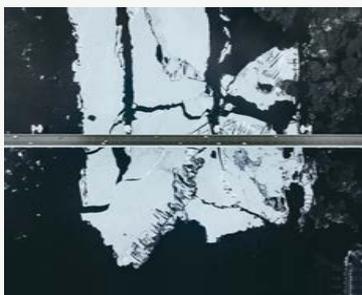


ANNUAL REPORT

17-18

IDDRI

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Copyright © Adobe Stock. Aerial top down view of the bridge over the river with ice during winter.

ANNUAL REPORT

17-18

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The EU, the world's biggest economic power has the legitimacy to influence the international arena and to propose a new globalisation project.

EDITORIAL

The European project central to IDDRI's work

*Editorial by Teresa Ribera, former Director of IDDRI **

The rejection of the globalisation model in place since the 1990s means that every year, protectionism, nationalism and economic isolation increasingly oppose the principles of international cooperation that prevailed until now.

At the same time, this movement is accompanied by major environmental disasters: everywhere, biodiversity loss continues to grow, often at a faster pace than expected, and many parts of the world are feeling the full force of climate change impacts.

In this context of intense turbulence and strong resistance, how can we prepare and address the major deadlines of the international sustainable development agenda (the opening of negotiations on the high seas in 2018, the review of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the submission of new contributions to climate action in 2020)?

The European Union, the world's biggest economic power and the birthplace of human rights and the welfare state, (still) has the legitimacy to influence the international arena accordingly and to propose a new globalisation project, one that will reduce inequalities and take into account planetary boundaries. We must seize this opportunity. The timing is right, with the opening of discussions on the future of Europe, which will be translated into policy with the election of the European Parliament and the nomination of the new Commission in mid-2019.

Central to IDDRI's work is contributing to drafting and debating this "European project", articulated around the conditions for a more sustainable globalisation and a better distribution of prosperity for its citizens and the rest of the world.

** Director of IDDRI since 2014, Teresa Ribera was appointed Minister for the Ecological Transition on 6 June 2018 by Pedro Sanchez, President of the Council of Ministers of Spain.*

EDITORIAL

Alliances as a mode of action for think tanks

*Editorial by Simon Maxwell, Chair of the European Think Tanks Group **

The biggest challenge for global think tanks in 2018 is to win the argument for progressive and forward-looking collective action. Progressive because of the need to find a path between neo-liberalism and populism, respecting the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals. Forward-looking because the world economy will be reshaped in coming years by technical change, climate action, and attempts to rebalance globalisation. And with a focus on collective action, because both the problems and the solutions have transboundary dimensions. IDDRI's work programme and considerable achievements reflect exactly these priorities.

Winning the argument requires think tanks like IDDRI to generate ideas and policy proposals, but also to engage with policy-makers and social activists: change happens when leaders, political movements and powerful ideas align. That is not to say that think tanks sacrifice independence, but rather that they leverage research to help construct useful narratives about the world; and make them available in the right form, to the right people, and at the right time.

When it comes to transboundary issues and the delivery of global public goods, think tanks are most effective when they work with others. IDDRI has several action-oriented partnerships, including with the European Think Tanks Group. Here, our intention is not to supplant the members, currently in five European union countries, but rather to encourage convergence of policy prescriptions, and amplify impact. To this end, we publish and disseminate research, but also foster dialogue with European policy leaders and change-makers. Borrowing a term from airlines, we call this 'policy code-sharing'.

Big decisions face the EU as it negotiates a Multiannual Financial Framework to 2027, and prepares for new leadership in 2019, via the elections to the European Parliament and the appointment of a new Commission. Brexit, if it happens, will not be the only shock. A global perspective is necessary to remind the EU that its internal actions have external repercussions, and also that its own welfare will be shaped by winning the argument around the world for peace, prosperity and sustainability.



IDDRI has several action-oriented partnerships, including with the ETTG. Our intention is to encourage convergence of policy prescriptions, and amplify impact.



** Simon Maxwell is member of IDDRI's Advisory Board and was Director of the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) from 1997 to 2009.*



Key achievements

The goal of IDDRI's work is to overcome the risks and obstacles on the road towards sustainable development and to open up new opportunities for accelerating this transition. In 2017, this was reflected in several achievements. We present some of the highlights here.

Coal divestment and the just transition

IDDRI leads an international network to help accelerate the energy transition in coal-dependent economies



Oliver Sartor (IDDRI) at an event in Dhanbad (India), December 2017.

Key achievements

Despite a significant international trend in favour of coal divestment, the transition away from coal remains uneven across the globe. Countries in which coal plays a residual role in the energy mix or in which shale gas has emerged are phasing out coal. The issues are complex, given the combination of economic, social, fiscal and energy security concerns linked to the coal sector.

It was with these considerations in mind that IDDRI launched the project Coal Transitions: Research and Dialogue on the Future of Coal. Coal Transitions brings together leading energy policy research institutes in six major coal dependent economies—China, India, South Africa, Australia, Germany and Poland. The core aim of the project is for these teams to explore concrete and realistic pathways to reduce the share of unabated coal in their national energy systems, in line with the 2°C objective of the Paris Agreement.

The project teams are exploring ways to frame a more constructive policy discussion in their respective countries, not on “whether” to transition away from coal, but on “how” to do so.

In order to strengthen these debates, the consortium convenes in each of these countries to discuss the overall progress made and to address country-specific issues. In Poland, teams worked on drawing lessons from past experiences with coal transitions; in India, on innovative energy solutions; in Australia, a case study of the Hazelwood power station was conducted.

These events are also an opportunity for the consortium to bring together a diverse group of stakeholders. The project is backed by a permanent Advisory Group made up of industry representatives (MAC Consulting, Engie, EDF), trade unions (Just Transition Centre), multilateral institutions (World Bank, CCC Alliance) and governments (India, China). Other stakeholders from a wide range of backgrounds and perspectives were also brought together for a general overview: World Coal Association, International Energy Agency (IEA), BNP Paribas, Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA), Agora Energiewende.

As a result, the consortium has begun to acquire international recognition. The



project's historical case studies informed the European Commission's development of the EU Initiative for Coal Regions in Transition. National experts brought together and supported by the project co-authored a dedicated chapter focusing on coal in the 2017 United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) Gap Report. Some of the project's findings have also been used by academics and mainstream media in Australia as part of a successful campaign to block the development of the Carmichael coal mine in Queensland.

MEDIA

- 12/2017. How can China pull off a soft landing for coal? Oliver Sartor in *Chinadialogue.Ne* (China)
- 12/2017. Climate Change, its impact on coal sector discussed threadbare *The Times of India* (India)
- 11/2017. China's coal glut threatens to create \$90bn in 'stranded assets' *The Financial Times* (international)
- 06/2017. Coal: What does the structural change of the past teach? *Tagesspiegel - Energie & Klima* (Germany)
- 06/2017. End of coal: Failure to see it coming will hurt miners most. Oliver Sartor in *Climate Home* (international)
- 06/2017. Mining reforms are fraught with errors, including historical ones *Gazeta Prawna* (Poland)

PUBLICATIONS

- 12/2017. Spencer, T. *et al.* The 1.5°C target and coal sector transition: at the limits of societal feasibility. *Climate Policy Special Report*.
- 11/2017. Spencer, T., Berghmans, N., Sartor, O. Coal transitions in China's power sector: A plant-level assessment of stranded assets and retirement pathways. *IDDRl, Study n°12*.
- 06/2017. Caldecott, B., Sartor, O., Spencer, T. Lessons from previous 'coal transitions' *Climate Strategies & IDDRl, Report*.

Imported deforestation

Biodiversity and trade: IDDRI contributes to the French strategy on imported deforestation



Yann Laurans (IDDRI), accompanying the French delegation to Malaysia to study issues related to palm oil, January 2018.

Key achievements

The production of agricultural goods, such as meat, soya (for animal feed), palm oil, corn, etc. is the primary driver of tropical deforestation. However, a considerable share of this agricultural commodity production is intended for export. Thus, developed countries such as France, and more generally European countries, “import deforestation.”

In order to better inform policy debate around the issue, IDDRI has been actively involved on this topic since 2016, when it launched an initiative to study the economic and social relationships within global value chains and their impact on local biodiversity. This research work was carried out by involving key players in the sector. For instance, on the issue of palm oil sustainability, we worked closely with the French Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil.

Thus, when Nicolas Hulot, French Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, announced in July 2017 that the 15th commitment of France’s Climate Plan would be to “put an end to the import of products that contribute to deforestation,” IDDRI

was ready to provide constructive ways to address the problem.

Together with professionals in the food industry, IDDRI showed that private approaches that guarantee sustainable production practices should be significantly strengthened and founded on proven methodology for the designation of protected areas. This analysis helped support and inform the arguments of French stakeholders involved in the major overhaul of the standards for the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)—a global standard in palm oil sustainability certification—whose revised provisions are expected to be announced in summer 2018.

