



**IDDRI**  
ANNUAL REPORT  
2007

**iDDRI**

1	<b>The Year 2007</b>
7	<b>3 Thematic Areas</b>
8	Climate Change
10	Natural Resources
12	Global Governance
14	<b>Iddri at a Glance</b>
17	<b>The Team</b>
22	<b>List of Acronyms</b>
26	<b>Activities</b>

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THE YEAR 2007 was marked by an intensification of the sustainable development agenda, reflecting not only the ever-growing awareness of global warming and biodiversity loss issues, but also the increasingly fragmented global governance system, a governance theme that runs through all of IDDRI's work.

### **A Governance Crisis?**

The 2007 calendar looked more like a jumbled list of frenetic activities than a reflection of coherent and concerted action. The successive G8 meetings took the energy security issue on board and reaffirmed the pre-eminence of climate change mitigation and poverty reduction. Countries that are attached to economic growth, such as China, also acknowledged the importance of sustainable development issues. The new French government launched its vast "Grenelle de l'Environnement" (a multi-party consultation process on the environment). Mexico embarked on a campaign to plant 250 million trees and the Australian government established a carbon market and ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

Appeals by scientists about climate change issues and growing public awareness have contributed to the profusion of initiatives and political interest in these issues. Indeed, this political debate has been successively informed and directed by the report by Sir Nicholas Stern (invited by IDDRI to a debate in February with Sciences Po students), the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report and, on another level, Al Gore's

campaign, the personal involvement of the United Nations Secretary General, and finally, the nomination of Al Gore and Rajendra K. Pachauri (Chairman of the IPCC) for the Nobel Peace Prize. These reports and accounts lead to the same conclusions: human responsibility for climate change and the need to urgently implement ambitious, early action.

However, it is clear that there is a growing gap between scientific knowledge and political action in terms of sustainable development. Although the scientific community has succeeded in alerting society and its leaders to climate change, it has not had the same response for biodiversity. Marine issues are particularly neglected as IDDRI's new investigation on this theme, in partnership with the Principality of Monaco, has shown. Yet sufficient and accurate information

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and knowledge exist to demand action: potential or proven biodiversity hotspots have been identified, assessments of the behaviour of different species are improving, and ecosystems are being studied in ever greater detail. To a large extent, the conventions and protocols already exist; they must now be implemented in an effective manner and the remaining legal loopholes must be closed in order to ensure better governance of high seas biodiversity.

An initial step was nevertheless taken last spring by the G8+5 environment ministers with the Potsdam Initiative, aimed at assessing the costs of the gradual loss of biodiversity. In order for biodiversity conservation issues to benefit from the same response at the international level as climate, a scientific expertise mechanism such as the IPCC would probably be needed. In November, France launched a consultation process to discuss the possible form and functioning of a panel equivalent to the IPCC: IMoSEB, the International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity. IDDRI has been given the task of facilitating the process in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme and in connection with the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, in charge of assessing the consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being. The creation of an international panel is now on the agenda and will be the subject of an intergovernmental conference in autumn 2008.

To draw attention to the issue of biodiversity, which is too often overlooked, IDDRI and the French Development Agency have chosen to make this subject the central theme of the second edition of *Regards sur la Terre*. As analyses have shown, scientific expertise, which is detached from public life, is not sufficient to mobilise governments and ensure that negotiations are taken a step forward. As in the climate example, despite considerable mobilisation, there is not yet any coherent and determined action for the protection of the environment; and the global governance system still seems inadequate for it to meet the sustainable development challenges.

New forms of governance are thus emerging, marked by local initiatives led by different stakeholders (NGOs, the scientific community, companies, private foundations, etc.), by “clubs” – or coalitions of countries with common interests –, or by local policies being set up to compensate for state failures.

### Competing Decision Levels

The example of the United States is striking: faced with the government’s reluctance to take part in the initiatives launched under the Kyoto Protocol, 540 mayors have made strong commitments to reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in their towns;

California has committed to a 25% reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions by 2025; New York City Council presented a plan for adapting the city to climate change and to its ever-growing population. The Clinton Foundation released 5 billion dollars to help 15 of the world’s cities to reduce their GHG emissions. The Supreme Court ruled in favour of 13 States that pressed charges against the federal government for failing to limit CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from vehicles.

These different initiatives highlight the new role played by local action groups. These groups – whether public or private – have seized upon global issues and have made climate change their guiding theme. This civil society has thus gone beyond its local mandate and is now challenging the government on the nature of its collective responsibility, sometimes going as far as taking international legal action against States deemed to be deficient. IDDRI’s work on knowledge management and biodiversity protection by indigenous communities clearly demonstrates this new dynamic interaction between the global and local levels. These communities even used the CDB to ensure that their conversation role, and consequently their existence, is recognised.

This profusion of initiatives has also proven itself to be a particularly interesting case study for IDDRI within the framework of its work on the methods and costs of implementing climate policies and on the issues and constraints of international coordination. Thus, in order to better understand the nature of the US debate and to inform European discussions on the changes needed in our economy, IDDRI has formed a partnership with the Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP), an American think tank that is actively involved in drafting the aforementioned climate policies, with a view to launching a Euro-

pean Dialogue. The aim of this dialogue, which brings together high level representatives of the European Commission, member states, industry, NGOs, experts and researchers, is to contribute to the development of an integrated European strategy to tackle energy and climate challenges. This involves preparing Europe's transition towards a low-carbon society, putting European action into an international perspective in the areas of climate, energy, and cooperation with developing countries. Participation in the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED), and the research done on energy efficiency in the housing sector, also contribute to informing the debate.

### **Climate: Governance of "Clubs"?**

While the American situation highlights a new level in the governance system, where local action groups – both public and private – address global questions in order to fill the gap left by the federal government's failure, the European dialogue stresses the European Union's support for the multilateral governance system. It is illustrated by its commitment to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and the adoption of very ambitious energy and GHG emissions objectives. It also shows how climate change was used by the European energy policy as a tool for further building the European project, faltering in its institutional dimension. The policy implies closer consultation to manage a European emissions market (the Emissions Trading Scheme – ETS), and greater technological cooperation on renewable energies and energy efficiency. IDDRI has included the issues of the ETS and the new "Climate-Energy Package" in its work, examining the evolution of the European market system and the coherence of the different elements of the climate package. This work is being referred to in the different EU discussion bodies.

Europe has thus become the champion of a system of collective action based on standards and rules, and on the redefinition of sovereignty where the state, in its Westphalian sense, is challenged. Accession to an inclusive multilateral

system is the logical route for European governance. The United States, on the other hand, is adapting well to the current phase of reasserting national sovereignty. Hostile to Kyoto, it has established various parallel negotiation processes (e.g. the Asia-Pacific Partnership). The Major Economies Meeting (MEM) is a good example of this fragmented approach based on coordination amongst the 16 largest emitting countries.

The aim of the American administration is to reach a climate agreement independently of a UN framework, where Kyoto and its short and medium-term quantified commitments are replaced by long-term objectives and a collaboration based on voluntary approaches and technological cooperation. Focusing on the "club of top emitters" was initially a strategy aimed at minimising the goal of international coordination for GHG emissions reduction, rather than at increasing the efficiency of joint action. And yet, although the original political intention of the

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MEM was clearly established as being against a global agreement approach, the MEM in fact shows that restricted discussion has its virtues.

In the MEM, diverging and converging interests are expressed directly, and emerging countries can no longer hide behind the interests of developing countries. Possibilities for negotiation and issue linkage – especially between trade and climate – can be identified. Furthermore, symmetry and balanced treatment are more guaranteed than in the G8+5 developments, where emerging countries are invited to join negotiations in which they have no control over the agenda. Today, climate negotiations are the only global discussions where the world's major powers participate on equal terms, without precedence being given to the old industrial countries: in a certain sense, they foreshadow the economic security council called for by the European Union.

Finally, the specific exercise of the MEM has shown that the old countries that usually limit themselves to political gesturing within the UN bodies, get to the heart of the discussions when they find themselves in smaller committees. However, the contribution of this club, which is ultimately a positive one if its original intention is diverted (hopefully with the advent of a new American administration), raises the problem of the countries excluded from the process. Yet the actions of the 16 largest emitting countries have a major impact on the poorest countries, determining the level of warming in these countries or their access to energy. The challenge will be to link these restricted discussions to the global framework to ensure attention is given to the interests of the countries that suffer from climate change without contributing to it.

Faced with initiatives that have emerged as alternatives to a post-Kyoto agreement, will Europe be able to maintain its position in favour of a multilateral framework and to establish a

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global contract, balanced in terms of rights and responsibilities and active in the governance of sustainable development?

These issues have also emerged within the framework of research conducted by IDDRI on the profound changes in global governance caused by the economic and financial weight of emerging countries, especially during the international conference held in July on "Emerging Powers in Global Governance: New Challenges and Policy Options". The debates that took place during this event were valuable to IDDRI's work, particularly on China's weight in official development assistance. These discussions made it possible to state the problem of governance in clear terms: are emerging countries new players in an "old game" whose rules must be adapted, or are they issue-raisers in a new game whose rules

are to be set from scratch? What, therefore, is the role of the old continent that has often been at the origin of many rules that are today being challenged?

### **Bali: A Reprieve for the Multilateral System?**

The year 2007 drew to a close with an important event for climate negotiations: the 13th Conference of the Parties, held in early December in Indonesia, gave rise to the Bali Action Plan, the first time since Kyoto that a global negotiation process has been relaunched. Admittedly, there are mixed feelings about the results of this COP and the Action Plan: there is a general sense of having escaped the worst by signing an agreement based on a diplomatic consensus with no specific objectives.

In effect, the Bali Action Plan has not enabled Europe to develop its approach and to obtain quantified commitments. At the most, the preamble to the Action Plan recognises that the ultimate objective of the Convention requires considerable emissions reductions in the long-term, but makes no reference to the principle of binding, quantified commitments in the medium-term, even if only for industrialised countries. It thus leaves the door open for any kind of action by the different countries.

The American position – not making quantified commitments, but instead bringing the emerging countries to make considerable efforts – is not devoid of contradictions. At any moment, the different actors may be faced with the prisoner's dilemma. Comparing efforts is therefore a decisive factor in breaking the deadlock, and the Bali plan is largely based on this comparability, for which indicators must be determined. But no principle has yet been established to make it possible to compare all commitments with a desirable trajectory in order to guarantee that the outcome of all action considered is equal to the problem. The very basis of this reasoning is flawed: the nature of the energy transformation in question should not be approached in terms of burden sharing, but in terms of training and innovation. Comparing efforts may be useful for establishing trust between actors, but does not generate the dynamic investment and changes in behaviour that are compatible with climate stabilisation.

This is, moreover, the major weakness of the Bali Action Plan; although the IPCC has clearly indicated that climate stabilisation requires a 50% reduction in emissions by 2050, the Bali plan does not take up this objective. In a certain sense, this plan is therefore still prisoner of the Kyoto approach: sharing costs rather than transforming economies within a cooperative framework.

**B**ali nevertheless opened up new avenues with the issue of avoided deforestation, thus far excluded from the Kyoto Protocol dynamic because of its inherent methodological, economic and political traps. But this issue could no longer be ignored, given the proportion of anthropogenic emissions it represents (around 20%). IDDRI seized upon this issue by organising a side event during the COP to examine the suitable policies for integrating the developing countries into an international regime for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD). The underlying idea is that deforestation dynamics differ, and methods of action, support and compensation must therefore be adapted to suit the national contexts. Furthermore, acknowledging forests and their importance in climate change mitigation opens the door to the debate, also led by IDDRI, on payments for ecosystem services, which are aimed at encouraging producers to improve the use and conservation of the land and nature from which they profit.

Beyond the step forward represented by the inclusion of avoided deforestation in multilateral negotiations, the REDD issue especially pinpoints the need to reconcile different national approaches by acknowledging the specificities of each country. Voluntary approaches and sectoral commitments will clearly be part of a global agreement. The framework of the future regime should make it possible to take stock of different initiatives and to ensure they are measured and compared: this will imply organising a permanent negotiation to encourage countries to

consolidate their supply, along the lines of trade negotiations. This shift in negotiations involving the acknowledgement of domestic policies may be seen as a reaction to the Kyoto Protocol, felt by many countries to be a top-down process that is overly confident about the central role of the market. Can this new approach be seen as the emergence of a project for radically transforming economies, and thereby guaranteeing the energy transition called for by the IPCC climatologists?

Moreover, this bottom-up approach supported by the United States and Japan, among others, is based on the idea that governments have the capacity and the responsibility for taking the necessary short-term measures to limit emissions (permits, standards, infrastructure construction, etc.), while ensuring the involvement of companies, which have a major role to play in terms of innovation and technology sharing, as shown by the issue of sectoral agreements.

However attractive this approach may be, and however obvious it may be that the coherence of actions and compliance with commitments is ultimately the responsibility of States, domestic policies alone cannot be envisaged without international coordination. The construction of partial coordination bodies (such as the MEM or the G8+5) may in fact speed up the implementation of ambitious domestic policies, but should also prepare the ground for a more global and truly operational form of global governance.

