



ANNUAL REPORT

19-20

IDDRI

Foreword



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

Struggles among major powers, citizen mobilization: a necessary geopolitical perspective

By Sébastien Treyer, IDDRI's Executive Director

Even prior to the Covid-19 crisis, the international community was already conspicuously fragmented, as a result not only of the uncooperative stances adopted by the United States and Brazil on multilateral issues, but also, for example, from the clear tensions between China and the European Union, leading the European Commission to describe China as a systemic rival in March 2019. It was becoming increasingly clear that a number of major global powers would no longer regard rules-based international order as a global public good that should be protected, but would unambiguously prioritize their own interests.

In this context, the global commons of climate and biodiversity have become paramount in importance for two potentially conflicting reasons. On the one hand, the history of shared natural resources has shown that the environment constitutes a field of technical negotiation where diplomats continue to cooperate even when tensions are particularly high on other economic or political aspects. On two occasions in 2019 China and Europe underlined their shared commitment to environmental multilateralism. On the other hand, it has become increasingly evident to most of the world's major economies that the structural transformations needed to achieve carbon neutrality and biodiversity conservation will involve profound macroeconomic and social changes, and therefore cannot be disconnected from strategic

economic and trade discussions. Thus, the new European Commission, following elections that marked an ecological turning point in the votes of European citizens, has affirmed both that Europe's economic future will come from a pioneering position as the first continent to achieve carbon neutrality, and that this could be realized through forms of border protection.

The balance of power between large regional economic blocs is therefore an essential and today entirely explicit component of relations between States. In the absence of global political leadership, strategic alliances that take into account both divergent and converging interests are the only possible way to advance international cooperation for sustainable development.

However, 2019 has also provided evidence that a reading solely from the State perspective is a highly ineffective means of understanding both the fault lines and the diversity of actors who will be indispensable strategic partners in coalitions to support the growing environmental ambitions of governments, as highlighted by the number of private sector commitments at the Climate Summit convened by the United Nations Secretary General in September 2019. Building on the science and the incontrovertible findings of IPBES and IPCC, youth movements such as Fridays for Future have mobilized across borders. While the Amazon forest burns, civil society and indigenous peoples – whose political space is shrinking in many national contexts – are organizing internationally and finding support in treaties such as Latin America's Escazú Agreement on participation, information and access to justice for environmental matters. Other movements, such as the yellow vests in France, highlight the social impacts of current developments, without necessarily calling into question the objective itself of the ecological transition.

The Covid-19 crisis has brought the international agenda to a sudden halt, pushing the two major 2020 COPs (COP15 on biodiversity under the Chinese presidency and COP26 on climate under the British presidency) to the end of 2021. The crisis has served to highlight to an even

greater extent the lack of coordination between countries, while simultaneously underlining the indispensable need for cooperation regarding the global public goods that are health, climate and biodiversity. This renders a geopolitical analysis of the tactics employed by governmental and non-governmental actors even more essential: in the hiatus that will stretch to the end of 2021, the political pressure to drive collective ambition will rely on the ability

to bring together heterogeneous coalitions comprising national governments, communities, businesses, NGOs, experts and citizen movements. This is a prerequisite for a socially just reconstruction, where economic and ecological vulnerabilities overlap. In a world that is fraught with tension and where cooperation is essential, such coalitions will play a major role in ensuring that policy choices for post-crisis reconstruction are aligned with climate protection and biodiversity goals. This constructive political pressure must also be exerted in Europe,

at national and EU levels (see below in the editorial by Céline Charveriat, Director of the think tank Institute for European Environmental Policy). IDDRI's role is to analyze these highly dynamic geopolitics, at all levels, and to identify strategically successful forms of cooperation.



Strategic alliances that take into account both divergent and converging interests are the only possible way to advance international cooperation for sustainable development.

A “Green Deal for All”: the key role of the think tank coalition Think Sustainable Europe

By Céline Charveriat, Executive Director of the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)

As the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic is still unfolding, the relevance of the European Green Deal and its potential role in recovery plans appearing clearly. However, many voices are also raising concerns about a potential “green austerity” which would accelerate the ecological transition at the expense of realising other SDGs, such as the eradication of poverty, the reduction in extreme inequalities, or European goals such as the convergence between the East, the South and the West.

To avoid unnecessary trade-offs between the recovery of economies, societies and ecosystems, operationalising the SDG principle of “leaving no one behind” within the green deal and green recovery plans is paramount. This requires addressing the following equity challenges that lie at the heart of the multiple environmental crises we current face – notably run-away climate change, the mass extinction of animals and plants, waste and pollution:

Intra-country equity: Europe’s recovery plans need to put equity and well-being for all at the centre of the Green Deal, so that every EU citizen, irrespective of their income, race or ethnic background, gender or community, can be protected from the current and forthcoming impacts of environmental degradation and participate in the Green Deal to their fullest capabilities. Reforms could include building societal resilience through the promotion of a green care economy; adopting targeted initiatives to put “those further behind” first, in each of the sectoral plans of the Green Deal – such as air pollution plans that prioritize highly polluted and poorer areas, or the distribution of carbon dividends to European citizens through reforms which increase taxes on pollution and decreases labour taxation.

Inter-country equity: The European project risks collapsing if we fail to succeed in ensuring a greater convergence in living standards amongst the different countries and regions of Europe. The protection of Europe’s commons (water, seas, land and air) should also become a key pillar of the European project. This means for instance exploring long-term, inter-country economic, social and ecological convergence targets for the European Union, with aligned cohesion programmes, enabling increased investment into priority sectors, such as low-carbon infrastructure.

Intergenerational equity: Fostering intergenerational solidarity that includes equitable burden and benefit-sharing between age groups and between generations is key to ensure that the transition reach equitable outcomes. Examples of concrete reforms include “future proofing” infrastructure investments and prioritising youth employment within economic recovery plans, integrating intergenerational justice in the new Climate Law’s framework, or placing a focus on the greening of pension fund investment decisions as part of the Sustainable Finance action plan’s second phase.

This is why it is all the more important to make these ideas an essential part of the debates to come, both in Brussels but also across member states. This is at the heart of the [Think Sustainable Europe](#) coalition of think tanks that IEEP has set up, and which includes IDDRI, SEI, Ecologic, TMG Sustainability, and will soon also include key think tanks in Southern and Eastern Europe. We look forward to collaborating closely to analyse, assess and propose policy solutions for a [green deal for all](#) !

Céline Charveriat is Executive Director of IEEP since 2016. Prior to that, she was a researcher at the Peterson Institute and at the Inter-American Development Bank, and worked for 10 years for the NGO Oxfam International. She was also Chair of the Board of Directors of the Climate Action Network in Europe until the end of 2019.