In addition, drawing on the work of other researchers, especially from French agricultural research and international cooperation organisation (CIRAD), IDDRI also stressed the importance of distinguishing between different types of producers in the measures taken. It is important to promote production practices that help farmers from developing countries improve their income while simultaneously enhancing

03/2017 POLICY BRIEF
on sustainable palm oil

10/2017 ÉTUDE
on the sustainability of the palm oil sector



11/2017 ISSUE BRIEF
on imported deforestation



23/03/2017
Paris (France)

ZERO DEFORESTATION POLICIES AND COMMITMENTS

Intervention by Pierre-Marie Aubert (IDDRI) at the meeting of the National Group on Tropical Forests. Session in the presence of Barbara Pompili, Secretary of State for Biodiversity of France, and chaired by the Ambassador Delegate for the Environment, Xavier Sticker.

29/05/2017
Brussels (Belgium)

THE 2017 EUROPEAN INDUSTRY MEETING ON PALM OIL

Pierre-Marie Aubert gave a presentation on the IDDRI review evaluating the different certification schemes of sustainable palm oil.

16/11/2017
Paris (France)

REDUCING IMPORTED DEFORESTATION

Conference with Daniel Calleja y Crespo, Director General for Environment at the European Commission, and Laurence Moyonner-Smith, General Commissioner and inter-ministerial delegate for Sustainable Development.

the sustainability of the tropical forests they are based in. This appears feasible in some cases, and as such, should form the priority focus of cooperation between European nations and producing countries.

In this context, IDDRI contributed to the proposals for action of the future French strategy to combat imported deforestation by working with government actors to draft parts of the internal guiding documents which currently inform national policy dialogue on the issue. IDDRI also participated as an observer in a diplomatic mission by France to palm oil-producing nations in South-East Asia.

IDDRI also organised a dialogue between the Director General for Environment at the European Commission, the General Commissioner for Sustainable Development of the French government, and a diverse group of actors, in November 2017.



PUBLICATIONS

- **11/2017.** Laurans, Y., Aubert, P-M., Amiel, F. Acting against tropical deforestation imported into the European Union: Walking a fine line. IDDRI, *Issue Brief* n°08.
- **10/2017.** Aubert, P-M., Chakib, A., Laurans, Y. Implementation and effectiveness of sustainability initiatives in the palm oil sector: a review. IDDRI, *Study* n°11.
- **03/2017.** Aubert, P-M., Chakib, A., Laurans, Y. Towards a (more) sustainable palm oil: what role for importing countries? IDDRI, *Policy brief* n°04.



Cooperation policies

Development and security: IDDRI contributes to the French strategy for international cooperation



Teresa Ribera at the conference “Development, climate, security: challenges for a new cooperation policy”, January 2018.

Key achievements

Socio-economic development and sustainable management of the environment are prerequisites for peace. In this context, the aim of international cooperation must be to renew policies of cooperation by better integrating the combined issues of development, social and environmental safety, and security.

In 2017, IDDRI's research particularly focused on new rationales for Official Development Assistance (ODA), and an assessment of the budgetary efforts required to meet France's commitments in this regard. In 2015, alongside other countries of the EU, France committed to dedicating 0.7% of its national wealth to ODA, which represents a doubling of the current share of gross national income. French President Emmanuel Macron pledged his commitment during the electoral campaign, and following his election, committed to achieving an intermediary target of 0.55% by 2022, the end of his term.

Together with the Global Health Advocates NGO, IDDRI published several papers outlining potential mechanisms to fund French ODA in view of these goals. Circulated through our networks, and reaching MPs, researchers and ministerial cabinets, these

papers made a significant impact on French ministries and the National Assembly.

They contributed to bringing ODA back into the presidential discourse, to shaping the sequence of commitments in autumn, and they sparked invitations to a series of hearings at the French Senate and National Assembly.

Furthermore, IDDRI confirmed its status as representative for French ODA agencies and is now member of the French National Council for Development and International Solidarity (CNDSI).

IDDRI also devoted its efforts towards raising a debate around the various components of cooperation policies within the framework of the “Initiative for Development and Global Governance” (IDGM in French), conducted in association with the French think tank FERDI (Foundation for Studies and Research on International Development) over the last decade.

During the French presidential election debates, IDGM invited representatives of the five candidates to speak at a public conference held at Sciences Po, entitled “International relations and cooperation for development: challenges and priorities for France”.



05/04/2017
Paris (France)

05/10/2017
Paris (France)

11/12/2017
Paris (France)

15/01/2018
Paris (France)

30/01/2018
Paris (France)

CAN FRANCE RESPECT ITS COMMITMENT TO DEDICATE 0.7% OF NATIONAL WEALTH TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?
Julie Vaillé (IDDRI) during a debate organised at the French National Assembly.

ONE PLANET SUMMIT SIDE EVENT « RESEARCH AND INNOVATION: COOPERATION FOR FINANCE MOBILIZATION », WITH THE FRENCH MINISTER FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
Teresa Ribera gives Frederique Vidal the statement "Research For Climate" resulting from the work of the side event.

CONFERENCE "DEVELOPMENT, CLIMATE, SECURITY: CHALLENGES FOR A NEW COOPERATION POLICY"
Emmanuel Puisais-Jauvin, French Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Youba Sokona, IPCC; Pascal Delisle, EU advisor; Gaël Giraud, AFD; Rabah Arezki, World Bank.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES FOR FRANCE
Conference IDDRI-IRIS-Ferdi in the context of the presidential campaign.

WORKSHOP: "THE NEXT MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN UNION - WHAT OPTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION?"
European Think Tanks Group (ETTg) Workshop

A few months later, Teresa Ribera spoke on the subject of sustainable development at the annual seminar of general officers of the ground forces, organised by the French Armed Forces.

During the One Planet Summit held in December 2017, at the invitation of the Ministry for Higher Education, Research and Innovation, IDDRI—with the support of FERDI, CIRAD and French National Research Institute for Development (IRD)—organised a high-level workshop on the role of research and innovation in mobilizing funding for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

A few days prior to the French Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development IDGM organised a full day conference at the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, bringing together the best experts and practitioners of cooperation policies around the theme "Development, climate, security: challenges for a new cooperation policy".

Finally, as a member of the European Think Tanks Group (ETTg), IDDRI has a strong European presence, which has enabled its work to have an impact at the larger European scale during decisive moments of the negotiations on the Multiannual Financial Framework, on the consequences of Brexit for European cooperation, and in the follow-up to the Cotonou Agreement, which expires in 2020.



PUBLICATIONS

- **12/2017.** Voituriez, T., Ribera, T. Mitigation, adaptation, development: the three goals central to climate finance. IDDRI, blog article.
- **05/2017.** Vaillé, J., Rivalan, B., Baudot, C., Millot, S. Official development assistance: can France respect its commitment to dedicate 0.7% of national wealth to developing countries? IDDRI, *Study* n°10.
- **04/2017.** Voituriez, T., Vaillé, J. What rationales for ODA? Main donors' objectives and implications for France. IDDRI, *Working paper* n°01.

Transports

IDDRI facilitates debate on decarbonization strategies for the transport sector



Yann Briand (IDDRI) presents the DDPP-T at a side event in the Japanese pavilion at COP23 (Bonn).

Key achievements

The transport sector is responsible for nearly a quarter of total energy-related CO₂ emissions. Building on the pioneering expertise of the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP), IDDRI and its partners have developed a dedicated project (DDPP-Transport) and toolkit for public and private actors in the transport sector to engage in dialogue and identify low-carbon development scenarios at the national level.

The first phase was developed and applied by the four teams of the DDPP network in France, Japan, Mexico and the United Kingdom. Based on an analysis of the determinants of transformations in the transport sector, such as demographics, economic development, urbanisation, and their respective impacts, the methodology allowed the representation of the evolution of the sector to 2050 using 27 key common indicators for all countries.

The scenarios developed, country per country, deliver deep per capita greenhouse gas reductions, between 50% and 80% across all countries and all scenarios, reaching a range of 0.1-0.5 tCO₂ per capita in 2050, down from 0.9-1.7 in 2010.

These results were presented by each of the teams in their respective countries in targeted meetings, at conferences and within country-level processes aimed at building low-carbon transport strategies. In France, for instance, we presented our findings to the concerned ministries and public agencies, and also participated in the National Councils on Mobility (Assises de la mobilité) and review workshops of the transport part of the National Low Carbon Strategy (SNBC-Transport).

Beyond contributing to domestic debates, these analyses can serve to inform the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue at COP24 and the preparation of more ambitious future NDCs by 2020. As Michel Colombier explained during a presentation to the European Commission: "Beyond simply revisiting their emissions targets, countries should identify sectoral transformations for deeper cuts." A national contribution based on the explanation of existing or planned sectoral transformations and policies is clearly a more credible contribution than a simple global emission reduction target.

