



# INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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IDENTIFYING KEY ISSUES | FUELING THE DEBATE | MOBILIZING STAKEHOLDERS

**IDDRI** is an independent institute which aims to **bridge the gap between research and decision-making**. It uses scientific research to shed light on political issues which have an impact on sustainable development. It analyzes the key challenges to development models which have been necessitated by the degradation of natural resources and climate change.

Its vision is based on three assumptions:

- The global changes resulting from human activities are unsustainable over the long term.
- A complete transformation of development models is needed.
- This is possible if coherent policies are soon implemented at the global level which bring about changes in lifestyles.

Its strategy is three pronged: **informing decisions; identifying emerging issues; coordinating dialogue** between stakeholders whose interests are often at odds. To carry out this strategy, IDDRI defines the challenges, gathers stakeholders and anticipates new issues. It promotes research and mobilizes teams of researchers through an extensive international network. It thus sustains a common understanding of concerns, while at the same time putting them into a **global perspective**.

IDDRI promotes this scientific research by organizing conferences, meetings and seminars, and through its web site, [www.iddri.org](http://www.iddri.org), which provides access to discussion papers, information and publications from IDDRI's collections – *Analyses, Idées pour le débat, Synthèses* – along with material from other organizations and individuals.

The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations, created in 2001, is a public utility foundation.

With the Sustainable Development Center, Iddri now runs the Sciences Po "sustainable development program" through research programs, teaching, organization of debates and think tank activities.

#### THE BOARD

It is made up of three constituencies: founding members, qualified individuals and ex officio members. Each constituency has 6 members.

The board is assisted by a scientific council and a steering committee.

#### FOUNDING MEMBERS

Dominique Bourg, Manuel Castells, Jean Jouzel, Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet, Daniel Lebègue, Sunita Narain, Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, Jan Pronk, David Runnals, Jean-Michel Séverino, Achim Steiner.

#### EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

From the following organizations: CNRS, CIRAD, INRA, AFD, ADEME, Université Pierre et Marie Curie.

#### QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS

Chosen for their competence in the Foundation's field of activity, they are co-opted by the other board members.

#### STEERING COMMITTEE

It assists the board and is made up of representatives from:

- the scientific community (CIRAD, CNRS, Ecole Polytechnique, INRA, IRD, Sciences Po Paris)
- non for profit organizations/ non-for-profit organizations (EpE, WWF international) and unions (CFDT)
- the economic sector (ADEME, AFD, CNCEP, EDF, GDF, Lafarge, SNCF, Suez, Veolia Environnement)
- international personalities

#### SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

Responsible for making recommendations on the Foundation's thematic areas and research programs, it is made up of 12 members appointed by the board.

#### RESOURCES

The resources come from contributions by the founding members, from the French authorities – the Ministries of foreign affairs, environment, sustainable development and planning, higher education and research – and from different national and international programs (specific projects). The Foundation also benefits from the financial support of the French Development Agency (AFD). The research institutes and other public establishments (ADEME) provide in-kind contributions through secondments or participation in research programs.

## Climate Change

■ Climate change issues have been completely transformed. There is now a consensus on the problem, its gravity and the need to act in order to limit the associated risks. The prospect of reaching an ambitious international climate agreement by 2012 is looking more promising. The issue is no longer only environmental, but joins the challenges linked to development models in both industrialized and developing countries. The framework of the future international agreement adopted in Bali is based on four pillars: mitigating climate change, adapting to its effects, technology transfer and financing, in addition to combating deforestation.

What are the best instruments for “decarbonizing” the economies of developed countries? In Europe, how can an ambitious climate policy be integrated into the European Union’s other priorities: energy security, industrial competitiveness, the knowledge economy, etc.?

In developing countries, the infrastructure built today to meet the demands of development will have an impact on future emissions. How can sustainable growth be established on less carbon-intensive growth paths?

Many regions will suffer major climate impacts, made inevitable by the inertia of the climate system. The vulnerability of certain regions, such as the Mediterranean, means that climate change adaptation measures are now a matter of urgency.