The next two years will therefore be decisive. They will see the implementation of the Bali Action Plan, whose aim is to reach an agreement that will lay the groundwork for the post-Kyoto period; an agreement that should be ratified during the 15th Conference of the Parties, to be held in Copenhagen in December 2009.

Some major issues are at stake and the challenge is an exciting one as it is linked to the development of a new governance model, which should take account of these private initiatives and these parallel negotiation processes in order to embark upon the necessary energy transition.

IDDDRI, at its own level, intends to tackle this challenge by making the roadmap to Copenhagen its work programme for the next two years. The work with the Vice-Chair of the UNFCCC Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action, based at IDDDRI, will enable us to inform the debate on the issues at stake. This will be the opportunity for IDDDRI to play its role in full, in terms of both generating ideas to inform negotiations and organising debates.

### A Year of Partnerships

In order to achieve its mission in the best institutional and intellectual conditions, IDDDRI launched a series of projects that took shape during 2007. While much effort in 2006 was focused on the enhancement of IDDDRI's activities and publications in order to compensate its lack of visibility and prominence, 2007 was

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dedicated to the development of partnerships to enable IDDDRI to stabilise its financial situation and to reach the critical size necessary to answer the increasing number of requests from its different partners, and to ensure its participation in different international forums.

The first important strategic partnership of the year was made with Sciences Po. IDDDRI's numerous activities with the Sustainable Development Center (participation in teaching, common thematic and co-organisation of seminars) logically called for the amalgamation between the two institutions. This materialised at the end of 2007 when the entire IDDDRI team moved into the Sciences Po building.

Beyond the simple "physical unification" and the opportunity to increase the synergies and complementarities between the Center and the Institute, IDDDRI at Sciences Po also represents an opportunity to develop an issue-oriented research unit on sustainable development, and to benefit from the visibility and international reputation of this major university. This strategic partnership does not call into question the

independence, identity, mode of governance and specificity of IDDDRI, which is now recognised as an important partner on matters of sustainable development.

Also, an amalgamation between IDDDRI and FERDI (Foundation for Studies and Research on International Development) took place, strengthening IDDDRI's expertise on questions of cooperation and development. The aim of this partnership is to build in France an independent capacity for analysis and coordination, on development, cooperation policies and the governance of global public goods. It will also contribute to the strengthening of intellectual production and the application of IDDDRI's think tank activities. This amalgamation was made possible by the support of the French Development Agency (AFD) which provided both institutions with sustainable resources.

Finally, an important evolution in the life of IDDDRI has been the institutional amalgamation of IDDDRI's associative structure and FONDDRI, a public foundation. Synergies between the think tank activities of the association and the research programmes developed by the Foundation, as well as similarities between the main institutional partners of both organisations, has encouraged each to begin the process of bringing together the two types of activities within the foundation. The merge of the two juridical structures will become effective in 2009, subject to the State Council's approval of the new status.

The groundwork is therefore in place to allow IDDDRI to engage fully in the implementation of its work programme, closely linked to the international agenda. Since its creation, IDDDRI's work has enabled it to acquire recognition and to maintain a solid position in the international networks, which is demonstrated today by its growing involvement in negotiations, for example on climate change. This provides IDDDRI with the opportunity to fulfil its mission, which can only be done with the support of its long-term international partners. <<<

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# thematic areas

## CLIMATE CHANGE

»»» THE YEAR 2007 was marked by a number of important events, such as the joint award of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize to the IPCC and Al Gore, which further raised the awareness of the public and political decision-makers to the challenges of climate change. The IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, published in April 2007, clearly highlighted the scientific evidence required for political decision-making to combat climate change at every level. The report also helped clarify the amount of effort needed to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50% by 2050, as compared to 1990 levels, with a view to keeping the increase in temperature below 2°C as compared to pre-industrial levels. Rajendra K. Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC, was invited by IDDRI and Sciences Po to present the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report. He emphasised the far-reaching changes that societies will have to make in order to tackle the challenge of climate change; with particular reference to the first “carbon constraint development scenarios” for 2050, which were developed by FONDDRI and presented in May 2007.

**T**he culminant point of the year was the Bali Conference (COP 13, COP/MOP 3, 1st–15th December 2007, Indonesia), during which climate change discussions were held at the highest political level in a wide range of formal and informal processes, including for example: the Dialogue under the Convention; the Ad Hoc Working Group on Annex I commitments under the Kyoto Protocol; the initiative by the Secretariat General of the United Nations; the G8; the continuation of the Glenea-

gles process; the G8+5 process and in particular the Heiligendamm Summit; and the launch of the US initiative of the Major Economies Meeting (MEM). The main outcome of the Bali Conference was the “Bali Action Plan”, which constitutes a roadmap for international negotiations to find an agreement on the post-2012 climate regime by December 2009 (in Copenhagen, at COP 15, COP/MOP 5), within the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). With the Bali Action Plan, developing countries have accepted to discuss methods to monitor, verify and report on their domestic actions to mitigate climate change. This marks a greater willingness on the part of the Group of 77 and China to get involved in future negotiations towards a global deal that would set a shared vision on how to address climate change. China’s publication of its national programme to combat climate change in June 2007, which sets some ambitious national objectives including a 20% reduction in energy consumption per unit of GDP by 2010, represents a significant initial step towards this goal.

IDDRI undertook to participate in these various events and processes in order to identify possible options for building an international agreement on the post-2012 climate regime, and to share its analysis of the climate change challenges. IDDRI was present at the Bali Conference where it sought to facilitate a common understanding of outstanding issues, through discussion platforms and side events, with particular focus on REDD (incentives to avoid deforestation, with a strong emphasis on the overwhelming necessity of taking into account national circumstances, which can vary significantly from one developing country to another); and adaptation (IDDRI presented initial findings of the CIRCE project in 2007 organising research on climate vulnerability in the Mediterranean region).

Tackling climate change implies a progressive transition towards a low carbon society, which requires every aspect of public policy to be thought through in terms of mitigation and adaptation at all levels. From this perspective, IDDRI has taken a particularly close look at EU policies and measures that would need to be put in place to achieve the targets by 2020 that have been endorsed by EU Heads of States and Governments at the European Summit held on the 8th and 9th March 2007. These targets include: a 20% reduction of GHG emissions by 2020 (30% if an international agreement on climate is concluded), with a long-term GHG reduction target of 60 - 80% by 2050; a 20% share of renewable in EU energy consumption by 2020; a 20% improvement in energy efficiency by 2020 and a 10% share of biofuels in transport fuel use by 2020. In partnership with CCAP (the Centre for Clean Air Policy, a think-tank based in Washington DC), IDDRI has organised the European Dialogue on Climate Change to examine the implementation of reforms to meet the energy and climate challenge. The European Dialogue met on three occasions in 2007 (in Madrid, Venice and Lisbon) and produced a coherent vision of measures to enable the four targets to be achieved, whilst linking the discussions to those led at the international level to reach an agreement on the post-2012 climate regime. The European Dialogue's vision was presented in Bali and communicated to the European institutions in order to raise awareness prior to the presentation by the European Commission on 23rd January 2008 of its "Climate and Energy Package" (a revision of the EU ETS effort sharing proposal among Member States on emissions from non-EU ETS sectors, including promotion of renewable energy sources (including biofuels), a legal framework on carbon capture and storage, and a revision of the Commission guidelines for environmental state aid).

The EU aims to demonstrate leadership in the international negotiations on climate change, and as part of this it designs its policy initiatives as blueprints for such negotiations. The credibility of the proposed EU measures is therefore absolutely imperative to guarantee that the EU

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maintains its leadership in such matters. This is all the more important for France, given that it will take over the presidency of the European Union for the second half of 2008, culminating in the Poznan Conference (COP 14, COM/MOP 4), which takes place midway between the Bali and the Copenhagen Conferences. Against this background, in July 2007 IDDRI set out its proposals for a new French strategy designed to facilitate international cooperation on climate change. IDDRI has decided to pursue the European Dialogue on climate change in addition to launching the EU-US Transatlantic Dialogue in 2008. It has decided to strengthen its expertise and partnerships on issues which will be at the heart of future deals on climate change in 2009 at both European and worldwide levels, with a particular focus on sector-based approaches, incentives to avoid deforestation, and business competitiveness faced with the risks of carbon leakage. <<<

## NATURAL RESOURCES

»»» OVER the last 50 years, the loss of biodiversity due to human activities has been faster than at any other period in our history. This is one of the conclusions of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, which was published in 2005 and is still considered a seminal work.

Proposals that reconcile environmental and economic objectives and which are based on the principle of equity are already being debated in international organisations. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is guiding the debate in terms of taking into account local knowledge and sharing the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources, with the aim of conserving biodiversity and using it sustainably. IDDRI works in this area with companies using genetic resources, in order to have a better understanding of their practices and requirements, as well

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as to raise their awareness of the CBD's equity objectives. Some of these companies are now open to the idea of establishing contracts that take into account local suppliers' interests. IDDRI therefore identifies key issues affecting these companies and examines avenues for improvement; it also provides input for international discussions based on the information

gathered. A similar process has been put in place with public research institutes to identify the institutional, financial and legal conditions that will enable genetic resources to be produced and exchanged.

**I**n addition, activities have begun on payments for environmental services, a financial mechanism that numerous organisations and conventions (including the CBD) are now promoting for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. At another level, the Climate Convention is exploring the possibility of rewarding Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) to combat climate change. The subject has become a major focus of discussions on the future post-2012 climate regime, in particular during the Conference of the Parties held in December 2007. Although a REDD mechanism may have considerable implications in terms of combating deforestation and conserving biodiversity, the feasibility of this mechanism still needs to be approached with caution. IDDRI has played its part in contributing to the discussions on these issues by organising a side event during the Conference of the Parties in Bali, and will continue its work with a particular focus on the political aspects of the subject.

Regarding the governance of renewable natural resources, IDDRI focuses on three main areas. The first is the role of private standards in forest management. IDDRI has tried to gain a better understanding of the development of private standardisation and certification schemes

that are emerging as new ways of regulating global sustainable development issues in an increasingly wide range of sectors (agriculture, forestry, fishing, tourism, mining, etc.). To take forest management certification as an example, work carried out in conjunction with researchers from CIRAD highlights the central role played by national governments in disseminating private forms of governance. The impact and performance of voluntary standardisation and certification schemes have also been examined (particularly in the forestry and biofuel sectors). These analyses have revealed the limitations of

these instruments in the absence of appropriate and effective public policies. The second area of focus is the relationship between local and global levels in the governance of the Brazilian Amazon. Initial findings of the Dialogos project indicate that the management of renewable natural resources cannot be tackled solely from a socio-environmental point of view. Interested parties, Europe in particular, must discuss mechanisms for economic cooperation and integration with Brazil, for example in terms of combating climate change caused by deforestation, or support for agriculture. Finally, the third area of focus is a review of concepts, methods and tools for managing renewable natural resources in developing countries. This study was carried out in conjunction with the French Development Agency (AFD) and concluded in 2007, pointing the way to a number of avenues for discussion and action. The progressive integration of climate aspects into biodiversity issues calls for the development of a global approach, with a focus on the vulnerability of ecosystems and resilience to changes. <<<

### Marine Issues

■ The governance of the seas and oceans is beset by a disjointed and often fragmentary international framework, as illustrated by the problems of biodiversity conservation in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Since 2006, IDDRI has opted to get involved in international discussions on the sustainable management of the high seas and their resources by tackling this new challenge from a global, multidisciplinary perspective. By way of example, IDDRI, in consultation with its French partners, commissioned a university team to carry out research on the governance of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdictions, highlighting the complexity and inadequacy of the current system to deal with the threats facing high seas biodiversity. In order to identify and discuss new perspectives for sustainable management of marine resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction, IDDRI is organising an international seminar in 2008 in partnership with the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, the French Marine Protected Areas Agency and the French Global Environment Fund (FFEM), and with the collaboration of the Maritime and Oceanic Law Centre (University of Nantes).

## GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

»»» GLOBALISATION and the changes it brings to the international order raises numerous questions, which the arrival of new players on the international stage, (e.g. emerging powers), have brought once again to the fore. The rapid rise of these new powers is having a significant impact on the current system across the board – on trade, energy and climate, natural resources, development assistance and health – and it represents a real challenge for the global governance system and an opportunity to redefine its terms. In 2007, in the light of this new context, IDDRI launched a cross-cutting work programme on emerging countries in order to highlight the political issues and implications of this transformation. The aim of the research is, in particular, to gain a better understanding of the role of emerging countries in global governance, in light of their internal constraints and the global challenges increased and fuelled by their growth.

One of the highlights of IDDRI's work on emerging countries and global governance was the organisation of the international conference on "Emerging Powers in Global Governance: New Challenges and Policy Options" held in Paris in July 2007. IDDRI will be continuing the research it instigated with this conference thanks to a three-year research project financed by the French National Research Agency (ANR).