03/2017 STUDY
on electric vehicles in France

France,
United Kingdom,
Mexico,
Japan

11/2017 ISSUE BRIEF
on transport sector decarbonization (DDPP-T)



COUNTRY CASE STUDIES

11/2017
Bonn (Germany)
SIDES EVENTS COP23:
LINKAGE BETWEEN NDCs
AND SDGS
SYNERGIES AND TRADE-OFFS
TRANSPORT THEMATIC DAY



16/11/2017
Brussels (Belgium)
ACHIEVING THE PARIS AGREEMENT
GOAL: HOW TO RAISE COLLECTIVE
AMBITION AND ENSURE NATIONAL
IMPLEMENTATION?
Final conference to present the achievements of the MILES project, on the reduction of sectoral emissions, with Michel Colombier.

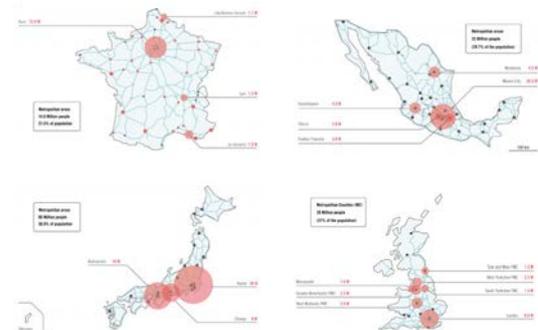
30/05/2018
Montreal (Canada)
MOVIN'ON
CONFERENCE
Yann Briand at the Movin'On conference, with Florent Menegaux, CEO of the Michelin Group.

To take this methodology and message to the international debate, and beyond the four countries analysed, IDDRI participated in a number of major events: the International Transport Forum in Leipzig in May 2017, Movin'On in Montréal in June, and COP23 in Bonn in November.

At these events, IDDRI made it a point to communicate a single, clear message by associating the DDPP-T with other major transport initiatives such as the Paris Process on Mobility and Climate (PPMC), the International Transport Forum of the OECD (ITF) and the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBT). These four entities presented their initiatives jointly at the COP23 Transport Days and will continue to do so in 2018.



FOCUS ON 4 COUNTRIES



PUBLICATIONS

- **11/2017.** DDPP-T Consortium. Beyond emission targets: how to decarbonize the passenger transport sector? Results from the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project for Transport (DDPP-T). IDDRI, *Issue brief n°07.*
- **Case studies:** France, United Kingdom, Mexico, Japan
- **03/2017.** Sartor, O. Spencer, T., Fryatt, O. Electric vehicles in France: A fifteen-year financing plan for massive rollout. IDDRI, *Study n°08.*

Digitalization

Digitalization and the environment: IDDRI sets the political agenda with the convergence of the two transitions



Damien Demailly (IDDRI) and IDDRI's partners presenting the "Digital Technology and Environment" White Paper to **Brune Poirson**, Secretary of State to the French Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, and **Mounir Mahjoubi**, Secretary of State to the French Prime Minister in charge of Digital Affairs, March 2018.

Key achievements

The ecological transition, a necessary goal to be accomplished, is proving difficult to achieve. Digitalization, on the other hand, is one of the great transformative forces of our society, but doesn't have a collectively defined goal. How then, can this potential for transformation be used to drive the ecological transition today? What courses of action can be put forth to public stakeholders with the view to leveraging digitalization for the ecological transition?

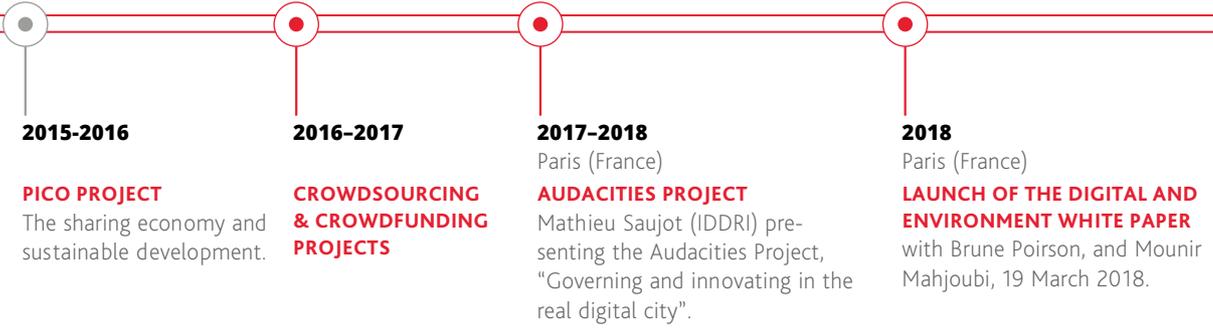
As early as 2015, IDDRI noted that this major issue was still nowhere on the political agenda. The two communities, which represent two approaches to the future and two visions for public policy, did not interact with each other at all.

IDDRI therefore took the lead in exploring the points and conditions of convergence between these two transitions. Research on several activities and services emerging in the new digital economy was conducted: the collaborative economy, crowdfunding, new mobility services, the smart city etc. Through these projects and in association with FING (The Next Generation Internet Foundation), IDDRI

brought together about thirty partners—academic institutions (ex: ESCP, Paris Dauphine University), digital players (ex: OuiShare, Uber), private companies (ex: MAIF, Vinci), local authorities (ex: Île-de-France Region, City of Paris), public actors (ex: ADEME, PUCA)—which laid the groundwork for an ecosystem that could advance the convergence of both transitions.

Ultimately, this research helped identify general lines of action, enabling us to put forth recommendations to public authorities. To this end, IDDRI worked in partnership with FING, WWF, GreenIT.fr and the French Digital Council to oversee a joint publication. This resulted in a White Paper on "Digital Technology and the Environment," synthesizing a set of analyses and 26 concrete proposals for public authorities.

In March 2018, this White Paper was presented to Brune Poirson, French Secretary of State to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, and Mounir Mahjoubi, French Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in charge of Digital Affairs.



The Secretaries of State welcomed the initiative, which will help them strengthen their internal work already begun on the two issues. On this occasion, they also committed to including some of our document's proposals (circular economy roadmap, implementation decrees of the French Digital Republic Law, France's working programme for digitalization) in the upcoming policy decisions of their respective ministries.

This work heralds the opening of a pathway towards the convergence of the digital and ecological transitions in the policy agenda. The presentation of this White Paper is only the beginning of a series of initiatives planned in 2018 aimed at keeping up the momentum.



INVESTED FIELDS



PUBLICATIONS

- **03/2018.** White Paper Digital Technology and Environment—Leveraging digitalization to drive the ecological transition. IDDRI, Fing, WWF, GreetIT, with the contribution of the French Digital Council (CNUM).
- **06/2017.** Cricqui, L. Promises and realities of digital technologies in developing cities. IDDRI, *Issue brief* n°6.
- **05/2017.** Brimont, L. Uses of crowdfunding by local authorities in France. IDDRI, *Study* n°9.
- **02/2017.** de Feraudy, T., Saujot, M. A more sustainable and contributive city: urban crowdsourcing and digital citizen participation. IDDRI, *Study* n°4.

Sustainable development goals

2030 Agenda: France takes on the challenge of the SDGs



Damien Demailly and **Elisabeth Hege** (IDDRI) lead the workshop entitled “Implementing SDGs in and by Europe: the role of NGOs in this new partnership”, held on September 2017.

Key achievements

The Sustainable Development Goals, adopted in September 2015 by all States at the United Nations General Assembly, lay out a set of 17 broad targets to be achieved by 2030 in such diverse spheres as the fight against poverty, education, health and hygiene, protecting our natural resources and international cooperation. The SDGs not only outline a vision of the world we all want to see in the future, but are also drivers of change that can be used by all stakeholders: governments, private companies, civil society, local authorities, and funders. They are an instrument that can be used to shape public initiatives, enable companies to analyse and rethink their economic models, provide associations with a basis for advocacy, and help mobilize all actors. For this vision to become a reality, all these actors must be familiar with and appropriate the SDGs.

Since 2016, IDDRI has been working towards raising awareness around the SDGs and the opportunities they present, first among public policy-makers and then among companies and civil society, in France and across Europe, through a number of publications

and conferences. IDDRI team members have also participated in several events, especially at the French Senate and the National Assembly, thus becoming a recognized actor in France on the SDG agenda. IDDRI was part of the French delegation at the High Level Political Forum held in New York in July 2017 for the follow-up and review of the implementation of SDGs worldwide.

In addition, IDDRI has worked with the IEEP and the multi-stakeholder alliance Europe Ambition 2030 to raise awareness around the SDGs at the European level, notably at a high-level conference organised in Rome in March 2017 to mark the 60th anniversary of the European Union.