ANNUAL REPORT 19-20

FOREWORD

- 2. Struggles among major powers, citizen mobilization: a necessary geopolitical perspective
- 4. A "Green Deal for All": the key role of the think tank coalition Think Sustainable Europe
- 6. The Covid-19 crisis: understanding and recovering

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

- 10. IDDRI at the heart of global scientific networks
- 12. IDDRI fuels and facilitates international negotiations
- 14. IDDRI supports the transition
- 16. IDDRI re-engages with the trade sector
- 17. Europe: IDDRI participates in a think tank coalition
- 18. IDDRI consolidates and expands its influence

IDDRI, A STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM

- 20. What our partners say about IDDRI
- 22. Scientific partners and expert networks
- 24. Financial partners
- 26. Key figures

ORGANIZATION, GOVERNANCE AND BUDGET

- 29. Budget
- 30. Governance bodies
- 32. Team

THE COVID-19 CRISIS: understanding and recovering

While 2020 should have been a key year for multilateral environmental governance (ocean, climate, biodiversity, and even Agenda 2030), and for a series of pivotal decisions on the European Green Deal, the situation changed radically in just a few weeks: the health crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic has postponed major international summits until 2021, while also having serious impacts on societies (in terms of social bonds and solidarity), economies (triggering consequences and political responses of an unprecedented nature), the political priorities of regions and countries affected by the crisis, and the challenges of international cooperation (increased fragmentation at a time when the need for cooperation is becoming ever greater).



Ecological transition solutions, as conceived up to now, should not by default be considered as relevant in the post-crisis period without further critical examination.

For IDDRI, a think tank whose mandate is to identify the conditions and political levers for an ecological transition, the crisis has opened up fundamental questions and made it necessary to reflect on essential changes to its agenda.

Three principles of analysis and intervention have guided the Institute's work:

- that ecological transition solutions, as conceived up to now, should not by default be considered as relevant in the post-crisis period without further critical examination;
- to maintain long-term ecological ambition (in terms of climate, biodiversity and governance of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development) as a horizon for transformation, in particular because it requires us to confront the contradictions of pre-crisis growth models and, specifically, the deep and structural causes of social vulnerability to risks (health, socio-economic, environmental);
- to intervene in the highly evolving (geo)political situation at an early enough stage to establish or consolidate as soon as possible the foundations for truly sustainable trajectories.

Since the start of lockdown measures in mid-March 2020, IDDRI has adapted its structure and intervention methods so that its analyses and proposals remain relevant and accessible to the greatest number of people. The main innovation has been the move towards virtual public webinar conferences, making it possible to organize exchanges with experts from around the world and to reach a wide audience.

Several topics and themes have structured IDDRI's work during this period, and will continue to do so in the months ahead and into 2021.

IDDRI initially examined the causes of the health crisis, highlighting in particular the links between zoonoses and

biodiversity loss, and drew up proposals for the international governance of transnational risks, particularly those associated with infectious diseases with pandemic potential. Bringing the management of health issues closer to those of biodiversity within a framework of strengthened multilateral governance is key, as is the need to give substance to the "One Health" concept, developed jointly by ecological science and medicine to unify the issues of ecosystem health, veterinary health, and human health.

The next step was the analysis of the crisis' impacts and the necessary conditions for a sustainable recovery, at the European Union level in some of its Member States (France, Spain, Germany) and on the basis of the recovery plan proposal presented by the European Commission on 27 May, as well as in emerging and developing countries. IDDRI has particularly focused on the – new – role that public development banks should play in these countries, through innovative financing instruments and, more generally, on the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development as the basis for the "relief-recover-transformation" sequence. The issue of debt will be acutely felt worldwide, and must be addressed through significant international solidarity. As regards relations between Europe and Africa, the directors of the European Think Tanks Group (DIE, ECDPM, IAI, IDDRI, ODI) published an op-ed in several Member States and in Brussels on strengthening the partnership between the two continents, the crisis representing a significant test for implementing the "partnership of equals" called for by the European Union. In addition, the impact of the crisis on environmental action in other major regional blocs has been examined. In India, deterioration in the State's budgetary situation is raising concerns regarding companies' limited leeway and financial fragility, along with a decline



ISSUE BRIEFS & NOTES

- [From One Health to Ecohealth, mapping the unfinished project of integrating human, animal and environmental health](#)
- [Financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: prerequisites, and opportunities for the post-Covid-19 crisis](#)
- [Risk of zoonotic diseases and wildlife: options for regulation](#)
- [What type of global governance could improve the fight against zoonotic pandemics?](#)

BLOG POSTS

- May, 29 - [EU recovery plan: towards a greener recovery?](#)
- May, 12 - [Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: A necessary horizon for the post-crisis recovery, but how to do it?](#)
- April, 29 - [The impacts of Covid-19 on wildlife management policies in China and the preparation of biodiversity COP15](#)
- April, 22 - [Under what conditions can the Covid-19 pandemic be a catalyst towards more sustainable lifestyles?](#)
- April, 22 - [The impacts of Covid-19 on India: risk factors, sustainable development and climate action](#)
- April, 15 - [What the Covid-19 economic crisis could change to the development finance agenda](#)
- April, 2 - [The health crisis is shifting the lines between science, politics and society: getting a clearer picture](#)
- March, 26 - [A shock that shakes our certainties about the resilience of our societies: what international responses?](#)
- March, 18 - [The urgency of the crisis and a time to reflect together](#)



OP-EDs

- [Reconstruire une Europe durable, reconstruire nos citoyennetés](#), published in Telos
- [Towards a new Africa-Europe partnership after the Corona crisis](#), published in Euractiv

WEBINARS

ORGANIZED BY IDDRI AND
AVAILABLE IN REPLAY

- May, 19 - [How to develop and finance projects and development strategies "aligned with the 2030 Agenda"?](#), 1st session of the IDGM series of webinars "Financing the 2030 Agenda in a vulnerable world"
- May, 14 - [Impacts of the Covid-19 crisis on employment: what can we expect from international organisations?](#)
- April, 30 - [What international agenda for climate and biodiversity in the post-Covid-19 recovery plans?](#)
- April, 24 - [The European Green Deal and the Covid-19 crisis](#)
- April, 24 - [The impacts of Covid-19 on wildlife management policies in China and the preparation of biodiversity COP15](#)
- April, 16 - [Epidemics, environmental disruptions and regulations](#)
- April, 9 - [Impacts of Covid-19 on China's economy and future climate action: perspectives from Chinese actors](#)

WEBINARS WITH IDDRI TEAM

ORGANISED BY OUR PARTNERS, AND
AVAILABLE IN REPLAY

- May, 26 - [Covid-19: Effects on the Clean Energy Transition](#), organised by the Delegation of the European Union to Mexico
- May, 7 - [After the Covid-19 crisis: reflecting on sustainable development, public policies and changes in our societies](#), organised by the Indo-French Chamber of Commerce and Sciences Po

in their ability to take risks; however, the transition to renewable energies in the electricity sector is likely to be facilitated by the fact that it is more attractive, even in terms of costs, compared to coal. China has launched a recovery plan entitled "new infrastructures", the impact of which on climate and biodiversity remains to be assessed; the country has a unique opportunity to demonstrate leadership on environmental matters, to create an international dynamic and to prepare for the success of the COP15 on biodiversity that it will host next year.

The extent of the crisis' economic and social consequences remains uncertain. Nevertheless, IDDRI has already identified levers for diversifying the activities of the major oil companies, whose viability is being challenged, and for changing behaviours and lifestyles, particularly through the widespread introduction of telecommuting, while recognizing the need for democratic debate, given the many issues at stake in terms of feasibility and acceptability.