The area of development assistance is particularly affected by the irruption of emerging countries into global governance. Indeed, their rapid economic growth is pushing France to pursue the reform of its cooperation policy in relation

to these countries. This policy is justified less by the desire to reduce poverty than by the need to associate developing countries with the production of global public goods – through improvements in their energy efficiency, better management of health risks, etc. In addition, emerging

### Access to Basic Services

■ Urbanisation is currently taking place in developing countries at an unprecedented rate. Over the next 20 years, two billion additional people will swell the ranks of those living in urban areas. Anticipating and managing these populations, from a technological, institutional, social and economic point of view, is one of this century's major challenges. Access to basic urban services is one of its primary components.

The issue of global financing for infrastructure in these countries is one that the whole of the international community must rightly face. Depending on the context, the degree of development, the methods of urbanisation and how competence is shared between different institutional levels, compromises are being found to define priorities and finance these services and their extension. These compromises lead to an implicit or explicit division of the long-term economic cost of each service between current users, future users and taxpayers at different levels. IDDRI has launched a debate on the challenges of local and national governance, which largely determine the economic conditions for the provision of basic services. The seminar led by IDDRI in 2006 on access to basic urban services in developing countries led to the publication of the Analysis: *"L'accès aux services essentiels dans les pays en développement au coeur des politiques urbaines"*. IDDRI is thinking of continuing this work with other research teams, in order to identify the possible funding mechanisms in a set of countries and to draw conclusions on the adaptation of international funding.

countries have themselves become new donors, with ways of delivering aid which are sometimes at odds with the rules and standards set by traditional donors. They thus represent a threat to aid effectiveness while at the same time offering opportunities of new development funding. In the light of these two aspects, in 2007 IDDRI concluded a series of seminars on emerging countries and official development assistance, instigated and supported by the French Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DGCID), and organised a high-level European workshop in Luxembourg.

### Risks, Precaution and Chemicals

■ The chemicals sector supplies products which, alongside their numerous beneficial uses for society, can cause harm to health and the environment in the context of the globalisation of trade and production. Although some substances considered to be among the most dangerous are the subject of international conventions – such as the Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes – some metals are not yet covered, and other substances are only covered by local or regional regulations.

The adoption of the European REACH regulation in 2007 obliges industrial firms producing or importing substances in Europe to provide information on the dangers and risks of these substances. In addition, the adoption of a harmonised worldwide classification and labelling system is currently being developed. This will help to strengthen standards for chemical products sold in developing countries.

As part of the movement to improve product safety through standards and regulations, discussions on setting the chemicals sector onto the path of sustainable development are currently underway. This is part of a dual approach involving innovation and decisions of several kinds: substituting chemical products with 'alternative' chemical and non-chemical compounds, and the methods and relative proportion of fossil and renewable natural resources in the synthesis of substances.

In addition, IDDRI has chosen to focus its trade governance activities on the completion of various projects and research programmes that have been underway for the last two years. The final Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) report, for example, has been submitted to the European Commission. The conclusions of a

**In addition, emerging countries have themselves become new donors, with ways of delivering aid which are sometimes at odds with the rules and standards set by traditional donors.**

study on the environmental consequences of China's growth in the cotton and textiles sectors, within the framework of the work carried out by the CCICED, were also presented. Finally, IDDRI has worked on the presentation of a project to the European Parliament on collective preferences in trade negotiations. The core sections of these reports will be compiled in a book to be published in 2009 by Earthscan. <<<

Iddri

at a Glance

»»» 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 analyses the key challenges to development models which have been necessitated by the degradation of natural resources and climate change. IDDRI develops research projects and studies that bring together researchers, scientists, companies and decision-makers. This novel approach thus fosters experience sharing between these different stakeholders.

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

individuals. Since November 2007, the e-newsletter, *La lettre de l'iddri*, has been published on a regular basis with the aim of providing information on IDDRI's activities and events as well as on sustainable development highlights from around the world. <<<

■ **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 mobilises 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

The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations has the status of an association (French Law 1901). It was created in 2003 to replace the Groupement d'Intérêt Scientifique (scientific interest group) set up in 2001, and has worked in conjunction with its research Foundation since 2004.

### Founding Members

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

### Active Members

The active members belong to several categories. *Research and teaching organisations:* CIRAD, CNRS, École Polytechnique, INRA, IRD, Sciences Po Paris; *Civil society organisations:* NGOs–EpE, WWF International; *Trade organisations:* CFDT; *Private actors:* ADEME, AFD, EDF, Gaz de France, Lafarge, SNCF, Suez, Veolia Environnement.

### Board

The board is made up of representatives of the active and founding members: Dominique Bureau, *École Polytechnique*; Henri Catz, *CFDT*; Bernard Delay, *CNRS*; Timothy Geer, *WWF International*; Françoise Guichard, *Gaz de France*; Patrick Herbin, *CIRAD*; Bernard Hubert, *INRA*; Pierre Jacquet, *AFD*; Jean Jouzel, *IPSL*; Daniel Lebègue, *IFA*; Daniel Lefort, *IRD*; Olivier Luneau, *Lafarge*; François Moisan, *ADEME*; Claude Nahon, *EDF*; Stéphane Quéré, *Suez*; Jean-Pierre Tardieu, *Veolia Environnement*; Claire Tutenuit, *EpE*.

### Executive Board

Daniel Lebègue, *Chair*; Bernard Hubert, *Secretary*; Claude Nahon, *Treasurer*.

### Budget

IDDRI's budget for 2007 is estimated at 1.1 million euros – 1.5 million euros if secondment costs are included.

Resources are provided by members (subscriptions), French ministries – Foreign Affairs, Environment, Research – (operating subsidies), European projects and different national and international partners. Research institutes provide in-kind contributions by means of staff secondment.

### Board

The board is divided into three constituencies. *Founding members:* EDF, EpE, Gaz de France, Suez; *Ex officio members:* AFD, CIRAD, CNRS, INRA; *Qualified persons:* Bernard Chevassus-au-Louis, Roger Guesnerie, Jean Jouzel, Laurence Tubiana.

### Executive Board

Jean Jouzel, *Chair*; Françoise Guichard, *Vice-Chair*; Michel Colombier, *Director*; Michel Eddi, *Secretary*; Claire Tutenuit, *Treasurer*.

### Budget

The Foundation's 2007 budget stood at 321.584 euros, mainly spent on research programmes.

\*Information as of 1 May 2008.



## THE FOUNDATION

The Research Foundation for Sustainable Development and International Relations was created and recognised as a public interest organisation on 23 December 2004. It accompanies IDDRI in fulfilling its role, its objectives and activities.

### Founding Members

EDF, EpE, Gaz de France, Lafarge, Saint-Gobain, Suez, Veolia Environnement.

## Scientific Council

This council is common to both the Institute and the Foundation and is composed of: Dominique Bourg, *University of Lausanne (Switzerland)*; Dominique Bureau, *École Polytechnique*; Francis Delpéuch, *IRD*; Olivier Godard, *CNRS*; José Goldemberg, *Brazilian Association for the Advancement of Science*; Pierre-Henri Gouyon, *Paris Sud University*; Michel Griffon, *CIRAD*; Claude Henry, *CNRS (Chair of the Council)*; Carlo Jaeger, *PIK (Germany)*; Marianne Lefort, *INRA*; Hervé Le Treut, *CNRS*; Mans Lönnroth, *(Sweden)*; Christine Noiville, *CNRS*; Nicholas Stern, *LSE (UK)*; Alessandro Vercelli, *University of Siena (Italy)*.

The

team

## DIRECTION

In 2007, the management team also included Catherine Garreta, IDDRI's executive director and Jacques Billod, part-time general secretary. Their secondments ended in December.



**Laurence Tubiana**  
Director

Graduate of IEP Paris, PhD in economic science. Director of the Sustainable Development Center at Sciences Po, member of the CCICED and the boards of IFPRI and CIRAD. Former adviser to the French Prime Minister on sustainable development issues, and member of the CAE. She founded IDDRI in 2001.



**François Pacquement**  
Executive director

Graduate of HEC, Master's in economics. Most of his career has been devoted to cooperation issues within the main French development aid institutions. Former adviser to the DGCIID at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Previously worked at AFD and the French treasury, he joined IDDRI in May 2008.



**Michel Colombier**  
Scientific director

Agricultural engineer and doctor in economics. Specialist in energy and climate issues, former member of the GEF and FGEF scientific panels. After the CEEETA (University of Lisbon), he joined ADEME, then directed ICE. He helped to set up IDDRI in 2001.



**Lucien Chabason**  
Senior adviser

Graduate of IEP Paris in sociology and public law and former ENA student. OECD expert on environmental performance assessment and president of *Le Plan Bleu*. Former adviser to the French environment minister, then MAP coordinator. He joined IDDRI in 2005.



**Lisa Dacosta**  
Special assistant to the director

Graduate in anthropology, Master's in development studies, Paris I (Panthéon-Sorbonne). Worked for the NGO Solagral, then as programme officer for UNDP Mozambique, on local development issues and HIV-AIDS prevention. She joined IDDRI in 2007.

Isabelle Delaporte, assistant to Laurence Tubiana, left IDDRI in late 2007.

## ADMINISTRATION



**Sophie Eclappier**  
Management assistant

B. A. in theatre studies (Paris III University). After working in the cultural sector then in the Netherlands as a translator, she helped to coordinate European projects in England and France. She then joined the team at the Sustainable Development Center at Sciences Po as an assistant, before joining IDDRI in March 2008.



**Assya El Mahnaoui**  
Administration manager

Vocational certificate (BTS), management assistant. She worked for the Migration Santé Vaucluse association and the companies Vision-IQ and Poséidon Technologies. She joined IDDRI in 2003 and left her position in June 2008.



**Manuella Poli**  
Assistant to Michael Zammit Cutajar and IDDRI

Studies in fine art, herpetology and Spanish. After working as an exhibition and concert organiser, she turned to naturalist photography, and then to international trade in antiques and collectors' items. She joined IDDRI in March 2008.



**Lucilia Tanchereau**  
Administration manager

Vocational certificate (BTS), management assistance in SMEs/SMIs. She worked in different SMEs and SMIs as bookkeeper and accountant, including the Dadrier Immobilier network as accountant and then administration manager. She joined IDDRI in 2008.



**Léna Barghoudian**  
Administrative trainee

High school diploma (BAC STT) in management with English and Spanish, she is completing a work-linked management training course.



**Banedé Sako**  
Administrative trainee

High school diploma (BAC Pro) in secretarial studies, she is completing a work-linked management training course.

**COMMUNICATIONS – OUTREACH**



**Élise Coudane**  
**Internet and publications**  
 Graduate of IEP Paris and the *Institut de Géographie de Paris I* (Panthéon-Sorbonne). After working as communications manager in a fair trade company, she joined UNICEF France as partnerships and fundraising manager. She joined IDDRI in June 2007.



**Benoît Martimort-Asso**  
**Outreach and events**  
 Graduate in energy engineering (University of Perpignan) and environmental science (UQAM). A French-Canadian, he worked with the 4D association and the *Observatoire de l'Écopolitique Internationale*, before helping to coordinate the European SUSTRA project. He joined IDDRI in 2004.



**Raphaël Billé**  
**Biodiversity, natural resources and adaptation to climate change**  
 Graduate in regional planning and economics, PhD in environmental management (ENGREF). Previously worked as researcher, consultant and project manager for UNDP-GEF, IUCN and French and Dutch cooperations. He joined IDDRI in late 2006. Member of the scientific council of the Liteau research program (sustainable coastal management).



**Tancrede Voituriex**  
**Governance, aid and trade**  
 Graduate in mathematics and social sciences, PhD in economics (commodity markets). Recruited by CIRAD, he conducts research on agricultural trade and development. He has been an associate researcher at IDDRI since 2005.



**Matthieu Wemaëre**  
**Climate and European affairs, climate negotiations**  
 Lawyer of the Paris and Brussels bars. He was associate of the Huglo Lepage chambers until 2007, he set up and managed the Brussels branch in 1998. He also worked at the European Commission Directorate-General for the Environment from 1994 to 1996 and from 1999 to 2003. He has been associate researcher at IDDRI since 2007 and represents IDDRI at the European institutions in Brussels.

Corinne Cohen was in charge of IDDRI's publications and website until May 2007, when her secondment from CIRAD ended.

**RESEARCH FELLOWS**



**Carine Barbier**  
**Developing countries: energy, basic services**  
 Master's in energy economics and politics. She joined the CNRS in 1992 and worked on energy conservation and renewable energies within the CLIP. She has been seconded to IDDRI by the CNRS since 2002.



**Amandine Bled**  
**Access and benefit sharing**  
 Horticultural and regional planning engineer, Master's in comparative politics and international relations. Currently a doctoral student at the SPIRIT research centre, Sciences Po Bordeaux, and temporary teaching and research assistant at IEP Bordeaux. She joined IDDRI in September 2007.



**Stéphane Guéneau**  
**Forests, standards and natural resources governance**  
 Graduate in water sciences, Master's in rural economics. Formerly environment programme manager for the NGO Solagral, then studied trade in forest products at the CPDA (Brazil). Recruited by INRA, he has been seconded to IDDRI since 2003.