All these efforts have contributed to the emergence of a French and European policy agenda around the SDGs. In France, the government has officially launched the development of an SDG roadmap, whose main priorities are based on several ideas put forth by IDDRI, such as the inclusion of SDGs in the budget process and in impact assessments of future laws, or even the need for high-level leadership.

03/2017 POLICY BRIEF
on the SDGs assessment for France

10/2017 POLICY BRIEF
on the implementation of the SDGs in France



01/2018 STUDY
on NGOs role in the appropriation of the SDGs

01/2018 POLICY BRIEF
on the SDGs in Europe

24/01/2017

Paris (France)

THE SDGs, A CHALLENGE FOR FRANCE?

Sustainable Development and Environmental Economics Seminar, with Damien Demailly and Julie Vaillé.

23/03/2017

Roma (Italy)

EUROPE AMBITION 2030

Teresa Ribera (IDDRI) speaking on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Treaties of Rome.

19/09/2017

Paris (France)

WORKSHOP SDGs / NGOs

Workshop about the role of NGOs in the appropriation of the SDGs.

The EU is also beginning to move forward on the issue: a European Commission Reflection Paper on the SDGs is now expected for 2018. IDDRI has already begun developing and publishing its ideas for this paper.

2017 has thus been a transition year for SDGs.

IDDRI will continue to develop new analyses and recommendations on ways to concretely use the SDGs. In particular, we will be examining various countries' efforts to integrate SDGs into their budgets. The aim will be to learn from these experiences and inform the action of actors—especially in France—who wish to leverage the SDGs in order to promote the inclusion of the new Indicators of Wealth in budgetary procedures.

ASSESSING TRENDS

Excerpt from Policy Brief "Will France pass the SDG test?"



PUBLICATIONS

- **01/2018.** Demailly, D., Hege, E. SDGs: a legitimate basis for current European debates. IDDRI, *Policy brief* n°1.
- **01/2018.** Hege, E., Demailly, D. NGO mobilisation around the SDGs. IDDRI, *Study* n°1.
- **10/2017.** Demailly, D. SDGs: A roadmap for France. IDDRI, *Policy brief* n°11.
- **03/2017.** Hege, E., Vaillé, J., Demailly, D., Brimont, L. Will France pass the SDGs test? An assessment of what new targets and challenges the SDGs bring to France. IDDRI, *Policy brief* n°5.
- **02/2017.** Brimont, L. Can SDGs be a future agenda for businesses? IDDRI, blog post.

Ocean: opening of negotiations on high seas governance



Julien Rochette (IDDRI) during a side event on regional ocean governance at the United Nations.

Key achievements

At the end of 2017, after several years of scientific debates, legal controversies and political wrangling, the General Assembly of the United Nations launched a new initiative to address the increasing number of threats to marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ)—commonly referred to as the “high seas.” As a result, negotiations will commence in 2018 to draw up an international legally binding instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in these areas, which cover nearly half of the Earth’s surface and which contain an exceptional level of biodiversity, currently under threat by an increase in poorly-regulated human activities.

Almost ten years ago, IDDRI launched an Ocean programme to move towards better high seas governance at the international as well as the regional levels by examining the economic players and dynamics (ex: fishing, offshore oil and gas activities) and enhancing coordination of the high seas agenda with other global issues (Paris Agreement, SDGs).

With regard to the upcoming UN negotiations on high seas, IDDRI sought to provide the various actors involved in the preliminary negotiations with analyses on the gaps in the existing framework and potential pathways for the governance of these areas moving forward. To this end, IDDRI published a number of issue briefs analysing the various components of the agreement and exploring the necessary institutional arrangements, particularly in support of better coordination between the regional and global levels. By providing national delegations with new insights and bringing together the stakeholders of the French community through the National Informal Working Group on High Seas, IDDRI has, along with civil society actors, contributed to building a groundswell which has culminated in the official launch of negotiations.

Naturally, IDDRI will continue to invest its efforts on this issue and seek to inform the negotiations of the future agreement. The main aim will be to highlight ambitious



24/01/2017

Antananarivo (Madagascar)

OCEAN GOVERNANCE IN MADAGASCAR AND IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN

Conference organised by the Secretariat of State in charge of the Malagasy sea and the World Wildlife Fund, in collaboration with IDDRI and IASS (Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies).

06/06/2017

New York (Unites-States)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OCEAN SDG

United Nations Conference, side events: "Oceans in the 2030 Agenda: the role of regional governance" and "Towards a regional strategy to combat pollution from offshore oil and gas activities in Western Africa".

13/12/2017

Postdam (Germany)

THE OCEAN IN 2030 – HOW TO GET TO THE FUTURE WE WANT?

4th Potsdam Ocean governance workshop, hosted by IASS and organised in cooperation with IDDRI, UN Environment, TMG-Think Tank for Sustainability, the Cluster of Excellence "The Future Ocean" and GEOMAR.

02/2018

Berlin (Germany)

PROG FORUM

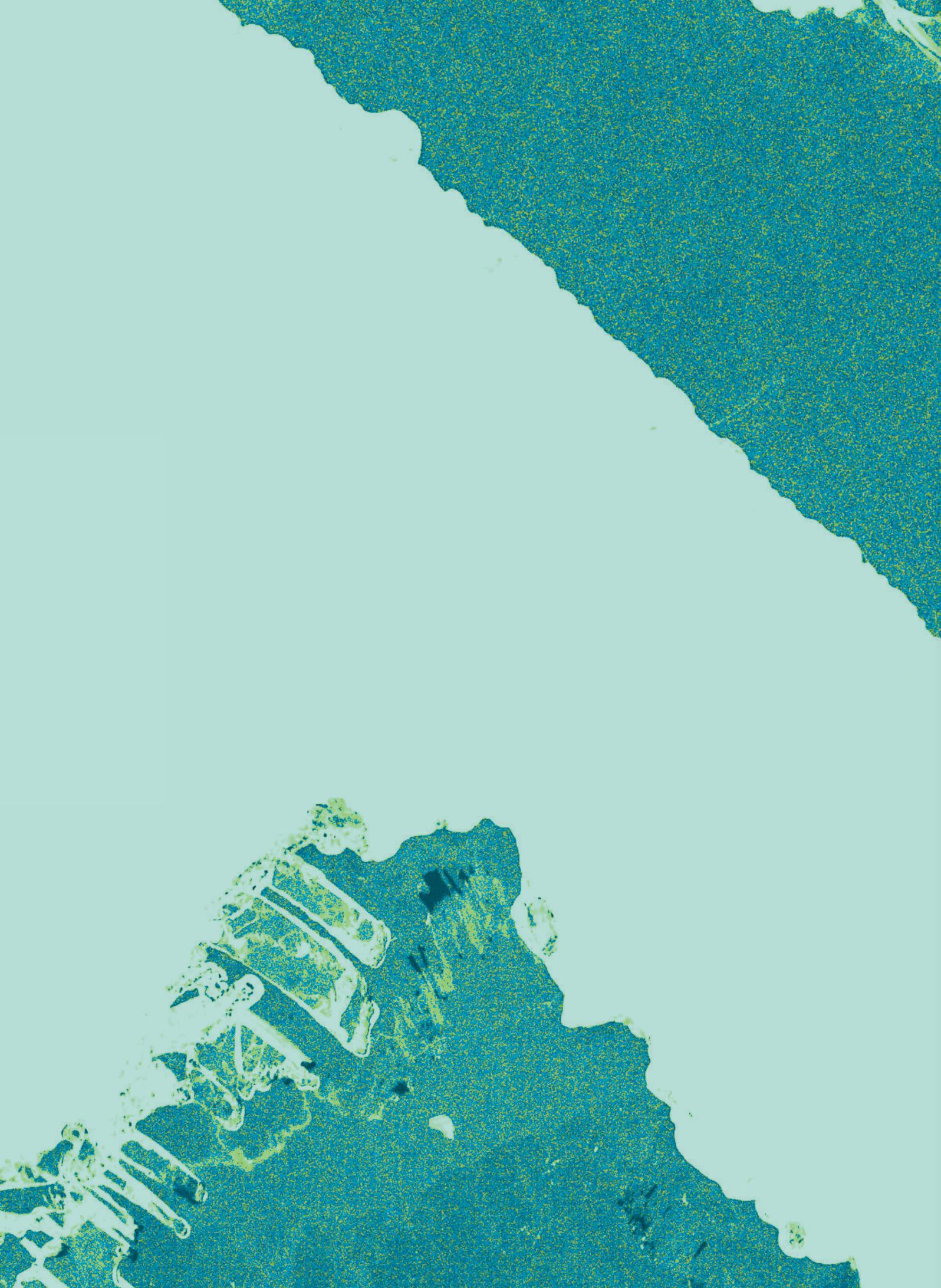
Kick-off meeting, with Partnership for Regional Ocean Governance (PROG) partners and funders.

options for the substance of the agreement, especially the components concerning protected marine areas and coordination with existing organisations and instruments. In partnership with other think tanks and research institutes, IDDRI will organize a series of events (in New York and in Paris) to explore feasible pathways towards the drafting of the agreement. In addition, as part of the STRONG High Seas project, IDDRI will particularly focus on potential linkages between the future agreement and existing regional organisations with mandates on marine environments. Finally, thanks to a partnership with the French Biodiversity Agency (AFB), IDDRI will continue to lead the National Informal Working Group on High Seas.