In 2020, global environmental governance should be based, in particular, on major meetings for negotiating and structuring policies, the COP15 for biodiversity and the COP26 for climate. The sustainable development agenda has been profoundly shaken by the pandemic, in each of its three dimensions (environment, economy, society). The efforts of all actors (international institutions, governments, businesses, NGOs, research, civil society) must now integrate the fight against the vulnerabilities uncovered and accentuated by the pandemic. IDDRI must position itself so that it can contribute towards addressing this challenge.





HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

IDDRI at the heart of global scientific networks

Analysis of climate/ biodiversity interfaces

Due to its position at the interface between various sustainable development issues, IDDRI has been able to propose [insights and recommendations on the climate/ biodiversity interface \(November 2019\)](#), helping to put this subject on the political agenda, particularly before and during COP25 in Madrid in December.



This study argues for the integration of issues relating to biodiversity loss in any form of ambitious climate action, because while some emission reduction pathways compatible with 1.5°C may be consistent with biodiversity protection, others – particularly those based on extensive land use – could have negative consequences on biodiversity. Despite the rise of nature-based solutions (NBS) on the agenda, science, international governance and civil society



Publications

- 11/2019. Deprez, A, Vallejo, L, Rankovic, A. [Towards a climate change ambition that \(better\) integrates biodiversity and land use](#). IDDRI, *Study* n°8
- 04/2019. Aubert, P-M, Schwoob, M-H, Poux, X. [Agroecology and carbon neutrality in Europe by 2050: what are the issues?](#) IDDRI, *Study* n°2
- 05/2019. Laurans, Y, Rankovic, A. [The ongoing biodiversity loss and how it can be stopped](#). IDDRI, *Issue Brief* n°6
- 02/2020. Saujot, M, Waisman, H. [For a better representation of lifestyles in energy-climate foresight studies](#). IDDRI, *Study* n°2



Alexandra Deprez, International Climate Governance Researcher, and Pierre-Marie Aubert, Coordinator of the Public Policies for European Agriculture Initiative, at the 2020 Biodiversity Platform on 19 September 2019.

continue to compartmentalize responses to climate change and biodiversity and to underestimate some key issues at these interfaces, such as changes in agricultural practices. It is therefore necessary to strengthen coordination between climate action and biodiversity conservation. This innovative work, which was noticed at COP25 in Madrid, is currently ongoing.

A broadened scope of involvement for agroecology

In terms of sectoral breakdown, IDDRI's work on the [deployment of agroecology in Europe](#) (TYFA scenario, Ten Years for Agroecology, September 2018 and April 2019) is generating considerable recognition and demand. Following a biophysical analysis, the [results of which continue to be presented in Europe](#) at high-level forums, IDDRI is now working on the economic and social aspects of the transformation of commodity chains.



This work has been [publicly cited on several occasions by Emmanuel Faber](#), Danone's Chief Executive Officer, who readily adopts its perspectives, as highlighted by the company's participation in a [global coalition of private stakeholders for biodiversity](#), launched in September 2019 at the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly, coalition which IDDRI is independently supporting as part of its advocacy for the One Planet Lab coordinated by France. Researchers from INRAE have joined the TYFA team to focus on the socio-economic and pathway aspects of the project. TYFA is regularly cited by Philippe Mauguin, CEO of INRAE, particularly in the context of the March 2020 launch of a [vast European university coalition](#) aimed at developing alternatives to synthetic pesticides.

IPBES, IPCC report on the Ocean: expertise and dissemination

The year 2019 was marked by IDDRI's contribution to works of major collective scientific expertise on a global

scale and to the dissemination of their results, particularly by highlighting the key messages of the first [IPBES assessment of ecosystems](#) (May 2019) for decision-makers and the [public](#).

As part of this global inventory, IDDRI highlighted the importance of clearly identifying the causes of biodiversity loss so that pressures on the living world can be identified and named (pollution, land use change, particularly for human food through livestock feed, overfishing, etc.) so that the decisions required to halt this collapse, in eco-



nomic, political and governance terms, are based on a scientific consensus and global observations.

Members of the IDDRI team also participated in the [IPCC Special Report Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate](#) (September 2019), presented to the UN General Assembly. The report highlights the fragility of the ocean: it provides us with essential services such as climate regulation and a supply of food protein, but the impacts of climate change (warming, acidification, sea level rise, oxygen depletion) are threatening the provision of these vital services. IDDRI was actively engaged in the [media coverage of the report](#), which made headlines around the world.

Improving lifestyle integration in forecasting

IDDRI has provided energy-climate forecasting experts with proposed methods for the improved integration of lifestyles (food, travel, etc.) into prospective scenarios. A better integration of these dimensions into forecasting research makes it possible to go beyond purely technical approaches by broadening the scope of political debates (e.g. alternative scenarios), to translate the transition into more practical terms and to escape from disciplinary silos. IDDRI's work also makes it possible to highlight the political dimension.

IDDRI fuels and facilitates international negotiations

Biodiversity: preparing for COP15

IDDRI is mobilized both for the generation of expertise and for its role as a facilitator of dialogue and negotiation in the preparation of the [COP15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity](#) (CBD), which has recently been postponed until 2021. IDDRI's work highlights the most sensitive technical, legal and political areas of this negotiation, so that the ensuing agreement will be operational and can be implemented on a global scale. For example, IDDRI has proposed the establishment of a partnership between the Conventions regulating hazardous chemicals and the CBD to achieve a beneficial synergy. IDDRI has organized negotiation workshops between Europe and several important partners, including China and several Latin American and African countries.



All of its work and statements, particularly expressed through the [Biodiversity Platform 2020](#) meetings aimed at providing accurate information to French stakeholders, and through the press, contribute to the improvement of knowledge and awareness on these issues among society and political decision-makers.



Meeting of the 2020 Biodiversity Platform, 17 January 2020, at Sciences Po (Boutmy amphitheatre)

Cooperating for climate action

In addition to its central contribution at the climate/biodiversity interface, IDDRI has formulated proposals for the implementation of the Paris Agreement (particularly on "loss and damage"), organized numerous dialogues involving negotiators at the European level for an ambitious and coordinated strategy, and held a workshop in Madrid, in cooperation with the Real Instituto Elcano (RIE), on the "Geopolitics of increasing climate ambition". By bringing together researchers and experts from numerous international policy and climate-based think tanks in Europe, Latin America, China and Africa, IDDRI has provided an opportunity for perspectives to be cross-referenced to identify the most important strategic conditions for increasing climate ambition in a conflicting geopolitical context. Their main conclusions and proposals for strengthening ambition were published in a joint communication.



Informing the negotiations on the High Seas Treaty

While negotiations to protect the high seas through an international agreement are continuing at the United Nations, IDDRI is strengthening its role in deciphering the issues at stake by participating as an observer in the negotiation sessions and by analysing the text under discussion. In 2019, IDDRI also focused on more technical aspects that must be understood by negotiators in order to move forward. A key issue concerns how to ensure adequate ocean monitoring, control and surveillance, which are prerequisites for the success of area-based management tools, including their application in marine protected areas, and can also play an essential role in many other aspects of a future High Seas Treaty.