**Emmanuel Guérin**  
**Development assistance and emerging countries**  
 Graduate of IEP Paris, Master's in international affairs. After working for the Permanent Delegation of France to the OECD, he completed an internship at the chancellery of the French Embassy in Mali, where he conducted a study on the Chinese presence in Mali. He joined IDDRI in September 2007.



**Jun Li**  
**Climate change and housing in China (CERNA PhD student)**  
 Master's degree in urban planning from the *Institut français d'urbanisme* (ENPC), he is preparing a doctoral thesis on public energy efficiency policies in the residential sector in China, under the direction of Pierre-Noël Giraud and Michel Colombier.

Hubert Kieken, Guillaume Ernst, Sélim Louafi and Sheila Wertz Kanounnikoff were also part of the IDDRI research team in 2007. Hubert Kieken was responsible for the climate change and energy program, Guillaume Ernst worked on the issues linked to emerging countries, Sélim Louafi on biodiversity and genetic resources, and Sheila Wertz on the economics of natural resources.

## RESEARCH FELLOWS



### Alexandre Magnan

#### Climate change and the Mediterranean

PhD in geography. A specialist in tourism issues, regional dynamics and coasts, he worked as project officer at the regional committee for health education on the Reunion Island, then as manager of an ecomuseum on the Ile de Ré (natural and human coastal heritage). He joined IDDRI in October 2007.



### Marame Ndour

#### Health, access to treatment and medicines in developing countries (CRPS, PhD student)

Master's in economics and international relations (IRIS) and research Master's in political science (Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne). She is preparing a thesis at the *Centre de recherches politiques de la Sorbonne* (CRPS) on the WHO and access to medicines, under the direction of Johanna Siméant.



### Julien Rochette

#### Oceans and coastal areas

PhD in public law (University of Nantes) and public international law (University of Milan). Research and teaching assistant at the Faculty of Law in Nantes, specialising in coastal environmental law. He is also an occasional lecturer at the Faculty of Law in Nantes. He joined IDDRI in August 2007.



### Claire Weill

#### Risks, precaution and chemicals

Graduate of the *Ecole normale supérieure*, completed a doctoral thesis in physics in 1984, developed experimental research in statistical physics at the ENPC and then the CNRS from 1989 to 1998. She then worked at the MIES, before joining IDDRI in 2002.



### Sabine Weiland

#### Environmental governance, RefGov Project

PhD in social science (University of Göttingen, Germany). She has taken part in various research projects at the University of Hamburg, focusing on sustainable development with particular attention to European societies, in the fields of agricultural policy, nature conservation and the relations between public policy and science. She has been an associate researcher at IDDRI since 2007.

## INTERNS

Every year IDDRI welcomes several students as interns, working on its research areas.

### Sébastien Irola

ENGREF  
2 April – 28 September 2007  
Forest governance

### Carole Peychaud

Sciences Po Paris  
1 July 2007 – 29 February 2008  
Forest certification in Brazil

### Laura Ximena Rubio Alvarado

Sciences Po Paris  
5 March – 10 July 2007  
Emerging countries and global governance;  
avoided deforestation

### Carole-Anne Sénit

Sciences Po Paris  
3 September 2007 – 1 February 2008  
Energy efficiency in the residential sector in southern and eastern Mediterranean countries.

\*Information as of 1 May 2008.



### SAVE PAPER AND FORESTS.

To reach IDDRI's bilingual section on activities, turn the report upside down and go to page 26.

# 2007 Highlights

»»» To meet its objectives – informing decisions, identifying emerging issues, and creating a platform for dialogue – IDDRI organises several kinds of activities:

■ **Regular seminars:** they are organised in order to go deeper into an issue by exploring it from different viewpoints throughout the sessions. They are usually open to the public;

■ **International conferences:** they are a means of broadening exchanges and informing decision-makers. Organised in partnership with multilateral organisations and various countries, they welcome the most prominent international specialists on the issues in question;

■ **Conferences-debates:** organised by IDDRI, sometimes with other partners, the conference-debates fuel thinking on different subjects;

■ **Workshops:** the workshops and working groups bring together researchers, administrative representatives, and practitioners, on a specific topic. The objective is to exchange analyses, experiences and practices in order to make progress in the issues identified;

■ **Interventions:** more and more frequently, IDDRI is invited to participate in conferences, workshops and different events organised in France and abroad on its thematic areas. «««

Only public interventions are registered in this report – activities linked to specific expertise in various informal working groups and internal conferences have been voluntarily left out.

## Important Events

»»» Meeting with Sir Nicholas Stern at Sciences Po in February.

»»» International conference on emerging countries and global governance in July in Paris, which gathered 40 high level experts. The climate specialists were invited to the Elysée to present their conclusions.

»»» Launch of the European Dialogue on climate change with the Centre for Clean Air Policy, and organisation of three meetings. The objective of the dialogue is to bring together interested parties to study the reforms that will be made to conciliate the efficiency of decarbonisation policies for the European economy, the competitiveness of European companies, innovation and the security of energy supply in Europe.

»»» Implementation of the CIRCE programme on questions of adaptation to climate change, and presentation in Bali of the first results of the study on climate vulnerability of Mediterranean countries.

»»» Launch of the high seas work programme in collaboration with the Prince Albert II Foundation, and study on: "Quelle gouvernance pour la biodiversité marine au-delà des zones de juridiction ?" (What governance for high seas biodiversity beyond the jurisdiction zones?).

»»» IDDRI's participation in the Bali COP, and organisation of a side event on reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD). Launch of the negotiations for a post-2012 international agreement, which will have major implications for IDDRI.

## Key Publications

»»» Second issue of *Regards sur la Terre*, with a thematic section on "Biodiversity, Nature and Development".

»»» Analysis: *Why Are We Seeing REDD?*, by Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff and Laura Ximena Rubio Alvarado, and *La conservation de la biodiversité dans le cadre de l'aide au développement : une synthèse critique*, by Raphaël Billé and Romain Pirard.

»»» Article: "New Deal for the Climate", by Laurence Tubiana and Nicholas Stern in *Le Monde*, 21st September.

»»» Synthesis: *Negotiations on Climate Change*, by Laurence Tubiana, Michel Colombier, Hubert Kieken and Matthieu Wemaëre.

»»» Idées pour le débat: *Bali Action Plan: A First Step Towards a Global Agreement on the Climate?*, by Laurence Tubiana and Matthieu Wemaëre.

## Strategic Initiatives

»»» Signature of a strategic partnership with Sciences Po, and installation in its building in December. Development of a longer-term research programme on questions of sustainable development.

»»» Implementation of the initiative for development, global public goods and their governance in partnership with FERDI (Foundation for Studies and Research on International Development) with the financial support of the French Development Agency (AFD).

»»» Approval by the Boards of IDDRI and FONDDRI to restructure themselves and merge the two organisations, with the transfer of the activities and the governance methods within the Foundation in 2009.

- ABS** Access and benefit sharing  
**ADEME** Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Énergie  
**AFD** Agence française de développement (France)  
**AIE** Agence internationale de l'énergie (France)  
**ANR** Agence nationale de la recherche (France)  
**APPEL** Association pour la promotion des entreprises Lyonnaises  
**ATIBT** International Technical Tropical Timber Association  
**BTS** Brevet de technicien supérieur  
**CBD** Convention on Biological Diversity  
**CCAP** Center for Clean Air Policy (United States)  
**CCICED** China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (China)  
**CEEETA** Centro de Estudos de Economia e Energia (University of Lisbon, Portugal)  
**CERNA** Centre for Industrial Economics at the École des Mines de Paris (France)  
**CFDT** Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail  
**CIFOR** Center for International Forestry Research  
**CIRAD** French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development  
**CLIP** Club d'ingénierie prospective énergie environnement  
**CNRS** Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (National Center for Scientific Research, France)  
**COP/MOP** Conference of the Parties / Meeting of the Parties  
**CPDA** Programa de Pós-graduação em Desenvolvimento, Agricultura e Sociedade (Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)  
**CRPS** Centre de Recherches Politiques de la Sorbonne (France)  
**CSD** Commission on Sustainable Development  
**DEA** Diplôme d'études approfondies (Master's degree)  
**DESS** Diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées (Master's degree)  
**DGCID** Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development  
**EDF** Électricité de France  
**ENA** French National School of Administration (France)  
**ENGREF** Ecole Nationale du Génie Rural, des Eaux et des Forêts (France)  
**ENPC** École nationale des ponts et chaussées (France)  
**EPE** Entreprises pour l'environnement  
**ETS** Emissions Trading Scheme  
**EU** European Union  
**FERDI** Fondation pour les études et recherches sur le développement international  
**FGEF** French Global Environment Facility and Climate Change  
**GEF** Global Environment Facility  
**GHG** Greenhouse gas  
**HEC** French School of Management  
**HIV** Human Immunodeficiency Virus  
**ICE** International Consultants Energie  
**IEDES** Institut d'études du développement économique et social  
**IEP** Institut d'Études Politiques (Paris, France)  
**IFA** Institut Français des Administrateurs (France)  
**IFPRI** International Food Policy Research Institute  
**IISD** International Institute for Sustainable Development  
**IMoSEB** International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity  
**INRA** French National Institute for Agricultural Research (France)  
**INSU** Institut national des sciences de l'univers (France)  
**IPCC** Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
**IPSL** Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace (France)  
**IRD** Institut de recherche pour le développement (France)  
**IRIS** Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques (France)  
**IUCN** International Union for Conservation of Nature  
**MELT** Ministère de l'équipement, du logement et des transports  
**MEM** Major Economies Meeting  
**MIES** Mission interministérielle de l'effet de serre (France)  
**MOP** Meeting of the parties  
**MPA** Master of Public Affairs of Sciences Po (France)  
**NGO** Non-governmental Organisation  
**OECD** Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development  
**PIK** Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (Germany)  
**REACH** Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals  
**REDD** Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation.  
**SIA** Sustainable Impact Assessment  
**SMEs** Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises  
**SMEs** Small and Medium-Sized Industries  
**STT** Sciences et technologies tertiaires  
**SUSTRA** European Thematic Network on Sustainable Trade  
**TERI** Tata Energy Research Institute (India)  
**UCL** Université catholique de Louvain (Belgium)  
**UK** United Kingdom  
**UN** United Nations  
**UNDP** United Nations Development Programme  
**UNFCCC** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
**UQAM** University of Quebec in Montreal (Canada)  
**US** United States  
**WBCSD** World Business Council for Sustainable Development  
**WHO** World Health Organisation  
**WTO** World Trade Organisation  
**WWF** World Wildlife Fund

# Les activités

## CHIFFRES CLÉS

7

conférences internationales organisées par l'Iddri, réunissant les experts les plus reconnus dans le domaine du changement climatique, des ressources naturelles et de la gouvernance mondiale.

10

conférences-débats directement organisées par l'Iddri, s'adressant à des publics variés (étudiants, experts, entreprises privées, organismes publics) afin d'élargir le champ de connaissances du développement durable.

11

ateliers et groupes de travail, dont les rencontres du Dialogue européen sur l'énergie et le changement climatique et la première réunion des membres du projet européen Circe.

2

séminaires réguliers : neuf sessions du séminaire *Pays émergents et aide publique au développement* ; huit sessions du séminaire *Développement durable et économie de l'environnement* (ce séminaire se poursuit en 2008).

50

interventions : l'équipe de l'Iddri intervient de plus en plus fréquemment dans des colloques, et conférences. Le nombre croissant de ces interventions confirme la notoriété de l'Iddri sur le développement durable.

8400

visites par mois sur le site [www.iddri.org](http://www.iddri.org) en moyenne depuis la refonte du site en avril 2007.

6000

visiteurs uniques par mois en moyenne.

# 2007 les faits marquants

» L'Iddri conduit plusieurs types d'activités, afin de remplir ses missions :

- **des séminaires réguliers** : ils sont organisés en vue d'approfondir une question en l'éclairant sous plusieurs angles au gré des sessions. Ils sont la plupart du temps ouverts au public ;
- **des colloques internationaux** : ils permettent d'élargir les échanges et de sensibiliser les décideurs. Organisés en partenariat avec des organismes multilatéraux et de divers pays, ils accueillent les meilleurs spécialistes mondiaux de la question traitée ;
- **des conférences publiques** : organisées par l'Iddri, parfois avec d'autres partenaires, ces conférences alimentent la réflexion sur des thèmes variés ;

- **des ateliers et groupes de travail** : ils réunissent chercheurs, responsables de l'administration, praticiens, sur un thème spécifique. L'objectif est d'échanger analyses, expériences et pratiques, afin de faire avancer les questions identifiées ;
- **des interventions** : l'équipe de l'Iddri est invitée à participer à des colloques, ateliers, événements divers organisés en France et à l'étranger, afin de partager son expertise sur ses thèmes de travail. <<<

Ne sont indiquées dans ce rapport que les interventions à caractère public. Les activités liées à l'expertise apportée par l'Iddri et son équipe de manière informelle dans divers groupes de travail, de réflexion ou lors des conférences internes n'ont pu être répertoriées ici.