PUBLICATIONS

- **12/2017.** Rochette, J., Wright, G. High seas governance: Understanding the upcoming negotiations in 10 points. IDDRI, blog post.
- **05/2017.** Visbeck, M., Andreas Kraemer, R., Unger, S., Lubchenco, J., Müller, A., Rochette, J., Schmidt, S., Thiele, T. The Ocean Dimension of the 2030 Agenda: Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Ocean, Seas, and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development. G20 insights.
- **02/2018.** Wright, G., Rochette, J., Levin, L. A., Gjerde, K. Protected the neglected half of our blue planet. in *Nature*.



Programmes and initiatives

The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) is an independent think tank that facilitates the transition towards sustainable development. It was founded in 2001.

To achieve this, the institute identifies the conditions and proposes the tools for integrating sustainable development into policies. It takes action at different levels, from international cooperation to that of national and sub-national governments and private companies, with each level informing the other.

As a research institute and a dialogue platform, IDDRI creates the conditions for shared analyses and expertise between stakeholders. It connects them in a transparent, collaborative manner, based on leading interdisciplinary research.

IDDRI then makes its analyses and proposals available to all.

Four issues are central to the institute's activities: climate, biodiversity and ecosystems, ocean, and sustainable development governance.

The principal lines of work of these programmes in 2017 are presented in the following pages.



Sébastien Treyer
Director of Programmes, IDDRI

AN INTRODUCTION TO IDDRI'S PROGRAMMES

2017: focus on the key milestones for international cooperation on sustainable development until 2020

In 2017, the monitoring, research and foresight capacities of IDDRI's four permanent programmes helped to set a clear course on the medium-term deadlines of the international agenda for cooperation on sustainable development and to anticipate the major challenges these processes face. This was articulated around three key focal areas:

- involvement in high-level international scientific communities to advance the state of knowledge in terms of problems and solutions;
- sectoral analysis of the socio-economic changes needed to implement the transition to sustainable development;
- strengthening international cooperation to facilitate this process.

At the scientific level, several of IDDRI's researchers are involved in major processes: contributions as coordinating lead authors or lead authors to the

IPCC¹ special reports to be published in 2018 (on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C) and 2019 (on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate); involvement in IPBES;² and participation in the "Ocean-based Solutions" project coordinated by the Monaco Ocean Acidification Association (AMAO) aimed at defining the scope of ocean-based solutions to address the challenge of climate change.

Concerning the analysis of socio-economic changes, IDDRI's research conducted in key economic sectors (transport, the coal industry, offshore oil and gas exploitation, for example) shows that change pathways exist, and that their conversion into collective ambition and effective regulations calls for discussions involving all types of actors.

¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

² Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Finally at the international level of sustainable development governance, IDDRI identifies the conditions for effective cooperation by the international community. In terms of biodiversity, innovative proposals, exploring avenues beyond the simple reformulation of the Aichi Targets for the post-2020 period, are essential to address the failure to meet most of these targets. Regarding the ocean, the—historically significant—upcoming negotiations on high seas governance should outline a legally binding instrument for a zone that currently lacks any regulation. On climate change, in the wake of the Talanoa Dialogue (as part of the implementation of the Paris Agreement), States need to increase the ambition of their commitments, with targets that are not only more ambitious but also more credible, in other words truly rooted in their countries' socio-economic change.

4

programmes

7

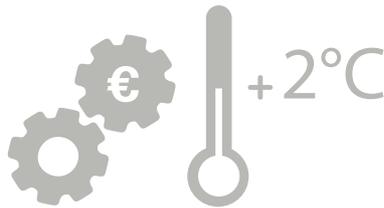
initiatives

25

researchers

Climate

Towards low carbon and resilient societies



Although the Paris Agreement formally stood firm in the face of the announcement of the US withdrawal, the 2015 momentum has not yet been concretized into specific implementation actions. However, simply remaining “in” the Agreement is not enough to fulfil the ambitions set out in this text. The first test for the architecture of the Paris Agreement is its capacity to increase the level of international ambition by 2020, and Europe will have an important role to play in this process. The goal of IDDRI’s climate programme is to support this increase in ambition.

IDDRI organises its activities around two complementary focal areas:

Anticipating the nature of changes needed to achieve carbon neutrality in the next 30 years

Research has been launched on the definition of climate neutrality and the comparison of its initial meanings for different countries and non-State actors. Beyond the crucial deployment of low-carbon technologies, this research has demonstrated the importance of identifying and implementing the socio-economic conditions for this low-carbon transition.

To identify these key factors, IDDRI focused in 2017 specifically on the electricity, transport, industrial and agricultural sectors.

IDDRI is also exploring the determinants of a “just transition,” especially through the definition of coal phase-out scenarios in six exporting countries (see key achievement “Coal phase-out and just transition”) and the creation of a long-term transport decarbonisation approach (see p14-15). The transition in these sectors raises questions regarding the effects on employment, education and support for the territories for the former, and the need for affordable, accessible mobility for all for the latter.

Identifying and promoting governance frameworks that guarantee the effectiveness of implementation and cooperation

At the multilateral level, IDDRI seeks to ensure greater consideration of adaptation issues to initiate the integration of transnational risks linked to climate change impacts.

At the European level, IDDRI makes proposals on energy and climate governance, and supports the policy process by producing relevant technical and economic studies and organising expert forums.

At the domestic level, IDDRI evaluates the governance of climate action in France, in relation to the Climate Plan, the revision of the National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC) and the Multiannual Energy Plan (PPE).

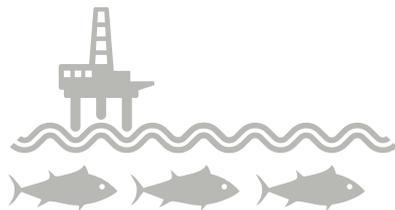


 **Director: Lola Vallejo**
lola.vallejo@iddri.org

Programme

Ocean

For a sustainable and equitable management of marine resources



The oceans are now a top priority within international agendas that extend beyond specialised communities (the Sustainable Development Goals, the climate arena, the G7 and the G20, in particular). The timing is therefore right to step up efforts to protect the marine environment from threats linked to the development of human activities and to address the inequalities arising from competition for access to resources.

To do so, IDDRI operates on three complementary levels:

○ ***That of international cooperation***, both within bodies traditionally dedicated to the oceans (United Nations General Assembly, international and regional organisations), and in the context of general forums on sustainable development. Beyond the “high seas” project (see key achievement “International negotiations on the high seas” p. 20-21), in 2017 IDDRI was closely involved in the implementation of the Oceans SDG (SDG 14). IDDRI thus supported Indian Ocean actors in producing a regional roadmap on the implementation of the Oceans SDG and contributed to the United Nations conference on SDG 14, held in June 2017.

- ***That of the management of economic sectors:*** following a project on the sustainability of the tuna industry, since 2017 IDDRI has been coordinating a project financed by the MAVA Foundation aimed at bringing together actors in West Africa to ensure offshore oil and gas activities do not jeopardise the marine environment and coastal societies. This operational project is supplemented by a broader discussion on the changes needed to offshore activities in the face of environmental challenges, especially climate change.
- ***That of the science-policy interface***, which has a major influence upstream and downstream of the two previous levels: in a field such as the ocean, in which the development of knowledge rapidly reconfigures the understanding we have of environmental issues themselves, but also of the problems and possible solutions to them, it appears increasingly necessary to build bridges between the science and policy communities to ensure that the formulation of debates and the decisions adopted take on-board scientific information in an appropriate manner. In this respect, IDDRI takes advantage of the networks to which it belongs to contribute to the major scientific assessment reports such as the IPCC report on the ocean and cryosphere.



○ **Director: Julien Rochette**
julien.rochette@iddri.org

Biodiversity and ecosystems

Identifying levers of change



Although alerts about the loss of species and deforestation are nothing new and have become almost routine, signals reflecting the recent collapse of so-called “ordinary” biodiversity in Europe (insects and farmland birds, for example) have left a strong impression, and coincide with commitments to give biodiversity political attention on par with the other major challenges of sustainable development. IDDRI’s goal is to contribute to scaling up and delivering this attention.

To do so, IDDRI focuses on four complementary fields of action.