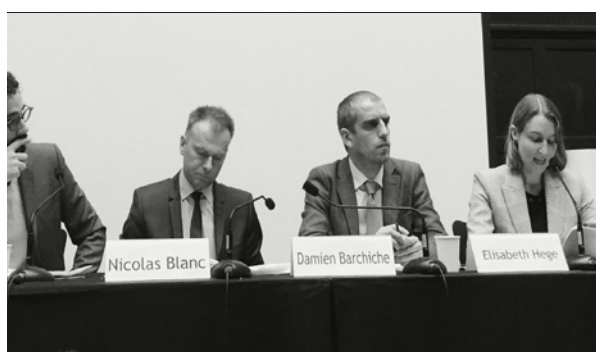


Qualitative assessment of SDG implementation

Drawing on its understanding of the interfaces between economic, social and environmental issues, IDDRI is formulating coherent proposals for the implementation of Agenda 2030. In the early months of 2019, IDDRI participated within the Initiative for Development and Global Governance (IDGM) and with other think tanks in the [T7, a group of G7 think tanks](#) coordinated to provide substance to the French G7 presidency, particularly in the area of development, alongside and for the benefit of African countries. IDDRI placed particular emphasis on the need to address the causes of vulnerabilities and, in so doing, to implement the UN's Agenda 2030. This G7 meeting led to the establishment of an OECD/UNDP working group to clarify what is meant by SDG-compatible investment, an area in which IDDRI is actively involved.



To this end, IDDRI can base itself in particular on the qualitative assessment of the [implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#) that it has carried out since their adoption in 2015, which sometimes highlights the existence of obstacles and the need to break from the current model, but also proposes solutions so that they can be envisaged and used to drive transformation, at a time when the Decade of Action was launched last September by the Secretary General of the United Nations.



Guillaume Cohen (OECD), Nicolas Blanc (AFD), Damien Barchiche, Director of the Sustainable Development Governance programme and Elisabeth Hege, research fellow in the Governance programme, at "IDDRI Tuesday" on 15 October 2019: "Agenda 2030 for sustainable development: a challenge for all, or for no one?"



Publications

- 06/2019. Kinniburgh, F, Rankovic, A. [Mobilising the chemical conventions to protect biodiversity](#). IDDRI, *Issue Brief* n°7
- 01/2020. Rankovic, A. [EU-China dialogue on the road to COP15: Third biodiversity workshop \(November 2019\)](#). IDDRI, Summary report.
- 11/2019. Anisimov, A, Vallejo, L. [Loss and Damage under the UNFCCC: ways forward for the Warsaw International Mechanism](#). IDDRI, *Issue Brief* n°13
- 12/2019. [The new geopolitics of climate governance: distributing leadership for enhanced ambition](#). A think tanks statement
- 01/2020. Cremers, K, Wright, G, Rochette, J, Gjerde, K, Harden-Davies, H. [A preliminary analysis of the draft high seas biodiversity treaty](#). IDDRI, *Study* n°1
- 12/2019. Cremers, K, Wright, G, Rochette, J. [Strengthening Monitoring, Control and Surveillance in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction](#). STRONG High Seas project
- 10/2019. Hege, E, Barchiche, D, Rochette, J, Chabason, L, Barthélemy, P. [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: A first assessment and conditions for success](#). IDDRI, *Study* n°7

IDDRI supports the transition

Since its creation, IDDRI has been working on both the establishment of international agreements and their implementation at national and corporate levels to support the environmental transition.



Sébastien Treyer, at the Marine Regions Forum in Berlin on 30 September 2019.

Spotlight on marine regions

IDDRI and a German partner, IASS (Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies), co-organized a large three-day forum in Berlin, the [Marine Regions Forum](#), that brought together stakeholders involved in the management of regional maritime areas, to promote the exchange of good practices between marine regions.



In addition, the [Cobia project](#), designed to help preserve marine biodiversity that may be threatened by oil exploitation in West Africa, is continuing. IDDRI is supporting local stakeholders in four countries. In this context, an information and discussion day on the regulation of offshore oil activities was held at the Senegalese National Assembly in Dakar, with all actors involved, particularly civil society.



Publications

- 06/2019. Fosse, J. [Sustainable Blue Tourism Towards a sustainable maritime and coastal tourism in world marine regions](#). eco-union.
- 10/2019. Anisimov, A, Vallejo, L, Magnan, A. [Adaptation to climate change in France: focus on the national framework](#). IDDRI, *Issue Brief* n°11
- 12/2019. [Getting to Net-Zero Emissions - Lessons from Latin America and the Caribbean](#). Inter-American Development Bank, DDP Network.



Meeting of the 2020 Biodiversity Platform, 17 January 2020, at Sciences Po (Boutmy amphitheatre).



Elisabeth Borne, French Minister for Ecological and Solidarity Transition, at the conference organised at the French Senate on 2019, October 31, "Adaptation to climate change: let's give it some political momentum".

IDDRI also participated in the drafting of a report on the impact of mass tourism on coastal areas and the sea, which had a major impact in the media in June 2019.

Decarbonizing all continents

In parallel with its involvement in negotiation forums, IDDRI continued to expand its [Deep Decarbonization Pathways \(DDP\) network](#), which aims to develop the capacities of stakeholders in many countries to examine and communicate their decarbonization strategies through long-term pathways. After working with several G20 countries, the DDP project expanded to Latin America last year, and will turn its attention to Africa this year. This work receives the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), for whom these pathways are a key tool for building project portfolios compatible with the Paris Agreement, in dialogue with the governments of recipient countries.



What adaptation for France?

At the French level, in 2019 IDDRI aimed to emphasize the urgent need to consider adaptations to the inevitable consequences of global warming. In a note that explained the existing adaptation provisions, IDDRI issued recommendations to the government, calling for clarification and

better coordination between sectoral authorities. While other think tanks and members of Parliament worked last year on different perspectives of the adaptation issue in France, IDDRI organized [an event to present all these reports and proposals](#) last October, under the sponsorship of the Senate's Prospective Delegation, which was attended by the Minister of Ecological Transition, Elisabeth Borne.

SDGs are also for France!

Regarding SDG implementation by States, France adopted a [roadmap](#) last September, the result of a consultation process in which IDDRI played an active role, which led to the definition of six issues, including health, biodiversity protection and climate. With this roadmap, French stakeholders – public authorities, businesses and civil society – are committed to making Agenda 2030 the benchmark for sustainable development in France.



IDDRI re-engages with the trade sector

IDDRI is redeveloping a line of work with which it originally engaged at its establishment, focusing on the central issue of trade and, more specifically, bilateral trade agreements, many of which are currently under discussion between the European Union and third partners, with a view to determining which political and technical arrangements will enable them to be beneficial for a more sustainable development. Work on this theme will enable the consolidation of progress made in recent studies that highlight the effect of certain types of tropical food production (particularly [palm oil](#) and [cocoa](#)) on biodiversity loss through deforestation. This work, together with recommendations for European political bodies and major European buyers, will shed light on strategies to combat imported deforestation that are starting to be implemented, such as the SNDI in France, or the European project that is still in its infancy and which aims to adopt practices and usages that are more protective of forests. Yann Laurans, director of the biodiversity programme, has also been appointed as a member of the Ambec Commission set up by the French Prime Minister to study the impact of the EU-Mercosur trade agreement in terms of sustainable development.