## Les événements à retenir

» Rencontre avec Sir Nicholas Stern à Sciences Po en février.

» Conférence internationale sur pays émergents et gouvernance globale en juillet à Paris, qui a réuni 40 experts de haut niveau, parmi lesquels les spécialistes sur le climat invités à l'Elysée pour présenter leurs conclusions.

» Lancement du Dialogue européen sur le changement climatique avec le Center for Clean Air Policy qui s'est réuni à trois reprises et dont l'objectif est d'étudier avec les diverses parties prenantes les réformes à réaliser afin de concilier efficacité des politiques de décarbonation de l'économie européenne, compétitivité des entreprises européennes, innovation et sécurité de l'approvisionnement énergétique en Europe.

» Mise en œuvre du programme européen Circe sur les questions d'adaptation au changement climatique, et notamment la présentation à Bali des premiers résultats des travaux sur la vulnérabilité climatique des pays du pourtour méditerranéen.

» Lancement du programme de travail sur la haute mer en collaboration avec la Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco, ainsi que la réalisation d'une étude : *Quelle gouvernance pour la biodiversité marine au-delà des zones de juridiction ?*

» Participation de l'Iddri à la COP de Bali, avec l'organisation d'un événement parallèle sur la rétribution de la réduction des émissions issues de la déforestation et de la dégradation (REDD) ; lancement de la négociation pour un accord international post-2012 avec une forte implication de l'Iddri.

## Les publications clés

» Deuxième numéro de *Regards sur la Terre*, avec un dossier thématique consacré à : « Biodiversité, Nature et Développement ».

» Analyses : *Why Are We Seeing REDD?*, de Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff et Laura Ximena Rubio Alvarado ; *La conservation de la biodiversité dans le cadre de l'aide au développement : une synthèse critique*, de Raphaël Billé et Romain Pirard.

» Article : *New deal pour le climat*, de Laurence Tubiana et Nicholas Stern paru dans l'édition du journal *Le Monde*, du 21 septembre 2007.

» Synthèse : *Négociations sur le changement climatique*, de Laurence Tubiana, Michel Colombier, Hubert Kieken et Matthieu Wemaëre.

» Idées pour le débat : *Le Plan d'action de Bali : une première étape vers un accord global sur le climat*, de Laurence Tubiana et Matthieu Wemaëre.

## Les initiatives stratégiques

» Partenariat stratégique avec Sciences Po, avec l'emménagement de l'équipe de l'Iddri dans ses locaux en décembre ; développement à plus long terme d'un programme de recherche sur les questions de développement durable.

» Mise en place de l'initiative pour le développement, les biens publics mondiaux et leur gouvernance en partenariat avec la Ferdi – Fondation pour les études et recherches sur le développement international – avec le soutien financier de l'Agence française de développement (AFD).

» Approbation par les Conseils d'administration de l'Iddri et de la Fondri du rapprochement institutionnel entre les deux structures, avec transfert à terme des activités et du mode de gouvernance au sein de la Fondation.

## Changement climatique

### Climate Change

#### CONFÉRENCES INTERNATIONALES

##### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

#### Bali Conference on Climate Change

*Bali (Indonésie), 11 décembre.* Side event à la 13<sup>e</sup> Conférence des parties à la Convention cadre des Nations unies sur le changement climatique (CCNUCC) organisé par l'Iddri, sur le thème « Can One Size Fit All? Accomodating National Circumstances in an International REDD Regime ». Avec Laurence Tubiana, Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff et Matthieu Wemaëre (Iddri).

#### EU-China Interdependencies on Climate and Energy Security

*Bali (Indonésie), 5 décembre.* Side event à la 13<sup>e</sup> Conférence des parties à la CCNUCC organisé par le gouvernement de Grande Bretagne, E3G, Chatham House, l'Iddri, la Chinese Academy of Social Sciences et le Chinese Energy Research Institute. Présentation du projet « EU-China Interdependencies on Climate Change and Energy Security » auquel participe l'Iddri.

#### Global City 2007 : Énergie et changement climatique

*Lyon, 14-16 mai.* Forum international organisé par ReedMidem, en partenariat avec Climate Change Solutions (UK) et l'Iddri. Avec : Lucien Chabason (Iddri), président d'atelier (Impact du changement

climatique : stratégies d'adaptation et de mitigation du sommet des maires), et Michel Colombier, modérateur de panel (Réduire les émissions de CO<sub>2</sub> : de la prise de conscience à l'action).

#### CONFÉRENCES-DÉBATS

##### CONFERENCES-DEBATES

#### Présentation de *Regards sur la Terre 2007*

*New York, 30 avril.* En parallèle de la 15<sup>e</sup> session de la Commission du développement durable de l'ONU (CDD), présentation de l'édition 2007 et de son dossier thématique consacré au climat et à l'énergie, de l'ouvrage *Regards sur la Terre* par Benoît Martimort-Asso (Iddri), Jacques Loup (AFD) et Henry de Cazotte (AFD).

#### Rencontre avec Sir Nicholas Stern : conférence-débat publique

*Paris, 5 février.* Rencontre organisée par l'Iddri avec Sciences Po. Avec Christian de Boissieu (Conseil d'analyse économique), Richard Descoings (Sciences Po), Claude Henry (CNRS), Pierre-Alain Muet (adjoint au Maire de Lyon et ancien président délégué du Conseil d'analyse économique), Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet (députée), Claude Mandil (Agence internationale de l'énergie), Dominique Perben (ancien ministre des transports, de l'équipement, du tourisme et de la mer), Pierre Radanne (expert indépendant), Laurence Tubiana (Iddri).

#### Rencontre avec Sir Nicholas Stern : réunion avec les milieux scientifiques français

*Paris, 5 février.* Rencontre organisée par l'Iddri en partenariat avec le CNRS et l'Ambassade de Grande-Bretagne. Avec Sir Nicholas Stern, Dominique Le Quéau (Institut National des Sciences de l'Univers), Sylvie Joussaume (CNRS), Luc Abadie (CNRS - Université Paris VI), Jean-Charles Hourcade (Cired), et Roger Guesnerie (Collège de France, PSE).

#### Scenario Development to Analyse Japan Low-Carbon Society Toward 2050

*Paris, 12 janvier.* Présentation des premiers résultats des travaux japonais sur le scénario Facteur 4. Par Junichi Fujino (CGER).

#### ATELIERS

##### WORKSHOPS

#### Dialogue européen sur l'énergie et le climat : 3<sup>e</sup> réunion

*Lisbonne (Portugal), 1 novembre.* 3<sup>e</sup> rencontre du Dialogue européen sur l'énergie et le climat, co-organisé par l'Iddri et le CCAP.

#### CIRCE: First Stakeholders Meeting

*Paris, 18-19 octobre.* Premières rencontres des membres du projet Circe, co-organisées par l'Iddri. Avec Lucien Chabason, Laurence Tubiana, Michel Colombier et Hubert Kieken (Iddri).

#### Dialogue européen sur l'énergie et le climat : 2<sup>e</sup> réunion

*Venise, 4-5 juin.* 2<sup>e</sup> rencontre du Dialogue européen sur l'énergie et le climat, co-organisé par l'Iddri et le CCAP. Intervention de Hubert Kieken (Iddri), *Energy and Emissions Pathways for Europe.*

#### Scénarios sous contrainte carbone : quels enjeux industriels ?

*Paris, 2 mai.* 2<sup>e</sup> point d'étape de l'étude « Scénarios sous contrainte carbone » dans le cadre du programme de recherche de la Fondri.

#### Dialogue européen sur l'énergie et le climat

*Madrid, 29-30 mars.* Réunion de lancement du Dialogue européen sur l'énergie et le climat, co-organisé par l'Iddri et le CCAP.

#### INTERVENTIONS

##### INTERVENTIONS

#### Bali : Climate Conference (COP13/MOP3)

*Bali (Indonésie), 12 décembre.* Intervention de Laurence Tubiana à trois side event à la COP13/MOP3 : une table ronde

organisée par les gouvernements du Mexique, de Norvège et le CCAP ; un *side event* sur le projet européen Circe ; un *side event* organisé par le WBCSD et l'AIE. Présentation par Laurence Tubiana du projet de la Fondri, *Scénarios sous contrainte carbone à 2050*.

#### Perspectives 2008

Paris, 4 décembre. Conférence sur les impacts économiques, sanitaires et sociaux du changement climatique. Intervention de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri).

#### Global Colloquium of University Presidents

New York (États-Unis), 26-29 novembre. Édition 2007 du « Secretary-General's Global Colloquium of University Presidents » consacrée au changement climatique. Intervention de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri).

#### Democratising Energy, Geopolitics and Power

Madrid (Espagne), 20 novembre. Conférence annuelle du Club de Madrid. Intervention de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri), *What are the Challenges and Recommendations for Action From Each Region?*

#### Climat et développement : quels changements ?

Lisbonne (Portugal), 7-9 novembre. Édition 2007 des Journées européennes du développement. Intervention d'Emmanuel Guérin (Iddri), présentation de *Regards sur la Terre 2007* et de son dossier thématique consacré au climat et à l'énergie.

#### Changements globaux : les enjeux pour l'eau

Toulouse, 7 novembre. Colloque international sur les impacts potentiels du changement climatique sur l'eau. Intervention de Hubert Kieken (Iddri), *Les changements énergétiques, biocarburants et ressources en eau*.

#### International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations

San Francisco (États-Unis), 1-2 novembre. 7<sup>e</sup> édition de la Conférence internationale « Enhance Building Operations ». Intervention de Jun Li (Iddri), *Sustainable Energy Future in China's Building Sector*.

#### Global Leadership for Climate Action (GLCA)

Berlin (Allemagne), 7-8 septembre. Seconde réunion des membres et conseillers spéciaux du GLCA. Participation de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri), en tant que conseillère spéciale.

#### Réunion des membres méditerranéens de l'UICN

Malaga (Espagne), 5-8 septembre. Réunion des membres et partenaires du Centre de Coopération pour la Méditerranée de l'UICN. Intervention de Raphaël Billé (Iddri), présentation des activités méditerranéennes de l'Iddri.

#### Climate Strategies Workshop

Berlin (Allemagne), 22 juin. Atelier organisé dans le cadre du projet de recherche Climate Strategies. Intervention de Michel Colombier (Iddri), *Sectoral Agreements and Output Based Allocation*.

#### Plan d'Action pour la Méditerranée : programme d'actions prioritaires

Palerme (Italie), 5-7 juin. Intervention de Raphaël Billé (Iddri), *Vulnérabilité des zones côtières méditerranéennes aux changements globaux*.

#### Commission méditerranéenne du développement durable

Istanbul (Turquie), 30-31 mai. 12<sup>e</sup> réunion de la CMDD. Intervention de Raphaël Billé (Iddri), animation de la table ronde « Tourisme et changement climatique ».

#### Proposition de São Paulo

Paris, 2-4 avril. Atelier francophone sur les négociations pour la mise en place d'un régime international sur les changements climatiques après 2012, organisé par l'OIF et l'IEPF.

Intervention de Carine Barbier (Iddri), *La proposition de São Paulo pour un futur régime international sur le changement climatique*.

#### Évolutions climatiques : approches interdisciplinaires

Paris, 30-31 mars. Colloque organisé par l'association Entre-Sciences (Fondation de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme), en partenariat avec le Centre Koyré. Intervention de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri).

#### Climate Change Architecture in the Post Kyoto Area: A European Perspective

New-York (États-Unis), 20 mars. Conférence organisée par Alliance Program, the MPA Program in Environmental Science and Policy, et the School of International and Public Affairs. Intervention de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri).

#### Analyse de l'environnement urbain et de ses cycles : questions de méthodes

Paris, 20 mars. Colloque organisé par le GIS Socio-Economie de l'habitat. Intervention de Carine Barbier (Iddri), *L'analyse et la détermination des émissions de CO<sub>2</sub> des études du CLIP*.

#### Comex d'EDF

Milan (Italie), 13 mars. Comité exécutif d'EDF (instance d'échange stratégique). Intervention de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri), aux côtés de Rajendra K. Pachauri, sur l'état des lieux des négociations internationales sur le changement climatique.

#### Time to Adapt - Climate Change and the European Water Dimension

Berlin (Allemagne), 12-14 février. Conférence internationale organisée par Ecologic avec le PIK. Intervention de Michel Colombier (Iddri), *Impacts and Adaptation Challenges - Electricity Sector*.

#### Forum portugais post-Kyoto

Lisbonne (Portugal), 31 janvier. Forum organisé par la Fondation Gulbenkian. Intervention d'Hubert

Kieken (Iddri) *Transition Towards a Low Carbon Society - Economic Analysis of Factor 4 Emissions Scenarios*.