Deforestation associated with the production of agricultural commodities, such as cocoa, palm oil, soy, etc. IDDRI provided support for the negotiations aimed at increasing the biodiversity content of the main palm oil certification system. More broadly, 2017 saw the launch of the French national strategy to end imported deforestation, pursuant to section 15 of the French Climate Plan, a project to which IDDRI contributed with its proposals on sustainable procurement criteria, areas of research and cooperation with producer countries (see key achievement “Imported deforestation” p. 10-11).

The loss of living lands due to encroaching urbanisation (or “artificialisation”). After analysing this problem in the Ile-de-France region, IDDRI provided material for the collective expert report produced by French National Institute of Agronomic Research (INRA) on these issues. It also launched research—which will be conducted over three years—on the underlying economic processes that partly explain the “waste” of peri-urban space.

The contribution of biodiversity to climate mitigation and adaptation. Given the importance attached to the link between these two major sustainable development agendas, and the hopes raised by the prospect of a type of “climate-biodiversity double dividend,” IDDRI launched an operation, in collaboration with IUCN Mediterranean, to support the development of ecological restoration projects designed to contribute to adaptation and mitigation in Morocco and Tunisia.

Strengthening international biodiversity governance. IDDRI delivered its analysis of science-policy interfaces to the French delegation present at the fifth Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) plenary session. The Institute helped to organise discussions on the findings of this research within the French and international action community. Likewise, in the run up to the expiry of the 10-year Strategic Plan for Biodiversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity, structured by the 20 Aichi Targets to be achieved by 2020, IDDRI launched exploratory research on ways to prepare for this deadline and to define the nature of the agreement that the signatory countries to the Convention may seek to obtain at the 15th Conference of the Parties, to be held in 2020 in Beijing (China).



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

Sustainable development governance

Innovations for sustainable
development



The Governance programme focuses on the official sustainable development agenda—Agenda 2030, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development—but also on emerging modes of governance outside the framework of the UN international institutions. In both cases, the programme is aimed at informing French and EU policymakers about the major challenges for the meetings on sustainable development and the opportunities for initiative and action.

What is the EU vision and "signature" of globalisation?

The governance programme has helped to clarify the terms of the controversy surrounding the signature of bilateral trade agreements by the EU. It did this by organising an open debate at Sciences Po around Paul Magnette (Minister-President of Wallonia, who in autumn 2016 vetoed the ratification of a global economic and trade agreement [the CETA] with Canada) and subsequently participating in consultations on the CETA. This research continues in 2018 with the formulation of proposals on a more effective integration of sustainable development and climate issues into the regional trade agreements negotiated by the EU.

What opportunities for action do the SDGs provide in national political arenas?

IDDRI monitors the potential effects of the country "reporting" process on their policies aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals within the United Nations High-level Political Forum, and identifies emerging good practices. In the context of the G20 under the German presidency, IDDRI also produced analyses and recommendations regarding the use of SDG target 10.1 for inequality reduction. The structuring and mobilising effect of civil society has also been analysed.

Innovative arrangements on sanitation governance

IDDRI is using its capacity to develop partnership research projects to explore innovative arrangements on the governance of sanitation issues at the urban level. These are one of the key new features of the SDGs in relation to the Millennium Development Goals that preceded them. IDDRI is launching a research project based on case studies to develop an analytical framework and a list of possible options for implementing a truly sustainable urban sanitation policy.

Strengthening security issues

Socio-economic development and sustainable environmental management are prerequisites for peace. This implies renewing cooperation policies, by more effectively integrating the combined challenges of development, social and environmental sustainability and security, not only in the design of projects, but also in the allocation of financing and the governance of operations. IDDRI has contributed on several occasions to informing this debate, in France and Europe (see key achievement "Cooperation policies", p. 12-13).



 Director: [Tancrede Voiturier](mailto:tancrede.voituriez@iddri.org)
tancrede.voituriez@iddri.org

IDDRI's initiatives

To address the issues covered by the four permanent programmes (Climate, Ocean, Biodiversity, Governance), IDDRI targets its initiatives at a number of key levers, which constitute the Institute's priorities in terms of impact.

IDDRI is currently leading seven initiatives, presented in the following pages:

- Renewing EU food, agricultural and rural policies
 - Governing global value chains to protect local environments
 - Linking digital and ecological transitions
 - Implementing the SDGs in Europe
 - Strengthening regional ocean governance
 - Renewing French and EU development and cooperation policy
 - Increasing the level of climate ambition by developing long-term strategies
-



Renewing EU food, agricultural and rural policies

Ahead of the reform of the post-2020 Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), IDDRI aims to show that other agricultural and food strategies are possible and foster debate on these strategies along with policies that will enable their implementation.

To this end, the activities of this initiative are structured around:

- the identification of the various strategies of the European primary producers, in particular concerning the arrangements for their integration into agri-food chains;
- the elaboration and analysis of scenarios for the long-term transformation of the EU agricultural and food sector;
- the organisation of discussions on these scenarios in multi-stakeholder platforms at Member State and EU level.



Governing global value chains to protect local environments

The protection of our natural heritage must be considered in the light of globalisation. For example, 85% of palm oil produced in Malaysia, which is responsible for 80% of deforestation in this country, is exported and represents an important source of foreign income and employment for the country.

IDDRI's action in this area aims to assist local authorities and donors in reconciling development with biodiversity protection, and help NGO-business platforms identify new tools for action and regulatory arrangements.

To do so, this initiative is based on:

- studies of global agri-food value chains and local supply chains (palm oil, tuna, cocoa);
- discussion on regulatory options by all actors in the sector.



Linking digital and ecological transitions

While the digitization of companies opens up new opportunities for sustainable development as well as new risks, IDDRI aims to help the public authorities, particularly cities, to develop policies to harness digital technology for sustainable development strategies.

In this framework, IDDRI conducts case studies on the sharing economy, crowdfunding, urban crowdsourcing, new mobility services and the governance of the “real” digital city for the purpose of drawing up policy recommendations at the French and EU level.

IDDRI conducts case studies in order to draw recommendations for public authorities, national government and local authorities:

- sharing economy;
- crowdfunding;
- urban crowdsourcing;
- new mobility services;
- governance of the digital city.



Implementing the SDGs in Europe

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are not only objectives, but also levers for change provided that all actors—governments, companies, civil society, local authorities, donors—take ownership of them. IDDRI's objective is to strengthen their appropriation in France and Europe.

To achieve this, IDDRI:

- analyses the opportunities provided by the SDGs and the way in which they are seized by the pioneer actors; highlights the “good practices” and difficulties encountered; and develops recommendations to make SDGs a tool for change in the different EU countries;
- builds and shares these analyses and recommendations with a set of European state and non-state actors, and facilitates the exchange of experience between these actors.



Strengthening regional oceans governance

To address threats to the ocean, new forms of governance are needed, beyond individual state action.

In close cooperation with IASS (Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies) and UNEP, IDDRI set up the Partnership for Regional Ocean Governance (PROG) to support regional initiatives for the protection of the high seas and the implementation of the Ocean SDG.

The PROG aims to:

- mobilise certain marine regions in the implementation of these two agendas;
- facilitate the exchange and transfer of experiences between the different marine regions;
- better link global discussions and regional initiatives.



Renewing French and EU development and cooperation policy

The adoption of the SDGs, the growing importance of security issues, and the ever-increasing role of the emerging countries and private donors all mean that French and EU policy on development and cooperation with Global South countries needs to evolve. IDDRI's goal is to help to redefine the “signature” of this policy, in other words its justification, its priorities and its implementation tools.

To do so, IDDRI operates at the French and EU levels, within the European Think Tanks Group (ETTG).



Increasing the level of climate ambition by developing long-term strategies

Building on the networks and approaches developed in the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP), this initiative is aimed at supporting the design and implementation of low-carbon development strategies for 2050 and coherent short-term climate actions, in line with the Paris Agreement.

To do so, it pursues the following objectives:

- Building national capacities by coordinating research by institutions based in Europe, Latin America and a number of major emerging countries;
- Improving understanding of the determinants of decarbonisation by sector (transport, industry, agriculture);
- Facilitating the translation of long-term strategies into coherent short-term policies, especially for the revision of the nationally determined contributions planned for 2020.



IDDRI

Organisation – Partners – Budget

This section presents the governance bodies of IDDRI, that set the think tank's programmes through collective decision-making processes.

IDDRI's research and intervention capacities are based on the work of a multidisciplinary team of 37 individuals, as well as on numerous scientific and financial partners, as presented below.

Governance Bodies

IDDRI's Board, the decision-making body, is supported by two councils: a multidisciplinary Scientific Council, which monitors emerging scientific issues and helps identify new research axes, and an Advisory Council, which brings together representatives of the different stakeholders from civil society to ensure the relevance of the Institute's programmes and intervention modalities.