Beyond these commercial issues, in the midst of the forest fire crisis that damaged huge areas of the Amazon last summer, IDDRI was able to contribute to the discussion on the [protection](#) status that the Amazon could be given, at a time when Emmanuel Macron was seeking to create an international initiative on the subject.

At the start of 2020, IDDRI organized a conference at Sciences Po with the Cartier Foundation for Contemporary Art, where two [Amerindian chiefs](#) spoke on behalf of their peoples for the protection of the Amazon.



Conference "The fight of the Amerindian peoples: understanding a global issue", organized at Sciences Po on 29 January 2020.



Publications

- 10/2019. Amiel, F, Laurans, Y, Muller, A. [Agricultural value chains facing the biodiversity challenge: the cocoa-chocolate example](#), IDDRI, Study n°05.
- 10/2019. Chabason, L. [A protected status for the Amazon?](#) IDDRI, Blog Post
- 02/2020. Laurans, Y, Treyer, S, Amiel, F. [How can we do more for the Indian chiefs of the Amazon?](#) IDDRI, Blog Post

Europe: IDDRI participates in a think tank coalition

Europe is one of IDDRI's main intervention areas. Since its creation, the think tank has been deploying its analytical and networking capacities throughout the continent to advance cross-cutting and sectoral sustainable development policies.

European elections were held in 2019. IDDRI participated in the preceding debate by organizing several conferences at Sciences Po, firstly focusing on the subject of major proposals for the new European economic model (2018), and then through the organization of [candidate debates](#), which facilitated a constructive contrasting of opinions on what a sustainable Europe can or should be.



Conference "European elections: how to build a more sustainable Europe? Answers from the candidates!" organized at Sciences Po on 4 May 2019.

IDDRI has further strengthened this European dimension through its increasingly active participation in two European think tank networks: Think Sustainable Europe, coordinated by the Brussels think tank IEEP, which concerns domestic policies, and the European Think Tanks Group that focuses on development cooperation and external action, led by Geert Laporte (Deputy Director of the Maastricht-based European think tank ECDPM). Thus, following the setting up of the new European Commission, IDDRI members within these coalitions were invited by the cabinets of Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and the Vice-President for the



Debriefing between IEEP, IDDRI, SEI and Ecologic following their meeting with the cabinets of Frans Timmermans, Stella Kyriakides and Virginijus Sinkevičius, February 2020.

Green Deal Frans Timmermans to attend in-depth work exchanges.

The quality of these high-level exchanges is fuelled by work that IDDRI has conducted over several years, including the [RIPPLES project](#) (Results and Implications for Pathways and Policies for Low Emissions European Societies). This large-scale European research project, coordinated by IDDRI and involving 18 partners, was launched in 2015 and drew to a close towards the end of 2019. It analysed the transformations of energy systems and the economy in general that are necessary for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. It also enabled the specification of measures needed for even deeper and more ambitious decarbonization targets, and the characterization of the socio-economic consequences. For example, the project advocated the creation of [sectoral government and industry groups, on steel](#) for instance, and was able to demonstrate the relevance of working towards the implementation of sectoral decarbonization plans at the national level in Member States.



IDDRI consolidates and expands its influence

Over the last two years or so, debates on sustainable development and particularly the urgency of addressing the climate crisis have largely moved away from the confines of the science/policy interface. Young people, students, and an increased number and diversity of NGOs and activist movements have become stronger, while their personal or activist commitments are based on information they find through different channels. IDDRI plays an important role in this process.

As part of this movement, IDDRI has strengthened its partnership with Sciences Po as part of the "[Climate Action: Make it Work](#)" initiative, by co-organizing important events in major lecture theatres, such as the debate during the European elections or the above-mentioned Amerindian conference, but also through teaching and editorial partnerships. While most IDDRI researchers also teach at Sciences Po, this year the [Director of IDDRI](#) was part of a committee that carried out an in-depth review of the teaching provision, resulting in recommendations endorsed by Sciences Po management through the adoption of a 2020-2023 roadmap entitled "[Enrichir et accroître l'écosystème de formation et de recherche sur les transformations planétaires](#)". Several IDDRI blog posts,



Conference "The fight of the Amerindian peoples: understanding a global issue", at Sciences Po (Émile Boutmy amphitheatre) on 29 January 2020.

Issue Briefs, background notes and proposals, have been taken up and promoted on the Sciences Po website.

Meanwhile, IDDRI has become firmly established as a reference think tank for the press, disseminating its messages and responding to media requests on a daily basis, not only in France but also on a European and sometimes worldwide scale. The Climate COPs and the preparation for the next Biodiversity COP remain particularly important media relations opportunities. Some members of the IDDRI team are also in great demand for their scientific expertise, many of them actively participating in key media events, as was the case in 2019 for the releases of the IPCC and IPBES reports.



Throughout 2019, IDDRI's monthly Economics of Sustainable Development seminars (formerly SDDEE), known as [IDDRI Tuesdays](#), were increasingly successful and brought these debates to Paris, engaging with a wider range of participants. In line with IDDRI's work towards the end of 2019 on developing its digital content to increase the audience of these seminars, for example by creating [podcasts](#) and putting video and written material online, the lockdown has provided further motivation for the institute to investigate innovative ways of connecting with a wider public: the most recent of [IDDRI's webinars](#) are approaching 1,000 views and will undoubtedly transform its future practices.

Finally, IDDRI has been very active alongside the Citizens' Climate Convention, established by Emmanuel Macron to formulate climate policy proposals, in conducting research into new forms of democratic participation. Michel Colombier was a member of the governance committee and Sébastien Treyer was part of the expert group that supports the Convention's work, while several IDDRI researchers monitor and analyse its functioning. An assessment will be made once the Convention has been able to issue its conclusions. Consideration of the ways in which this convention should be operated and how citizens can express their understanding of issues and problems has already been a major source of inspiration for IDDRI.

IDDRI **A STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM**



What our partners say about IDDRI

LAURENCE PESSEZ, BNP PARIBAS



*Laurence Pessez,
Head of Corporate Social and
Environmental Responsibility,
BNP Paribas*



BNP Paribas has supported IDDRI's core funding work since 2016 and it has been a very beneficial partnership for us. As a European bank with financial operations in 75 countries across all sectors, we have to manage risks and opportunities related to climate and biodiversity, and being able to discuss these issues with IDDRI experts is invaluable. On another level, I very much appreciate IDDRI's analysis within the "business club" framework of the diplomatic stakes of major international negotiations and, at the national level, of the functioning of the Citizens' Climate Convention. Finally, I am proud that BNP Paribas supports IDDRI, a think tank whose voice is heard and respected whenever something important is happening that contributes to the building of a more sustainable world."