IDDDRI’s different projects also approach these various dimensions of the energy transition towards non-fossil fuels from the viewpoint of international coordination on debates concerning adaptation to climate change.

## Biodiversity & Natural Resources

■ International governance of biodiversity and natural resources is undergoing significant change. The circle of stakeholders involved has been extended to the private sector and NGOs, and emerging countries are now playing a pivotal role in negotiations.

Many different approaches and initiatives are emerging, aimed at moving beyond the recurrent conflict between economic development and protection of natural resources.

This implies ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biodiversity; it also entails increasing the economic value of the benefits provided by ecosystems. At the same time, we are seeing the emergence of different private standards (labeling, certification) and the proliferation of global expertise systems for biodiversity. In both cases, coordination efforts are encountering serious difficulties.

What are the challenges, benefits and limitations of these emerging initiatives in a field of action marked by a long history? Under what conditions can they contribute to the implementation of a more efficient form of international governance for biodiversity and natural resources? These questions are particularly addressed from the viewpoint of tropical forests and coastal and marine resources. They are examined in relation to climate change, through its impact on conservation policies, interaction between ecosystem protection and climate change adaptation, as well as the creation of mechanisms to limit deforestation.

## Global Governance

■ Sustainable development is disrupting the classical divisions between domestic policy and international action. Because it requires a complete – and coordinated – transformation of development models, it renews the vision of global governance centered on relations between nation states. The quest for the sustainability of development implies understanding interaction between the different fields and ensuring consistency between initiatives; for example climate change mitigation policies with trade policies, or biodiversity protection policies with different kinds of property rights. It establishes intra- and inter-generational equity as a major condition for change. Global sustainable development governance is by definition multi-stakeholder and extends across different levels. It is therefore important to analyze the new coalitions and combinations of stakeholders that interact – state and non-state, NGO and private sector, local and global – and to understand the conditions required for the emergence of new efficient, legitimate and equitable forms of coordination.

All of IDDDRI’s projects contribute to the cross-cutting debate around global governance, and specific research studies focus on the evolution of trade negotiations, on the framework for international development policies and on the different environmental governance mechanisms. The appearance of new stakeholders, especially emerging countries – which are both new trade powers and new providers of development assistance –, the development of the “private” provision of public goods through philanthropic foundations, or the policies of global companies all raise new questions which are addressed by these work programs.

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THEMATIC  
AREAS

## DEVELOPMENT

Economic and social development, while preserving the environment: the three pillars of sustainable development.

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## INSTITUTE

Neither a research organization nor a network secretariat, but a flexible structure at the interface between research and decision-making in France and at the international level.

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## INDEPENDANCE

Governed and funded by different stakeholders with diverse and sometimes opposing interests: public and private enterprises, the State, research organizations and civil society. A guarantee of independence.

## INTERNATIONAL

Dealing with global sustainable development issues and identifying collective solutions.

## DIALOGUE

Between stakeholders with different references and objectives. Between disciplines: economic, social and natural sciences.

## DEBATE

Creating platforms for debate. Using solid, validated research to stimulate international discussions and enable stakeholders' perspectives to evolve.

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## REGULATION

Implicit or explicit inter-state regulations (treaties, protocols or conventions) as well as de facto and de jure regulations established by non-state authorities (standards and professional certificates).

## RESOURCES

Creating the international conditions needed for the sustainable management of natural resources: water, energy, biological diversity, etc.

## RESEARCH

Mobilizing research to inform decisions. Encouraging teams of researchers to address upcoming subjects in international negotiations.

## RISKS

Establishing rules and principles to deal with collective risks: climate change, the depletion of natural resources, biodiversity loss, and land and sea pollution. Anticipating these risks.

## INNOVATION

Using the best scientific knowledge available to respond to new information or interventions

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and take a fresh look at past subjects. Encouraging innovative ideas to help find ways out. Discussing these ideas.

## INFLUENCE

Influencing policy-makers with the support of international networks.

## INTERACTION

Pooling knowledge and opinions to build up momentum, clear the way for progress and kick-start stalled negotiations.

## INTERDEPENDENCES

Understanding all the dimensions of North-South interdependences to help build a more efficient and fairer form of global governance.



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