IDDRI is a Public Interest Foundation. Its Board deliberates under the supervision of a Government Commissioner appointed by the French Ministry of the Interior, who ensures compliance with the Institute's Public Interest statute.

IDDRI's Board and the Advisory Council were partially renewed in 2017 and 2018:

BOARD



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

Founding members

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

Ex officio members

- ADEME, represented by François Moisan
- AFD, represented by Mihoub Mezouaghi
- CIRAD, represented by Michel Eddi
- CNRS, represented by Stéphanie Thiebault
- INRA, represented by Jean-François Soussana

Qualified persons

- Jean-François Collin, Chief Counsellor at the Court of Auditors
- Jean Jouzel, Director emeritus for research at the CEA
- Christine Musselin, Sciences Po
- Laurence Tubiana, European Climate Foundation

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL



Chair: Claude Henry

- Scott Barrett, Columbia University, United States
- Sandra Bessudo, Malpelo Foundation, Colombia
- Ian Goldin, Oxford University, United Kingdom
- Claude Henry, Sciences Po, France / Columbia University, United States
- Paul Leadley, Paris-Sud University, France
- Mariana Mazzucato, Sussex University, United Kingdom
- Laurent Mermet, AgroParisTech, France
- Mireille Razafindrakoto, IRD, France
- Johan Rockström, Stockholm Resilience Center, Sweden
- Heike Schröder, East Anglia University, United Kingdom
- Lord Nicholas Stern, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, I.G Patel Professor of economics & government, LSE, United Kingdom
- Sybille Van Den Hove, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain
- Elke Weber, Columbia University, United States
- Zhongxiang Zhang, Fudan University, China

ADVISORY COUNCIL



Chair: Julia Marton-Lefèvre

Administration

- Martin Bortzmeyer, French Ministry for the Ecological and Solidarity Transition
- Audrey Coreau, Agence française de la Biodiversité
- Chantal Jouanno, French Commission for Public Debate
- Hubert de Milly, AFD

Research institutes and universities

- Céline Charveriat, Institute for European Environmental Policies
- Pierre Ducret, I4CE
- Marion Guillou, President of Agreenium
- Franck Lecocq, CIRED
- Adolf Kloke Lesch, German Development Institute
- Johan Kuylenstierna, Swedish Climate Policy Council
- Hervé Le Treut, IPSL
- Julia Marton-Lefèvre, independent expert
- Simon Maxwell, European Think Tanks Group
- Patrick Plane, CERDI
- Maria José Sanz, Basque Center for Climate Change
- Shiv Someshwar, PSIA, Columbia University

Private sector

- Bertrand Badré, Blue Orange Capital
- Carmen Becerril, Bloomberg New Energy Finance
- Thomas Becker, PHOTOCAT
- Bernard Carayon, Amundi
- Olivier Faust, Renault
- Jean-Christophe Laugée, DANONE
- Luis Neves, Deutsche Telekom Group
- Emmanuel Normant, SAINT GOBAIN
- Alice Steenland, Axa

Non-governmental organisations and trade unions

- Marie-Claire Cailletaud, CGT
- Pascal Canfin, WWF France
- Daniel Lebègue, former president of the Advisory Council of IDDRI
- Denez L'Hostis, France Nature Environnement
- Béatrice Néré, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Pierre Perbos, Réseau Action Climat
- Alison Tate, International Trade Union Confederation

Local authorities

- Jérôme Bignon, Senator of the Somme department
- Célia Blauel, Deputy Mayor of Paris
- Sabine Buis, Councillor of the Ardèche department

Team



Frédéric Amiel,
Research Fellow,
Biodiversity and Global
value chains



Carine Antunes,
Communication Officer,
events and community
management



Pierre-Marie Aubert,
Coordinator of the
European Agriculture
Initiative



Pierre Barthélemy,
Editorial Manager



Brigitte Bejean,
Press Officer



Nicolas Berghmans,
Research Fellow,
Climate and Energy



Aurore Bertinetti,
Administrative Assistant



Yann Briand,
Research Fellow,
Climate and Transport



Laura Brimont,
Research Fellow,
Cities and Mobility



Lucien Chabason,
Interim Director



Michel Colombier,
Scientific director



Alice Colsaet,
PhD student,
Biodiversity and Land Take



Laure Criqui,
Senior Research Fellow,
Cities and Development



Lisa Dacosta,
Secretary-General



Laetitia Dupraz,
Management Assistant



Marion Gourdin,
Digital Communication
Officer



Elisabeth Hege,
Research Fellow,
Governance and Financing
of Sustainable Development



Caroline Hoogendoorn,
European and International
Project Manager



Fiona Kinniburgh,
Research Fellow,
International Biodiversity
Governance



Yann Laurans,
Biodiversity and
Ecosystems Programme
Director



David Levaï,
Lead,
International Climate
Governance



William Loveluck,
Research Fellow,
Agriculture and Food
Policies



Alexandre Magnan,
Senior Research Fellow,
Vulnerability and Adaptation
to climate change



Félicien Pagnon,
PhD student,
Governance and new
wealth indicators



Aleksandar Rankovic,
Research Fellow,
Biodiversity and Science-
Society Interactions



Teresa Ribera,
Former Director



Julien Rochette,
Ocean Programme Director



Oliver Sartor,
Senior Research Fellow,
Climate and Energy



Mathieu Saujot,
Coordinator of the Digital
and Ecology Initiative



Romain Schumm,
Research Fellow,
Ocean and Oil and Gas
Offshore Activities



Marie-Hélène Schwoob,
Research Fellow,
Agriculture and Food
policies



Léna Spinazzé,
Director of Development
and Communications



Lucilia Tanchereau,
Administrative Manager



Marta Torres Gunfaus,
Senior Research Fellow,
Climate and Energy



Sébastien Treyer,
Director of Programmes



Julie Vaillé,
Senior Research Fellow,
Governance and Financing
of Sustainable Development



Lola Vallejo,
Climate Programme
Director



Tancrede Voiturez,
Governance Programme
Director



Judith Voss-Stemping,
Research Fellow,
International Climate
Governance



Henri Waisman,
Lead,
Deep Decarbonisation
Pathways Project



Xin Wang,
Research Fellow,
Chinese policies / HDRGlen



Glen Wright
Research Fellow,
International Ocean
Governance



Chris Bataille,
Associate Researcher



Raphaël Billé,
Associate Researcher



Sue Biniaz,
Associate Researcher



Patrick Criqui,
Associate Researcher



Jean-Pierre Gattuso,
Associate Researcher



Xavier Poux,
Associate Researcher



Andreas Rüdinger,
Associate Researcher



Thomas Spencer,
Associate Researcher

IDDRI's researchers teach many Masters courses, including at Sciences Po's School of Public Affairs and School of International Affairs.

IDDRI hosted six interns in 2017-2018:

Baptiste Gardin
Sciences Po
Erika Bosack
Institute for Field Education

Laetitia Jacquot
École supérieure de commerce de Rennes
Fiona Kinniburgh
Sciences Po

Rachele Miscioscia
Sciences Po
Ana Tabacaru
Sciences Po

Research partners and Influence network

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

Initiative for Development and Global Governance



Since 2008, IDDRI has been associated with **FERDI** (Foundation for studies and research on international development) through the **IDGM** (Initiative for Development and Global Governance), and is at the interface of the leading French networks and experts on development economics and sustainable development. This initiative, which since 2011 has also included **CERDI** (Centre for Study and Research on International Development) was awarded the Laboratoire d'excellence (Laboratory of Excellence) label, confirmed in 2015 by an international assessment that stressed that the three institutions are a reference in France in terms of their ability to use scientific research excellence to contribute to international policy debates.

Strategic partnership with Sciences Po

One of IDDRI's important specificities stems from its anchoring to **Sciences**

SciencesPo

Po as part of a strategic partnership established in 2007. IDDRI and Sciences Po share the same vision of the link between science and politics as a real focus for analysis and concrete action. Both institutions endeavour to ensure that the diversity of social science approaches is reflected in their research and activities. In addition to its involvement in educational

programmes on international environmental issues, IDDRI develops its research collaborations with the various Sciences Po laboratories.

Networks of think tanks and influence

International networks. IDDRI works in partnership with networks of think tanks positioned within key fora on global governance and public policy. In particular, IDDRI is an active contributor to the **T20**, the think tank network for the G20 countries. Under German presidency in 2017, the T20 contributed to defining the main themes of the G20 agenda, under the coordination of **GDI**, especially on climate issues and SDG implementation.

European networks. Europe faces not only major responsibilities in the implementation of international sustainable development commitments, but also critical internal deadlines. The European think tanks have formed partnerships in order to participate in key debates for Europe and its role in the world, working jointly with the EU institutions and in debates within the Member States.