THOMAS MÉLONIO, AFD



*Thomas Mélonio,
Executive Director of Innovation,
Research and Knowledge, Agence
française de développement (AFD)*



AFD and IDDRI share the ambition of limiting global warming as much as possible. Our future very much rests in the hands of developing countries, since China and India alone account for 35% of global emissions, while France accounts for less than 1%. To understand and then mitigate emission trajectories for each country, we must understand the underlying driving forces and we therefore need long-term trajectory models. AFD supports the “Deep Decarbonization Pathways” project developed by IDDRI and its partners. After opening up to South America, such trajectories will be developed this year in Africa (Senegal, Nigeria) with local actors. Of course, these fair transitions will have to be financed: this will be the subject of a development banks world summit in November 2020. IDDRI and IDGM (Initiative for Development and Global Governance) will be closely associated with this summit to facilitate dialogue between researchers and decision-makers.”

LI SHUO, GREENPEACE



*Li Shuo,
Senior Climate & Energy Policy
Officer, Greenpeace Asia*



My engagement with IDDRI has seen the institute standing at the forefront of global climate and biodiversity policies. Whether it is facilitating honest debates at the UNFCCC, or providing practical solutions for the CBD, or convening timely online discussions during the COVID era, IDDRI has played a critical role in advancing global governance on the most pressing environmental crises faced by the international community. Throughout this endeavor, IDDRI has managed to bring our common vision a little closer to reality, that is to place green development at the heart of international relations.”

Scientific partners and expert networks

Historic and founding partnerships

Initiative for Development and Global Governance

Associating IDDRI and Ferdi since 2008, the IDGM (Initiative for Development and Global Governance), constitutes the French think tanks cluster on international solidarity and sustainable development. This initiative, which has also included CERDI since 2011, was awarded the Laboratoire d'Excellence (Laboratory of Excellence) label in 2015 following an international assessment highlighting that the three institutions set the standard in France for their ability to use high quality scientific research as a basis for their contributions to international policy debates.

[In 2020, the IDGM contributed to structuring the international debate on the Covid 19 crisis and the 2030 Agenda through a series of webinars: "Financing the Agenda 2030 in a vulnerable world"](#)

Strategic partnership with Sciences Po

One of IDDRI's distinctive qualities is based on its strategic partnership with Sciences Po that was established in 2007. IDDRI and Sciences Po share a vision on the relationship between science and policy as a real challenge for analysis and practical action. The two institutions are committed to ensuring that the diversity of social science approaches contribute to their research and activities. In addition to its teaching involvement in courses on the international challenges of sustainable development, IDDRI is developing research collaborations with various Sciences Po research centers.

In 2019 and 2020, IDDRI and Sciences Po co-organized two flagship conferences:

- [European elections: how to build a more sustainable Europe? Answers from the candidates!](#)
- [The fight of the Amerindian peoples: understanding a global issue](#)

European think tank and stakeholder networks

Europe faces major responsibilities for the implementation of both international sustainable development commitments and of a Green Pact for Europe, which is a very ambitious political project, a determining factor with regard to European citizens, the continent's economic players, but also for the planet as a whole. European think tanks have formed alliances to participate in key debates on Europe and its global role, working together with EU institutions and Member States.

Europe in transition

IDDRI is part of the [Think Sustainable Europe](#) think tank coalition set up by IEEP, which includes SEI, Ecologic, TMG Sustainability, with leading think tanks from Southern and Eastern Europe soon to join.

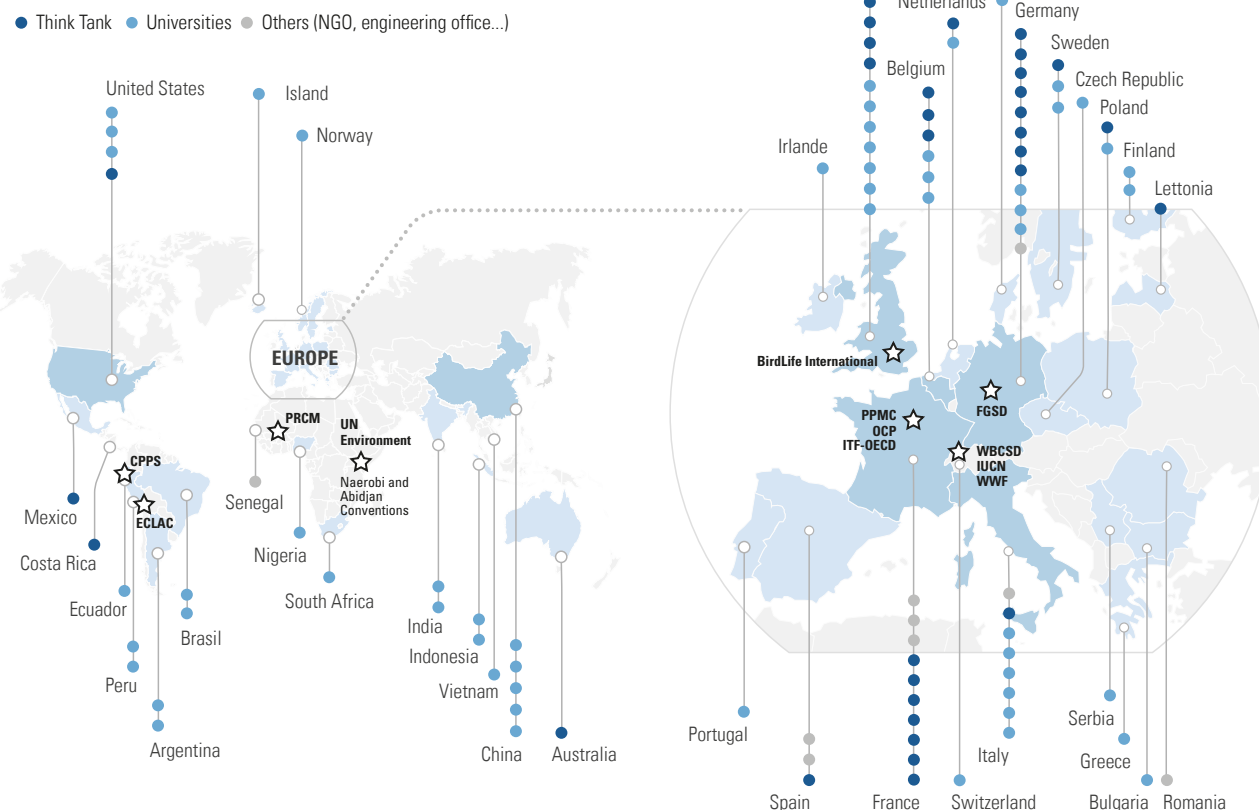
For more information, see the op-ed co-signed by coalition members: "[Europe's recovery plans must pass five sustainability tests](#)"

European networks for global action

IDDRI is also a member of [the European Think Tanks Group \(ETTG\)](#) alliance, which brings together the main European development think tanks (ODI in London, DIE in Bonn, ECDPM in Maastricht and Brussels, IAI in Rome, and IDDRI in Paris), and works in partnership with several major environmental and sustainable development think tanks (IEEP in Brussels, SEI in Stockholm and Tallinn, IASS in Potsdam, Ecologic and Agora Energiewende in Berlin, BC3 in Bilbao and Elcano in Madrid, Climate Strategies, E3G and Chatham House in London and WISE Europa in Warsaw).

For more information, see the op-ed co-signed by ETTG members: "[Towards a new Africa-Europe partnership after the Corona crisis](#)".