### Changement climatique : enjeux globaux et politiques nationales

Paris, 29 janvier. Convention DGTPE 2007 du ministère de l'Économie, de l'Industrie et l'Emploi. Intervention d'Hubert Kieken (Iddri), *Enjeux globaux et les politiques nationales du changement climatique et les limites du système actuel et les perspectives post-2012*.

### PUBLICATIONS ET MÉDIAS

#### PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA

#### PUBLICATIONS DE L'IDDRI IDDRI'S PUBLICATIONS

- *Energy and Climate Change: the Main Analyses of Regards sur la Terre*. Iddri, Analyses n°03/2007, 85 p.
- *Intégrer la déforestation évitée dans un nouvel accord sur le climat*, Laurence Tubiana et Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff. Iddri, Synthèses n°05/2007, 4 p. Version anglaise disponible : *Bringing "REDD" into a New Deal for the Global Climate*.
- *Négociations sur le changement climatique*, Laurence Tubiana, Michel Colombier, Hubert Kieken et Matthieu Wemaëre. Iddri, Synthèses n°04/2007, 4 p.
- *L'« Observance » du Protocole de Kyoto sur les changements climatiques*, Sandrine Maljean-Dubois. Iddri, Synthèses n°01/2007, 4 p. Version anglaise disponible : *Compliance with the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change*.
- *Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Developing Countries*, Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff. Iddri, Idées pour le débat n°12/2007, 5 p.
- *Le Plan d'Action de Bali : une première étape vers un accord global sur le climat?*, Laurence Tubiana et Matthieu Wemaëre. Iddri, Idées pour le débat n°11/2007, 7 p.

### DANS LES MÉDIAS ET PUBLICATIONS DES PARTENAIRES

#### MEDIA AND PARTNER'S PUBLICATIONS

- Conférence de Bali : quel avenir après Kyoto?, entretien avec Michel Colombier. LCI. Emission « Terre-Mère », 30 novembre 2007.
- *CO<sub>2</sub> mon amour*, intervention de Laurence Tubiana dans l'émission de France Inter « CO<sub>2</sub> mon amour », 24 novembre 2007.
- *Europe : l'après-Kyoto en ligne de mire*, entretien avec Laurence Tubiana. *Alternatives Internationales*, 9 novembre 2007.
- *Pour quelques degrés de plus*, entretien avec Laurence Tubiana. France 3, 17 octobre 2007.
- *Chinadialogue: Why Building Energy Efficiency Matters*, by Jun Li. Chinadialogue, 26 October 2007.
- *Changing Climate: Interdependencies on Energy and Climate Security for China and Europe*, contribution by Jun Li to the Chatham House Report. Chinadialogue, 26 October 2007.
- *Faire évoluer Kyoto*, de Laurence Tubiana. *Nouveaux Regards*, n°39, octobre – décembre 2007.
- *New deal pour le climat*, de Laurence Tubiana et Sir Nicholas Stern. *Le Monde*, 21 septembre 2007.
- *Climat : le dossier vérité*, contribution de Hubert Kieken. *Science & Vie*, numéro Hors Série, article « Inconnue n° 1 : les activités humaines » p.64, septembre 2007.
- *Le changement climatique : un défi mondial*, Laurence Tubiana et Hubert Kieken. *Problèmes économiques*, n° 2930, 12 septembre 2007.
- *L'État du Monde 2008*, contribution de Hubert Kieken. Article « Une nouvelle politique du climat ? », septembre 2007.
- *Le réchauffement climatique : questions scientifiques, perspectives politiques*, entretien avec Hubert Kieken dans l'émission de France Culture « Les français et l'environnement », 6 août 2007.
- *Le bassin méditerranéen, « point chaud » du changement climatique*, de Raphaël Billé. *Planète Humanitaire*, juillet 2007.
- *Le bâtiment durable en Chine pour la lutte contre le changement climatique*, de Jun Li. *Planète Humanitaire*, juillet 2007.
- *Changements climatiques : les enjeux du contrôle international*, Sandrine Maljean-Dubois. Monde européen et international. Préface de Laurence Tubiana. Article de Michel Colombier et Jean-Michel Salles, *Engagements, contrôles et sanctions dans les négociations climatiques : quelle analyse économique ?*, juillet 2007.
- *Un environnement plus vert pour les biocarburants*, Interview de Michel Colombier. *Environnement et stratégie*, n°225, 25 juillet 2007.
- *Changement climatique. Prévenir. S'adapter*, contribution de Hubert Kieken. *Grain de sel*, 21 mai 2007.
- *L'urgence climatique, une occasion pour l'Europe*, de Laurence Tubiana, et Hubert Kieken. *Les Carnets d'Étude*, n° 406/6, pp. 749-758, Juin 2007.
- *Long Term Prospective of the Seine River System: Confronting Climatic and Direct Anthropogenic Changes*, contribution of Hubert Kieken. *Science of the Total Environment*, n° 375, avril 2007.
- *Livre blanc : Étude des simulations climatiques*, Laurent Terray et Pascale Braconnot. Publication éditée avec le soutien de INSU, ONERC et l'Iddri dans le cadre du projet ESCRIME, février 2007.

## Ressources naturelles

### Natural Resources

#### CONFÉRENCES INTERNATIONALES

##### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

**Régime international, déforestation évitée et évolution des politiques publiques et privées affectant les forêts dans les pays du Sud**

*Paris, 21-23 novembre.* Atelier organisé conjointement par le Cirad, l'Iddri, le Cifor, le GIP Ecofor, et avec le soutien de la Chaire développement durable de Sciences Po.

**Enhancing Local Specialities in Southern Countries: Origin-Based Products and Biodiversity**

*Éthiopie, 23-26 avril.* Colloque international organisé avec le soutien de l'Iddri. Interventions de Sélim Louafi (Iddri), *Current International Debates on Access and Benefit Sharing of Biodiversity*, et Laurence Tubiana (Iddri), *Sustainable Development and Governance of Biodiversity: International Stakes*.

**Documenting Resource and Knowledge Flows in an International Certificate of Origin Scheme**

*Lima (Pérou), 21 janvier.* Conférence organisée par l'Iddri, l'UNU-IAS et l'UCL (Centre de philosophie du droit). Rencontres internationales d'experts sur le thème *ABS Dialogue : Dialogues sur la gouvernance de l'accès aux ressources génétiques et le partage des avantages*.

#### CONFÉRENCES-DÉBATS

##### CONFERENCES-DEBATES

**Biodiversité, nature et développement**

*Paris, 10 octobre.* Débat organisé par Sciences Po, l'AFD et l'Iddri à l'occasion de la présentation de l'ouvrage *Regards sur la Terre 2008* et de son dossier thématique consacré à la biodiversité. Avec Pierre Jacquet (AFD), Jean-François Le Grand (Conseil Général de la Manche), Laurence Tubiana (Iddri) et plusieurs auteurs de l'ouvrage.

**Réinvention de la responsabilité internationale pour la protection de l'environnement**

*Paris, 22 mai.* Conférence débat organisée par l'Iddri. Avec Céline Nègre (Cedrie).

**Enjeux et controverses autour de la réforme de la politique forestière en République démocratique du Congo**

*Paris, 30 mars.* Conférence débat organisée par l'Iddri. Avec Laurent Debroux (Banque Mondiale), Alain Karsenty (Cirad) et Filip Verbelen (Greenpeace Belgique). Modérateur : Stéphane Guéneau (Iddri).

**Production agricole, commerce et environnement : le cas de l'État du Mato Grosso au Brésil**

*Paris, 19 octobre.* Conférence débat organisée par l'Iddri. Avec Blairo Borges Maggi (Gouverneur de l'État du Mato Grosso), Catherine Gaudard (CCFD), Patricio Mendez Del Villar (Cirad). Modérateur : Stéphane Guéneau (Iddri).

#### ATELIERS

##### WORKSHOPS

**Recherche et gouvernance de l'utilisation et de l'échange des ressources biologiques et des savoirs traditionnels associés**

*Paris, 8 janvier.* Journées de réflexion organisées par l'Iddri au ministère de la Recherche. Intervention de Sélim Louafi (Iddri), *Recherche et gouvernance de l'utilisation et de l'échange des ressources biologiques et des savoirs traditionnels associés*.

#### INTERVENTIONS

##### INTERVENTIONS

**Vers une meilleure gouvernance de la haute mer en Méditerranée occidentale**

*Tunis (Tunisie), 6-8 décembre.* Conférence organisée par l'UICN en partenariat avec la commission nationale du droit de la mer en Tunisie. Intervention de Julien Rochette (Iddri).

**La certification : garante de la durabilité des biocarburants ?**

*Rio de Janeiro (Brésil), 29-30 novembre.* Séminaire "Externalités environnementales, économiques, sociales et politiques du développement des productions agroénergétiques. Études prospectives", organisée par l'Ambassade de France au Brésil. Intervention de Stéphane Guéneau (Iddri), *La certification des agro-carburants : garante de leur durabilité ?*

**Forum de l'ATIBT**

*Bélem (Brésil) 15-16 novembre.* Forum de l'Association technique internationale des bois tropicaux (ATIBT). Avec Stéphane Guéneau (Iddri), animateur des tables rondes du Forum.

**Second Seoul Initiative Leadership Programme**

*Incheon (Corée du Sud), 8-20 octobre.* Conférence organisée par l'UNESCAP. Intervention de Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff (Iddri), *Introduction to Payments for Ecosystem Services*.

**High Seas Governance for the 21st Century**

*New-York, 17-19 octobre.* Atelier international organisé par l'UICN. Intervention de Julien Rochette (Iddri), *Towards a New Governance of High Seas Biodiversity*.

**Gouvernance des forêts et aires protégées**

*Brésil, 16-18 octobre.* 5<sup>e</sup> Congrès international de droit de l'environnement organisé par l'Université Centro de Ensino Unificado de

Brasilia (UNICEUB). Intervention de Stéphane Guéneau (Iddri), *Gouvernance des forêts et aires protégées*.

#### Second Policy Forum of the Seoul Initiative Network on Green Growth

Bangkok (Thaïlande), 3-5 septembre. Conférence organisée par l'UNESCAP. Intervention de Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff (Iddri), *Valorising Forests for their Climate Benefits through Payments for Environmental Services*.

#### Implications politiques des nouveaux modes de gouvernance non étatiques

Trignécourt, 11-15 juin. Séminaire « Nouvelles approches de la gestion et de la gouvernance forestières » organisé par l'Institut des sciences et industries du vivant et de l'environnement (AgroParisTech) du Laboratoire de politique forestière de Nancy. Interventions de Stéphane Guéneau (Iddri), *Implications politiques des nouvelles formes non étatiques de gouvernance forestière et nouvelles formes de gouvernance et de gestion en forêt tropicale*.

#### Conserver, exploiter, partager, les enjeux de la mise en œuvre de la Convention sur la diversité biologique

Montréal (Canada), 17-18 mai. Colloque international organisé par le Cedrie. Intervention de Sélim Louafi (Iddri), *Le certificat d'origine, un tournant majeur dans la gouvernance de l'Accès et Partage des Avantages ?*

#### Au retour de Santo 2006 : questions de biodiversité

Paris, 14 février. Séminaire bilan de l'expédition de SANTO, à l'initiative du Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, de l'Institut de recherche pour le développement et de Pro-Natura International. Intervention de Sélim Louafi (Iddri), *L'accès à la biodiversité : les scientifiques sont-ils des biopirates ?*

#### Non-State Actors as Standard Setters: The Erosion of the Public-Private Divide

Bâle (Suisse), 8-9 février. Conférence organisée par le Basel Institute on Governance. Intervention de Stéphane Guéneau (Iddri), *Certification as a New System of Non-State Global Forest Governance System*.

#### PUBLICATIONS ET MEDIAS PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA

#### PUBLICATIONS DE L'IDDRI IDDRI'S PUBLICATIONS

- *Regards sur la Terre 2008*, Dossier Biodiversité, Nature et Développement, Pierre Jacquet et Laurence Tubiana (dir.). Presses de Sciences Po, 2007, 286 p.
- *Políticas ambientales y gobernabilidad en América Latina*, ouvrage coordonné par Guillaume Fontaine, Geert van Vliet, Richard Pasquis, Flacso-Iddri-Cirad, 2007, 331 p.
- *La conservation de la biodiversité dans le cadre de l'aide au développement : une synthèse critique*, Raphaël Billé et Romain Pirard. Iddri, Analyses n°01/2007, 27 p.
- *Why Are We Seeing «REDD»?»,* Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff and Laura Ximena Rubio Alvarado. Iddri, Analyses n°02/2007, 32 p.
- *Les collections ex-situ et la mise en œuvre du système multilatéral du traité international de la FAO*, Sélim Louafi. Iddri, Synthèses n°02/2007, 4p.
- *The Role of the Research Sector in ABS Governance*, Nicolas Brahy et Sélim Louafi. Iddri, Idées pour le débat n°09/2007, 19 p.
- *Quelle gouvernance pour la biodiversité marine au-delà des zones de juridiction ?*, Jean-Pierre Beurrier et Gwenaële Proutière-Maulion. Iddri, Idées pour le débat n°07/2007, 73 p.

