cooperation between these organisations (South-South and North-South cooperation) as well as their connection to international negotiation processes.

The regional organisations (economic organisations, regional seas, sectoral organisations, etc.) are the appropriate level for ecological coherence, governance and collective learning on marine issues. Yet some regions face structural difficulties that limit the effectiveness of initiatives deployed. It is in this context that IDDRI, in partnership with *think tanks* and governmental and international institutions, is providing technical support to the secretariats of the regional organisations, establishing partnerships with “champion” states that play a leading role in each region through the exemplarity and reproducibility of their policies, and consolidating a platform to enable the international and regional organisations to consult one another and the marine regions to share their experience.

This initiative particularly supports these regional organisations within the framework of:

- negotiations on marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction (the high seas);
- the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 on the oceans.

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COORDINATOR : JULIEN ROCHETTE  
julien.rochette@iddri.org

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# Key figures

## TEAM & NETWORK

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44

staff members

80

research partners on all

5

continents

## EVENTS

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25

public conferences organised

40

stakeholder and/or research workshops

## PUBLICATIONS

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44

publications in IDDRI's collections

22

publications in peer-reviewed journals

more than

120

external interventions by IDDRI researchers

## MEDIAS

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30

op-eds

2000

citations, interviews and articles in French and international media

22000

subscribers to IDDRI's newsletter

## Credits

**Coordination:** Carine Antunes, Pierre Barthélemy, Léna Spinazzé

**Proofreading:** Carine Antunes, Pierre Barthélemy, Léna Spinazzé

**Translation:** James Johnson, Anna Kiff

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