More than 125 scientific partners around the world



☆ International organisations

ECLAC, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean | **CPSP**, United Nations Permanent Commission for the South Pacific | **FGSD**, Friends of Governance for Sustainable Development, a coalition coordinated by the governments of Germany, Morocco, Nigeria, South Korea and Romania | **ITF-OECD**, International Transport Forum OECD | **OCP**, Ocean and Climate Platform | **UN Environment**, Secretariat of the Abidjan Convention and Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention | **PPMC**, Paris Process on Mobility and Climate | **PRCM**, Regional Partnership for Coastal and Marine Conservation (Mauritania, Cape Verde, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone, Leone) | **IUCN**, International Union for Conservation of Nature | **WBCSD**, World Business Council For Sustainable Development | **WWF**, World Wide Fund for Nature.

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

National and global scientific networks

Analysing domestic contexts

Supported by major French research institutes since its foundation (CNRS, INRA, CIRAD), IDDRI belongs to leading international networks such as the Earth System Governance Network. In addition, IDDRI proactively builds "multi-domestic" networks to observe and analyse transformations in societies in a diversity of national contexts, and to enable the emergence and consolidation of intervention capacities in the policy debates of these different countries. Examples include the network set up through the [Deep Decarbonization Pathways initiative](#) on the production of decarbonized development trajectories, and the European [RIPPLES](#) project on trajectories and policies for low-carbon European societies.

Bilateral dialogues

IDDRI participates in discussions on sustainable development policies between Europe and emerging countries. In particular, IDDRI works with several Chinese think tanks: NCSC on climate policies and negotiations, PRCCE on biodiversity negotiations, and INSE on development issues.

Thematic multi-stakeholder networks

IDDRI is developing alliances with other stakeholders involved in the debate to strengthen its intervention capacities in multiple fields. For example, regarding oceans, within the framework of the Regional Ocean Governance Forum and prior to the negotiation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, IDDRI is working in conjunction with IUCN, PRCM, FRB, OFB, UN Environment, IASS, PBL, ECLAC, UNESCO's IOC and the regional seas conventions (Abidjan, Nairobi, South Pacific).



Financial partners

Core funding partners

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

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

Projects' partners

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

Financial partners in 2019

IDGM

Financial products from an AFD
(French Development Agency) loan

IDGM + / Labex /

Investissements d'avenir

Corporate donations

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

French public bodies

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

European Commission

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

International bodies

- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)
- German Ministry for the Environment (BMU)
- Internationale Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- European Parliament
- Climate Strategies

Foundations

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



Key figures

Publications are central to IDDRI's intervention methods

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

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

A working process based on networks and partnerships

Publications draw from the work of IDDRI researchers and their 100 or so partners, based on dialogue workshops with stakeholders (public authorities, businesses, NGOs, etc.). These publications are available to all on the IDDRI website and distributed through different channels and methods to reach various audiences: conferences, bilateral discussions, media, social networks, IDDRI's weekly newsletter, etc.

A widening impact

The key figures presented in this report enable the measurement of IDDRI's impact and progress in disseminating its work to wider communities. In 2020, IDDRI exceeded 10,000 Twitter followers and engaged nearly 10,000 participants in its events (both physical and online). The Institute also continues to advance its media coverage, with notable appearances in influential national and international news organizations (including *Le Monde*, *The Guardian*, BBC).

162 PUBLICATIONS

76

Blog posts

14

Issue Briefs

1

Working Paper

9

Studies

5

Policy Briefs

14

Scientific publications

26

Reports in partnership

17

Other publications



MEDIA

4 000

Quotes or interviews in media

27

Mentions by major international news agencies (25 times in AFP, twice in Bloomberg)

13

Appearances in *Le Monde*

3

Mentions or quotes in *The Guardian*

5

Mentions or interviews on the BBC

24

Audio-visual clips or interviews during COP25 on climate

10

Op-eds



CONFERENCES

18

Conferences

9

Webinars

950

Participants in our physical conferences

9 000

Participants in our webinars



WORKSHOPS

30

Closed workshops



EXTERNAL INTERVENTIONS

133

External interventions



SOCIAL NETWORKS / WEBSITE

40

Newsletters

+ 30,000

Subscribers to IDDRI's newsletter

215,000

Website visitors

+ 610,000

Page views

+ 10,000

Twitter followers

1.5

Million views on Twitter, LinkedIn and Facebook

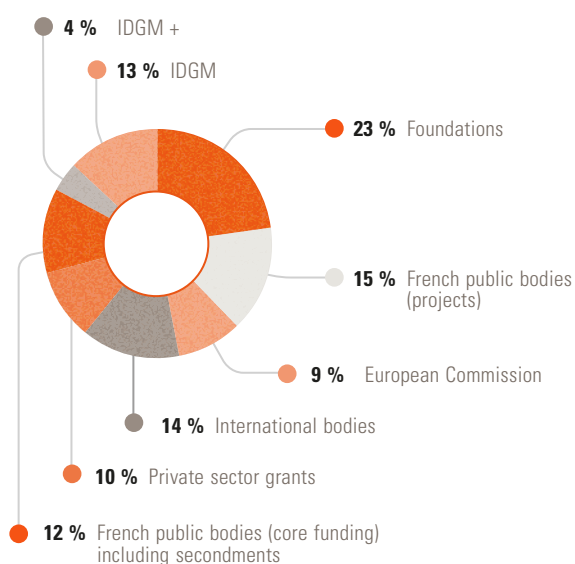
IDDRI ORGANIZATION, GOVERNANCE AND BUDGET



Budget

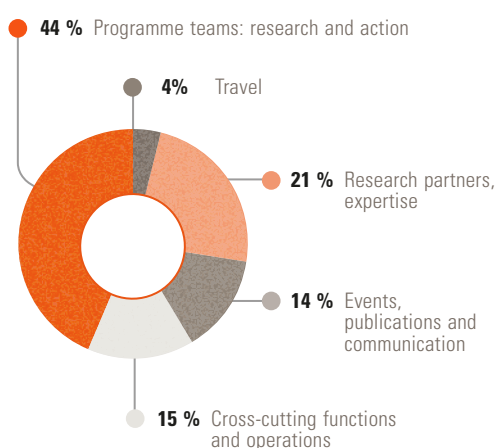
The Foundation's budget stood at 4.7 million euros in 2019, including staff secondment costs, or +1% compared to 2018.

Breakdown of funding



IDDRI receives funding from various sources. In 2019 the Institute received new multi-year funding, including from Agence Française de Développement, to support the Deep Decarbonization Pathways network activities in Africa (Nigeria and Senegal). IDDRI also receives funding that is renewed annually from a number of key partners (see "Financial Partners" section).

Breakdown of IDDRI's activity expenditure*



IDDRI's expenditure, including funds paid to partners (i.e. a total budget of 5.5 thousand euros), is divided between: research programmes; communications and support for the implementation of intervention strategies (promotion of publications, events, media relations, internet, social networks, etc.); cross-cutting functions, structural and operational costs.