#### DANS LES MÉDIAS ET PUBLICATIONS DES PARTENAIRES

#### MEDIA AND PARTNER'S PUBLICATIONS

- *Payments for Ecosystem Services: A New Way of Conserving Biodiversity in Forests*, by Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff and Sven Wunder. *Journal for Sustainable Forestry*, December 2007.
- *Regard sur la Terre 2008*, *Alternatives Internationales*, 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 2007.
- *Conflits de « valeur » sur le littoral : exemples insulaires tropicaux*, de Alexandre Magnan. *Études foncières*, n°130, novembre-décembre 2007.
- *Tourisme et réserves d'espaces sur les littoraux de l'île Maurice*, de Alexandre Magnan. *Les Cahiers d'Outre-Mer*, n°240, octobre-décembre 2007.
- *La biodiversité en question*, article sur la publication de l'édition 2008 de *Regards sur la Terre*, *Le Monde*, 30 octobre 2007.
- *Conferência discute revolução ecológica na França*, entretien avec Stéphane Guéneau, RFI Brésil, 24 octobre 2007.
- *Projet de protocole méditerranéen relatif à la gestion intégrée des zones côtières*, de Julien Rochette et Tulio Scovazzi, *Annuaire de droit maritime et océanique*, tome XXV, CDMO, octobre 2007.
- *Le journal de l'économie*, intervention de Laurence Tubiana, France 24, 10 octobre 2007.
- *Implications politiques des nouvelles formes non-étatiques de gouvernance forestière*, de Stéphane Guéneau. *Revue forestière française*, n°05, octobre 2007.
- *Les changements en forêt tropicale : vers de nouvelles formes de gouvernance*, de Stéphane Guéneau, Robert Nasi. *Revue Forestière Française*, n°05, octobre 2007.
- *Gestion intégrée des zones côtières : quatre illusions bien ancrées*, de Raphaël Billé. *Vertigo*, n°07, août 2007.

- *Governance of Renewable Natural Resources*, by Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff, Dominique Rojat. *Working Paper n°47*, AFD, September 2007.
- *A Dual-Level Framework for Evaluating Integrated Coastal Management Beyond Labels*, by Raphaël Billé. *Ocean & Coastal Management n°50*, Volume 50 - Issue 10; pp. 796-807, September 2007.
- *Pago por servicios ambientales: una nueva forma de conservar la biodiversidad*, by Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff, Sven Wunder, and Rocio del Pilar Moreno-Sanchez. *Gaceta Ecologica*, n° 84 vol. 84-5 (2-5), pp.39-52, July-December 2007.
- *Face aux changements environnementaux, sociétaux, économiques: quelle gestion, quelle recherche pour la forêt de demain?*, de Stéphane Guéneau. *Revue forestière française*, n°03, juin 2007.
- *Savoirs locaux et régime international de la biodiversité*, entretien avec Sélim Louafi. *Courrier de la Planète n°83*, janvier-mars 2007.
- *Concertation, décision et environnement. Regards croisés*. Volume IV. Ouvrage coordonné par Raphaël Billé, Laurent Mermet, Martine Berlan-Darqué, Nathalie Berny et Alexandre Emerit. La Documentation Française, janvier 2007.
- *Les chercheurs, futurs remparts à la biopiraterie?*, entretien avec Sélim Louafi, Novethic, 19 janvier 2007.



### CONFÉRENCES INTERNATIONALES

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

##### Pays émergents et gouvernance globale : nouveaux défis et opportunités

Paris, 6-7 juillet. Conférence internationale réunissant près de 40 intervenants de haut niveau sur le rôle des pays émergents dans la gouvernance globale. Organisée par l'Iddri en partenariat avec l'IIISD, Sciences Po, SIPA et le soutien d'Alliance, de la Maison de l'Amérique latine, et du MAE-DGCID.

### CONFÉRENCES-DÉBATS

#### CONFERENCES-DEBATES

##### Instruments économiques et de régulation pour un développement plus durable

Paris, 9 octobre. Conférence organisée par l'Iddri en présence d'économistes du Grenelle de l'environnement. Avec Claude Henry (Sciences Po - Columbia University), Laurence Tubiana (Iddri), Jean-Pierre Landau (Banque de France) et Christian Gollier (IDEI).

##### États-Unis : que faire de la puissance ?

Paris, 8 mars. Conférence organisée par la Chaire développement durable de Sciences Po, avec le soutien de l'Iddri. Avec Pascal Delisle (Centre américain de Sciences Po), Pierre Hassner (CERI-Sciences Po) et François Lerin (*Courrier de la Planète*). Ani-

mation par Damien Conaré (*Courrier de la Planète*).

### ATELIERS

#### WORKSHOPS

##### Forum Chine-Europe

Paris, 4-5 octobre. Atelier organisé par l'Iddri et l'Association 4D sur le thème « Vers un nouveau modèle de développement et une société durable et harmonieuse », dans le cadre de la 2<sup>de</sup> édition du Forum Chine - Europe.

##### Climate and Development in the Changing World Order: Untying the Gordian Knot

Paris, 1 octobre. Conférence co-organisée par le Cired, l'Iddri et le Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions.

##### Gouverner par les normes

Paris, 12-13 mars. Journées de lancement du programme de recherche ANR « Normes », organisées par le Cirad, l'Inra, l'Iddri et Sciences Po. Avec Stéphane Guéneau (Iddri).

##### L'Europe et les pays émergents

Luxembourg, 8 mars. Atelier européen de haut niveau sur l'aide publique au développement, organisé par l'Iddri à la Banque européenne d'investissement. Intervention de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri), *Les modes de consommation énergétique*.

##### Mezcales: From Chilapa to Geneva

Montpellier, 8 février. Atelier organisé par l'Iddri sur le processus de certification (IG) du mezcal (alcool d'agave) au Mexique. Avec Jorge Larson Guerra (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, Fondation MacArthur).

### INTERVENTIONS

#### INTERVENTIONS

##### Les ateliers de la Terre

Courchevel, 7 décembre. Forum international pour le développement durable. Intervention de Lucien Chabason (Iddri) et Thierry Hommel (Chaire développement

durable de Sciences Po) à l'atelier « Controverse scientifique, diversité des sources et fiabilité de l'information ».

#### Finance et développement durable : opposition ou partenariat ?

Monaco, 30 novembre – 1<sup>er</sup> décembre. Édition 2007 de la conférence « Overview – A look to the World », organisée sous le Haut Patronage de S.A.S le Prince Albert II de Monaco. Intervention de Catherine Garreta (Iddri), *Les réponses politiques et économiques aux défis environnementaux*, et de Lucien Chabason (Iddri), *Biodiversité marine*.

#### CCICED : Annual General Meeting

Beijing (Chine), 28-29 novembre. Assemblée générale annuelle du Conseil du CCICED (China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development). Participation de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri).

#### Sustainable Development: China and Global Markets

Beijing (Chine), 27-28 novembre. Third Advisory Group Meeting on Sustainable Development: China and Global Markets. Intervention de Tancrede Voituriez (Iddri), *Global Cotton and Textile Product chains: Identifying Challenges and Opportunities for China Through a Global Commodity Chain Sustainability Analysis*.

#### China Policy Dialogue on Global Economic Governance and Trade

Beijing (Chine), 26 novembre. Intervention de Laurence Tubiana, *China in the Trade Governance and Sustainable Development Debate*.

#### Semaines sociales de France

Paris, 16-18 novembre. 82<sup>e</sup> édition des Semaines sociales de France sur le thème « Vivre autrement – Pour un développement durable et solidaire ». Interventions de Catherine Garreta (Iddri), à la table ronde Géopolitique du développement durable et de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri),

*Le Développement durable : une question mondiale à implications locales*.

#### Role of China in Global Trade Governance

Genève (Suisse), 29-30 octobre. Dialogue de haut niveau organisé par l'ICTSD (International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development). Intervention de Tancrede Voituriez (Iddri), *Inside Chinese Minds: Domestic Paradox in China's Sixth Year in the WTO*.

#### Globalising Asia or Asian Globalisation?

Singapour, 22-23 octobre. 2<sup>de</sup> édition de la Conférence Internationale « Global Public Policy Network Conference ». Intervention de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri), présidente de la session « The Asian Impact on Energy and the Environment in the Age of Globalisation ».

#### Les nanotechnologies présentent-elles des risques ?

Samara, Togliatti et Moscou (Russie), 15-19 octobre. 6<sup>e</sup> cycle de conférences-débats franco-russes scientifiques. Intervention de Claire Weill, *Les nanotechnologies présentent-elles des risques ?*

#### Inde 2025 : scénarios possibles et enjeux pour la France et l'Europe

Paris, 12 octobre. Colloque organisé à l'occasion du 60<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de l'indépendance de l'Inde. Intervention de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri), ouverture du colloque.

#### Produire autrement

Lyon, 27-28 septembre. 3<sup>e</sup> Université d'été de l'environnement, organisée à l'initiative de l'APPEL (Association pour la promotion des éco-entreprises Lyonnaises). Intervention de Catherine Garreta (Iddri), *Les motivations et les freins pour produire autrement*.

#### Semaine de la mobilité

Bègles, 20 septembre. Conférence des aquaforums. Intervention de Carine Barbier (Iddri), *Pourquoi repenser les transports ?*

#### Vingt ans après le rapport Brundtland, au-delà du développement durable?

Saint-Jean d'Angély, 30 août - 2 septembre. Université européenne et internationale d'été. Intervention de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri), *Faut-il abandonner les principes d'un développement providentiel durable ?*

#### Foreign Policy School : Gouvernance environnementale dans un climat changeant

Dunedin (Nouvelle-Zélande), 22-25 juin. 42<sup>e</sup> session de la Foreign Policy School, organisée par l'Université d'Ottago sur le thème « Gouvernance environnementale dans un climat changeant ». Intervention de Lucien Chabason (Iddri), *International Environmental Governance: Issues at Stake, Main Challenge*.

#### Quelle place pour REACH au sein des actions internationales sur les produits chimiques ?

Lyon, 20 juin. Salon international de la gestion des produits à risques. Intervention de Claire Weill, *La place de REACH au sein des actions internationales sur les produits chimiques*.

#### Nanosciences et environnement

Paris, 30 mai. Débat organisé par l'Institut des nanosciences de Paris (INSP). Intervention de Claire Weill.

#### Forum ministériel du PNUE

Nairobi (Kenya), 9 février. 1<sup>er</sup> Forum ministériel mondial sur l'environnement, organisé par le PNUE. Intervention de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri) au segment de Haut Niveau du Forum consacré à la réforme des Nations unies, dans le cadre de la 24<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil d'administration du PNUE.

#### La politique et la gestion des risques : vues françaises et vues britanniques

Paris, 8 février. Colloque franco-britannique sur la gestion des risques. Intervention de Claire Weill, *Les citoyens face à l'expertise*.

**Citoyens de la Terre**

*Paris, 2-3 février.* Conférence de Paris pour une gouvernance écologique mondiale, organisée à l'initiative du Président Jacques Chirac. Intervention de Laurence Tubiana (Iddri) dans l'atelier «Renforcer la gouvernance internationale de l'environnement».

**Les nanotechnologies peuvent-elles bouleverser notre vie ?**

*Saint-Michel sur Orge, 25 janvier.* Cycle de débats « Sciences et démocratie » Intervention de Claire Weill, *Les nanotechnologies peuvent-elles bouleverser notre vie ?*

**SÉMINAIRES RÉGULIERS**

**REGULAR SEMINARS**

**Séminaire Pays émergents et aide publique au développement**

Séminaire organisé à Paris par l'Iddri avec le soutien du Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes (DGCID).

**La stratégie de la coopération allemande vis-à-vis des pays émergents : le cas de l'Inde et de la Chine**

*29 mai.* Avec Ingrid-Gabriela Hoven (ministère Fédéral de la Coopération économique et du développement Allemand).

**Sustainable Mobility: The Challenges for Urban India**

*24 mai.* Avec Sanjivi Sundar (Teri).

**Les pays émergents, maillon faible des enjeux environnementaux globaux ?**

*24 avril.* Avec Michel Fouquin (Cepii).

**Orthodoxie économique et développement en Amérique latine**

*23 avril.* Avec Luiz Carlos Bresser-Pereira (Fondation Getúlio Vargas).

**L'impact des pays émergents sur l'économie et le commerce mondial**

*10 avril.* Avec Michel Fouquin (Cepii).

**Le rôle du Brésil dans les négociations agricoles internationales**

*23 mars.* Avec Marcos Jank (Institut de Négociations Commerciales Internationales, ICONE).

**Le développement international des entreprises indiennes et chinoises**

*20 mars.* Avec Joël Ruet (LSE – Cerna) et Jean-François Huchet (Centre d'étude français sur la Chine contemporaine – CEFC).

**Système financier international et pays émergents**

*14 mars.* Avec Jérôme Sgard (Cepii, université Paris – Dauphine).