Governance bodies

IDDRI's Board, the decision-making body, is supported by a multidisciplinary Scientific Council, which monitors emerging scientific issues and helps to identify new research topics, and by a strategic Advisory Council, which brings together different stakeholders (representatives of different partner organizations and funding sources) to ensure the relevance of the Institute's programmes and operating procedures. IDDRI is a public interest foundation. Its Board deliberates under the supervision of a Government Commissioner from the French Ministry of Research appointed by the French Ministry of the Interior who ensures compliance with this statute. The Board was marked in 2019 by the appointment of Michel Eddi as Chair of the Board of Directors and Jean Jouzel as Honorary Chair. At the beginning of 2019, the Board of Directors appointed a new Executive Director, Sébastien Treyer.

EXECUTIVE BOARD



Chair: Michel Eddi

Vice-Chair: Claude Nahon

Treasurer: Anne Chassagnette

Secretary: Jean-François Collin

Honorary Chair: Jean Jouzel

Founding members

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

Ex officio members

- ADEME, represented by Valérie Quiniou-Ramus
- AFD, represented by Hélène Djoufelkith
- Cirad, represented by Michel Eddi
- CNRS, represented by Agathe Euzen
- INRA, represented by Jean-François Soussana

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- Célia Blauel, Deputy Mayor of Paris
- Jean-François Collin, Senior Councillor at the French Court of Audit
- Michel Gardette, Deputy Director, Sciences Po
- Jean Jouzel, Emeritus Director of Research at CEA
- Laurence Tubiana, CEO, European Climate Foundation

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- Sandra Bessudo, Malpelo Foundation, Colombia
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- Mariana Mazzucato, University of Sussex, United Kingdom
- Mireille Razafindrakoto, IRD, France
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- Heike Schröder, University of East Anglia, United Kingdom
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- Sybille Van Den Hove, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain
- Elke Weber, Columbia University, United States
- Zhongxiang Zhang, Fudan University, China

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- Carmen Becerril, Bloomberg New Energy Finance
- Thomas Becker, String
- Jérôme Bignon, Senator of the Somme Department, France
- Carine de Boissezon, EDF
- Martin Bortzmeyer, Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
- Sabine Buis, Departmental Adviser in the Ardèche
- Marie-Claire Cailletaud, CGT
- Pascal Canfin, Member of the European Parliament
- Bernard Carayon, Gecina
- Céline Charveriat, Institute for European Environmental Policies
- Audrey Coreau, Office français de la Biodiversité
- Hubert de Milly, Agence française de Développement
- Pierre Ducret, I4CE
- Marion Guillou, Agreenium
- Chantal Jouanno, Commission nationale du débat public
- Adolf Kloe Lesch, SDSN Germany
- Johan Kuylensstierna, Swedish Climate Policy Council
- Denez L'Hostis, France Nature Environnement
- Hervé Le Treut, IPSL
- Franck Lecocq, CIRED
- Julia Marton-Lefèvre, Independent Expert
- Simon Maxwell, European Think Tanks Group
- Béatrice Néré, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Luis Neves, Global e-Sustainability Initiative
- Emmanuel Normant, Saint Gobain
- Patrick Plane, CERDI
- Maria José Sanz, Basque Center for Climate Change
- Shiv Someshwar, PSIA, université Columbia
- Eric Soubeiran, Danone
- Alice Steenland, Dassault Systèmes
- Alison Tate, International Trade Union Confederation
- Hélène Valade, LVMH



Team



Frédéric Amiel
Research Fellow
Biodiversity and Global value chains



Ariadna Anisimov
Research Fellow
Adaptation to Climate Change



Carine Antunes
Communications Officer
Events and social networks



Pierre-Marie Aubert
Lead
European Agriculture



Damien Barchiche
Sustainable Development
Governance programme Director



Pierre Barthélemy
Editorial Manager



Brigitte Béjean
Communications Director



Nicolas Berghmans
Senior Research Fellow
Climate and Energy



Aurore Bertinetti
Administrative Assistant



Aurore Beyel
Events and Communications
Assistant



Yann Briand
Research Fellow
Climate and Transport



Laura Brimont
Lead
Lifestyles in transition



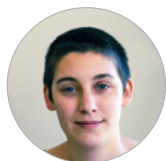
Jeanne Cadiou
PhD student
Political Science on agricultural
methanisation



Lucien Chabason
Senior Advisor



Michel Colombier
Scientific Director



Alice Colsaet
PhD student
Biodiversity and Land Take



Klaudija Cremers
Research Fellow
International Marine Policy



Lisa Dacosta
Secretary-General



Alexandra Deprez
Research Fellow
International climate governance



Laetitia Dupraz
Management Assistant



Khalil Elouardighi
Director of Programmes



Baptiste Gardin
Research Fellow
Agricultural Policies



Elisabeth Hege
Research Fellow
Governance and Financing of
Sustainable Development



Caroline Hoogendoorn
European and International
Project Manager



Élise Huber
Research Fellow
Agricultural and food policies



Marcel Jouve
Advisor
International negotiations on
biodiversity



Yann Laurans
Biodiversity and Ecosystems
Programme Director



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



Félicien Pagnon
PhD student
Governance and new wealth
indicators



Aleksandar Rankovic
Lead
Post-2020 International
Biodiversity Governance



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



Julien Rochette
Ocean Programme Director



Mathieu Saujot
Senior Research Fellow
Lifestyles in transition



Michele Schiavo
Research Fellow
Economics and politics of
European food systems



Romain Schumm
Research Fellow
Ocean and Oil and Gas Offshore
Activities



Léna Spinazzé
Director of Development and
Innovation



Johannes Svensson
Research Fellow
Climate and Land Use



Lucilia Tanchereau
Administrative Manager



Marta Torres Gunfaus
Research Fellow
Climate and Energy



Sébastien Treyer
Executive Director



Lola Vallejo
Climate Programme Director



Tancrede Voituriez
Senior Research Fellow
Governance of Sustainable
Development



Henri Waisman
Lead
Deep Decarbonization Pathways



Glen Wright
Research Fellow
International Ocean Governance

Associated Research Fellows



Chris Bataille



Raphaël Billé



Sue Biniaz



Lucas Chancel



Patrick Criqui



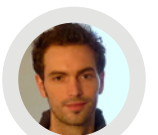
**Sophie
Dubuisson-Quellier**



Jean-Pierre Gattuso



Xavier Poux



Andreas Rüdinger



Thomas Spencer



Matthieu Wemaëre

Internships

IDDRI's researchers teach many Masters courses, including at Sciences Po's School of Public Affairs and School of International Affairs. IDDRI hosted eight interns in 2019-2020:

Nathalie Bolduc
Sciences Po
Inès Bouacida
Utrecht University

Jihane Bouatybi
Strasbourg University
Max Courtinat
Sciences Po

Chloé Paquette
Corps of Bridges Waters and Forests
Pierre-Alain Sebrecht
Mines ParisTech and Tsinghua University

Claire Thomas
Sciences Po
Diego Garcia Vega
Sciences Po

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

Credits

Coordination: Carine Antunes, Pierre Barthélemy, Brigitte Béjean

Proofreading: Ariadna Anisimov, Carine Antunes, Pierre Barthélemy, Brigitte Béjean, Aurore Beyel, Max Courtinat, Alexandra Deprez, Glen Wright

Translation: Jim Johnson and Katell Guernic

Layout: Ivan Pharabod

PHOTO CREDITS

p.2, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 30, 31: IDDRI

p.4, 17: IEEP