**Les enjeux globaux de santé publique et les droits de propriété intellectuelle**

*13 février.* Avec Benjamin Coriat (CEPN-IIDE, CNRS, Paris XIII) et Fabienne Orsi (CEPN-IIDE, CNRS, Paris XIII).

**Séminaire Développement durable et économie de l'environnement**

Séminaire organisé à Paris par l'Iddri, en partenariat avec la Chaire Développement durable de l'École polytechnique – EDF.

**Gérer et financer les risques à grande échelle dans une nouvelle ère de « catastrophes »**

*13 novembre.* Avec Erwann Michel-Kerjan (École polytechnique).

**Instruments économiques et de régulation pour un développement plus durable**

*9 octobre.* Avec Dieter Helm (Oxford University).

**Démocratie et énergie**

*26 septembre.* Avec Jerrold Oppenheim et Theo MacGregor (MacGregor Energy Consultancy).

**Lutte contre le sida et amélioration de la santé globale dans les pays en développement**

*12 juin.* Avec Jean-Paul Moatti (Université de la méditerranée).

**The Value of Biodiversity Related Ecosystem Services**

*29 mai.* Avec Patrick ten Brink (Institute for European Environmental Policy, IEEP) et Marianne Kettunen (IEEP).

**Climate Regime Beyond 2012: Some Reflections in the Context of China**

*24 avril.* With Ke Jian (Research Institute of Environmental Law, University of Wuhan, China).

**Évolution du climat : l'apport de la modélisation**

*20 mars.* Avec Hervé Le Treut (CNRS).

**Parlez-moi de coûts : réflexions autour d'une source de schizophrénie collective**

*16 janvier.* Avec Jean-Charles Hourcade (Cired).

**PUBLICATIONS ET MÉDIAS**

**PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA**

**PUBLICATIONS DE L'IDDRI  
IDDRI'S PUBLICATIONS**

- *Toward Collective Action*, Laurence Tubiana et Philippe Le Prestre (ed.), Iddri-IHQEDS 2007, 347 p.
- *L'accès aux services essentiels dans les pays en développement au cœur des politiques urbaines*, Carine Barbier, Pierre-Noël Giraud, Joël Ruet et Marie-Hélène Zérah. Iddri, Analyses n°04/2007, 18 p.
- *Pourquoi le « développement » a piégé l'OMC*, Tancrede Voituriez. Iddri, Synthèses n°03/2007, 4 p.
- *A New Mobility Regime in the Making: What Does a Mobile China Mean to the World*, Biao Xiang. Iddri, Idées pour le débat n°10/2007, 19 p.
- *L'inclusion des normes sociales à l'OMC : vrai leurre, fausse panacée ?*, Tancrede Voituriez. Iddri, Idées pour le débat n°08/2007, 7 p.
- *Les citoyens face aux risques*, Claire Weill. Iddri, Idées pour le débat n°06/2007, 7 p.

- *Crise du « savoir habiter », exclusion sociale et accompagnement à l'autoréhabilitation du logement*, Daniel Cérézuelle. Iddri, Idées pour le débat n°05, 18 p.
  - *Misconceptions and Myths About the WTO, Trade, Development and AID*, Faizel Ismail. Iddri, Idées pour le débat n°04/2007, 5 p.
  - *The ENP Three Years On - Where From, Where Next?*, Antonio Missiroli. Iddri, Idées pour le débat n°03/2007, 6 p.
  - *Public Health and Emerging Risks: Emerging Countries' Responsibility and International Cooperation*, Jennifer Prah Ruger. Iddri, Idées pour le débat n°02/2007, 6 p.
  - *Emerging Countries as New ODA Players in LDCs: The Case of China and Africa*, Chris Alden. Iddri, Idées pour le débat n°01/2007, 14 p.
- DANS LES MÉDIAS ET PUBLICATIONS DES PARTENAIRES**
- MEDIA AND PARTNER'S PUBLICATIONS**
- *International : petit, mais bien orienté*, entretien avec Laurence Tubiana. *Environnement & stratégies*, n°240, 19 décembre 2007.
  - *En trois mots*, entretien avec Laurence Tubiana. *France 3*, 6 décembre 2007.
  - *Soir 3*, entretien avec Laurence Tubiana. *France 3*, 24 octobre 2007.
  - *Grenelle de l'environnement*, entretien avec Laurence Tubiana. *Direct Soir*, 23 octobre 2007.
  - *La perception du risque devient partagée par tous*, entretien avec Laurence Tubiana. *Libération*, 13 octobre 2007.
  - *Repli national ou bataille internationale ?*, de Laurence Tubiana. *L'Atlas environnement, Le Monde diplomatique*, octobre 2007.
  - *Travaux publics*, entretien avec Laurence Tubiana. *France Culture*, 9 octobre 2007.
  - *Les invités de RFI*, entretien avec Laurence Tubiana. *RFI*, 3 octobre 2007.
  - *Ecologistes : les nouveaux partenaires*, Laurence Caramel. Entretien avec Laurence Tubiana. *Le Monde*, 26 septembre 2007.
  - *Démographie, croissance, environnement*, entretien avec Laurence Tubiana dans l'émission de France 3 *Ce soir ou jamais*, 24 septembre 2007.
  - *Grenelle Environnement : Adopter des modes de production et de consommation durables*, entretien avec Laurence Tubiana. *Grenelle Environnement*, 7 août 2007.
  - *Les pays émergents bousculent le jeu multilatéral*, de Laurence Tubiana. *Les Echos*, 2 juillet 2007.
  - *Trade and Environment: A Resource Book*, Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz, Mark Halle, Adil Najam. Contribution of Stéphane Guéneau : article *New Policy coherence challenges*, IISD, June 2007.
  - *Gouvernance mondiale : quelle place pour les pays émergents*, de Laurence Tubiana et Tancrede

**LISTE DES SIGLES**

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|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ademe</b> Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie</li> <li><b>AFD</b> Agence française de développement</li> <li><b>AIE</b> Agence internationale de l'énergie</li> <li><b>ANR</b> Agence nationale de la recherche</li> <li><b>APPEL</b> Association pour la promotion des éco-entreprises Lyonnaises</li> <li><b>ATER</b> Attaché temporaire d'enseignement et de recherches</li> <li><b>ATIBT</b> Association technique internationale des bois tropicaux</li> <li><b>BTS</b> Brevet de technicien supérieur</li> <li><b>CAE</b> Conseil d'analyse économique</li> <li><b>CCAP</b> Center for Clean Air Policy (États-Unis)</li> <li><b>CCFD</b> Comité catholique contre la faim et pour le développement</li> <li><b>CCIECD</b> China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development</li> <li><b>CCNUCC</b> Convention cadre des Nations unies sur le changement climatique</li> <li><b>CDB</b> Convention sur la diversité biologique</li> <li><b>CDD</b> Commission du développement durable (ONU)</li> <li><b>Ceeeta</b> Centro de Estudos de Economia e Energia (université de Lisbonne, Portugal)</li> <li><b>Cedire</b> Centre de développement de la recherche internationale en environnement</li> <li><b>CEFC</b> Centre d'étude français sur la Chine contemporaine</li> <li><b>Cepii</b> Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales</li> <li><b>CEPN-IDE</b> Centre d'économie de l'université Paris-Nord</li> <li><b>Ceri-Sciences Po</b> Centre d'études et de recherches internationales</li> <li><b>Cerna</b> Centre d'économie industrielle</li> <li><b>CFDT</b> Confédération française démocratique du travail</li> <li><b>CGER</b> Center for Global Environmental Research (Japon)</li> <li><b>Cifor</b> Center for International Forestry Research</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Cirad</b> Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement</li> <li><b>Cired</b> Centre international de recherche sur l'environnement et le développement</li> <li><b>CLIP</b> Club d'ingénierie prospective énergie environnement</li> <li><b>CNRS</b> Centre national de la recherche scientifique</li> <li><b>COP/MOP</b> Conférence des parties/Réunion des parties</li> <li><b>CPDA</b> Programa de Pós-graduação em Desenvolvimento, Agricultura e Sociedade (université fédérale rurale de Rio de Janeiro, Brésil)</li> <li><b>DEA</b> Diplôme d'études approfondies</li> <li><b>DESS</b> Diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées</li> <li><b>DGCID</b> Direction générale de la coopération internationale et du développement (MAEE)</li> <li><b>DGTPE</b> Direction générale du trésor et de la politique économique</li> <li><b>EDF</b> Électricité de France</li> <li><b>ENA</b> École nationale d'administration</li> <li><b>Engref</b> École nationale du génie rural, des eaux et des forêts</li> <li><b>ENP</b> European Neighbourhood Policy</li> <li><b>ENPC</b> École nationale des ponts et chaussées</li> <li><b>Epe</b> Entreprises pour l'environnement</li> <li><b>ETS</b> Emissions Trading Scheme</li> <li><b>EU</b> European Union</li> <li><b>FEM</b> Fonds pour l'environnement mondial</li> <li><b>FFEM</b> Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial</li> <li><b>GES</b> Gaz à effet de serre</li> <li><b>GIEC</b> Groupe intergouvernemental d'experts sur l'évolution du climat</li> <li><b>GLCA</b> Global Leadership for Climate Action</li> <li><b>HEC</b> Écoles des hautes études commerciales</li> <li><b>ICE</b> International Consultants Energie</li> <li><b>IDEI</b> Institut d'économie industrielle</li> <li><b>IEDS</b> Institut d'études du développement économique et social</li> <li><b>IEEP</b> Institute for European Environmental Policy</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>IEP</b> Institut d'études politiques</li> <li><b>IEPF</b> Institut de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie</li> <li><b>IFA</b> Institut français des administrateurs</li> <li><b>IFPRI</b> International Food Policy Research Institute</li> <li><b>IHQEDS</b> Institut Hydro-Québec en environnement, développement et société (Institut EDS)</li> <li><b>IISD</b> Institut international du développement durable</li> <li><b>IMoSEB</b> Mécanisme international d'expertise scientifique sur la biodiversité</li> <li><b>INRA</b> Institut national de la recherche agronomique</li> <li><b>INSU</b> Institut national des sciences de l'univers</li> <li><b>IPSL</b> Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace</li> <li><b>IRD</b> Institut de recherche pour le développement</li> <li><b>IRIS</b> Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques</li> <li><b>LDC</b> Least Developed Countries</li> <li><b>LSE</b> London School of Economics (RU)</li> <li><b>MAEE</b> Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes</li> <li><b>MELT</b> Ministère de l'équipement, du logement et des transports</li> <li><b>MEM</b> Major Economies Meeting</li> <li><b>MIES</b> Mission interministérielle de l'effet de serre</li> <li><b>MPA</b> Master of Public Affairs pour les Sciences Po</li> <li><b>OCDE</b> Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques</li> <li><b>ODA</b> Official Development Assistance</li> <li><b>OIF</b> Organisation internationale de la Francophonie</li> <li><b>OMC</b> Organisation mondiale du commerce</li> <li><b>OMS</b> Organisation mondiale de la santé</li> <li><b>ONERC</b> Observatoire national sur les effets du réchauffement climatique</li> <li><b>ONG</b> organisation non gouvernementale</li> <li><b>PAM</b> Programme d'action pour la méditerranée</li> <li><b>PIK</b> Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (Allemagne)</li> </ul> |
|--|---|--|

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- *Chine/Mali : un déploiement sans stratégie apparente*, de Emmanuel Guérin. *Courrier de la Planète*, n°84 « Le temps des émergents », avril-juin 2007.
- *Acteurs et gouvernance. La coopération internationale en matière environnementale*, de Laurence Tubiana et François Lerin. *Cahiers français* n°337 « Développement et environnement ». La Documentation française, mars-avril 2007.
- *Une prise de conscience récente*, de Laurence Tubiana. *Les Echos*, supplément développement durable « Changer la croissance pour sauver la Terre », 28 mars 2007.
- *Participation for Sustainability in Trade*, Benoît Martimort-Asso, Sophie Thoyer (ed.). Global Environmental Governance Ashgate, 308 p., March 2007.
- *Femmes d'exception*, entretien avec Laurence Tubiana. *Direct* 8, 25 janvier 2007.

[www.iddri.org](http://www.iddri.org)

**PME** Petites et moyennes entreprises  
**PMI** Petites et moyennes industries  
**PNB** produit national brut  
**PNUD** Programme des Nations unies pour le développement  
**PNUE** Programme des Nations unies pour l'environnement  
**PSE** École d'économie de Paris  
**REACH** Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals  
**REDD** Réduction des émissions issues de la déforestation et la dégradation  
**RU** Royaume-Uni  
**SIA** Sustainable Impact Assessment  
**STT** Sciences et technologies tertiaires  
**Teri** Tata Energy Research Institute (Inde)  
**UCL** Université catholique de Louvain (Belgique)  
**UICN** Union mondiale pour la nature  
**UNESCAP** United Nations Economic and Social Division for Asia and the Pacific  
**UNU-IAS** United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies  
**UQAM** Université du Québec à Montréal (Canada)  
**WBCSD** World Business Council for Sustainable Development  
**WTO** World Trade Organisation  
**WWF** World Wildlife Fund





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