IDDRI is thus a member of the **European Think Tanks Group**, which includes the main European development think tanks (**ODI** in London, **GDI** in Bonn, **ECDPM** in Maastricht and Brussels, **IAI** in Rome, and IDDRI in Paris), and works in partnership with several major think tanks on environment and sustainable development issues (**IEEP** in Brussels, **SEI** in Stockholm and Tallin, **IASS** in Potsdam, **Ecologic** in Berlin, **BC3** in Bilbao, and **Climate Strategies** and **E3G** in London).

Bilateral dialogues

IDDRI is involved in discussions on sustainable development policies between Europe and the emerging countries.

In particular, IDDRI works to this end with several Chinese think tanks: **NCSC** on climate policy and negotiations, **CAEP** on environmental policy, **PRCEE** on biodiversity negotiations, **3E** on energy and environment at Tsinghua, **CCIEE** on globalisation and the Belt and Road Initiative, **CIMA** on oceans, and the **International Institute of Green Finance** and **SIC** on macro-economic change.

Thematic multi-stakeholder networks

IDDRI develops partnerships with other stakeholders in the debate in order to increase its capacity to act, in specific ways depending on the subject. These types of stakeholders are presented, just like research partners, in the “partners” section for each project.

For example, on oceans, in preparation for the PROG Forum, and on biodiversity, ahead of the negotiations

on the new post-2020 international framework, IDDRI is working in partnership with **IUCN**, **FRB**, **AFB**, the **Rethinking Biodiversity Governance network**, the Cambridge scientific hub on biodiversity, **UN Environment**, **IASS**, **IOC UNESCO**, and with the regional seas conventions (**Abidjan**, **Nairobi**, **South Pacific**).

Scientific partners

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

Moreover, IDDRI is proactively developing “multi-domestic” networks, to observe and analyse changes in societies in a wide range of national contexts, as well as to enable the emergence and consolidation of capacities to participate in policy debates in these different countries. This is the case, for example, of the networks created through the DDPP and ATPI projects on the development of long-term transformation strategies (respectively on energy and agriculture).



Financial Partners

Core funding partners

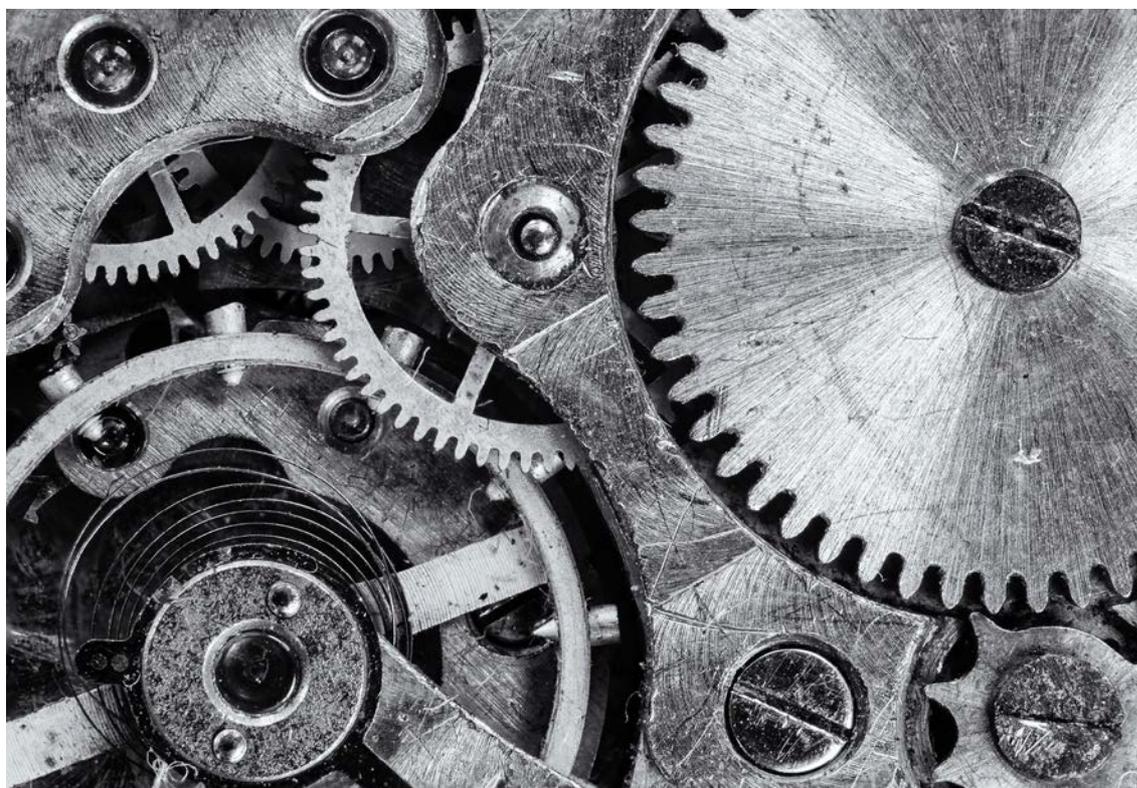
IDDRI's financial model is based centrally on the core funding and in-kind support of its founding members and long-term partners.

Financing from the founding companies (EDF, Engie, Veolia), research centres (INRA) and ministries (Higher Education and Research, Foreign Affairs, Environment) was supplemented in 2007 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 program, IDGM+, obtained Labex funding in 2011. At the same time, most of IDDRI's founding companies continued to support IDDRI and were joined by new partners (BNP Paribas, GRDF, Renault, and Vinci).

This funding enables IDDRI to carry out the joint project of its founding members, updated every 5 years through a strategic project and a medium-term work programme, adopted by the Board of Directors, while maintaining all its capacity for monitoring, anticipation, reactivity and independence.

Project partners

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



2017 funding partners

IDGM

Financial products from an AFD (French Development Agency) loan.

IDGM + / Labex /

Investissements d'avenir

Corporate donations

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

French public bodies

- Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME)
- French Agency for Biodiversity (FRB)
- French Development Agency (AFD)
- National Research Agency (ANR)
- Deposits and Consignments Fund (CDC)
- Agricultural research and international cooperation organization (CIRAD)
- National center for scientific research (CNRS)
- French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM)
- National institute for agricultural research (INRA)
- Sustainable Cities Institute (IVD)
- City of Paris
- Ministry for Agriculture and Food
- Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
- Ministry for National Education, Higher Education and Research
- Ministry for the Ecological and Solidarity Transition

European Commission

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

International bodies

- Inter American Development Bank (IADB)
- World Bank
- Chinese Academy for Environmental Planning (CAEP)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)
- Bundesministeriums für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit (BMUB)
- Environment Ministry of Norway
- Environment Ministry of Sweden
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- World Future Council

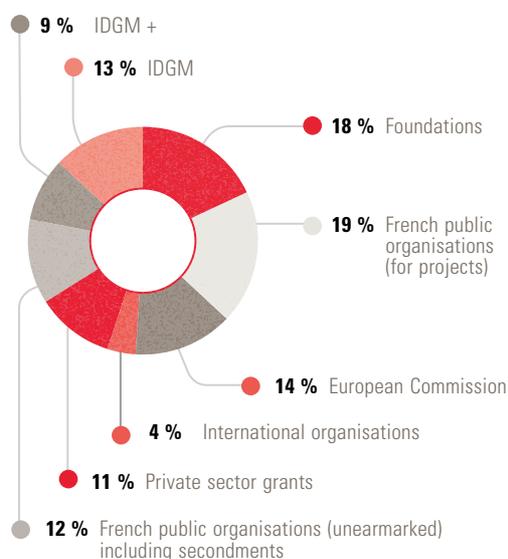
Philanthropic foundations

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

2017 Budget

The Foundation's budget stood at 4.7 million euros in 2017, including staff secondment costs, in other words a slight increase (+5%) in relation to 2016.

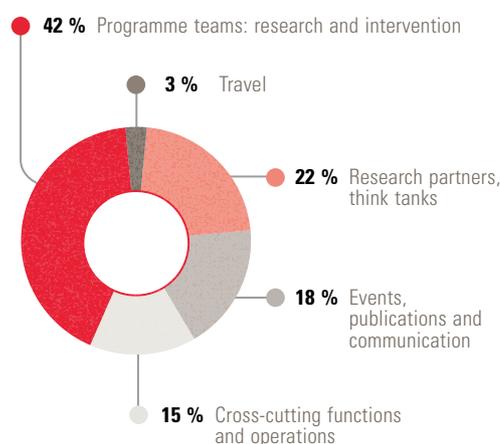
Breakdown of funding



IDDRI's funding comes from various sources (see section on "Financial partners"). The year 2017 was marked by the Institute receiving multi-year funding from several international sources:

- an increase in financial support for the European agriculture initiative, from the European Commission (DG Research) and the Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation for the Progress of Humankind;
- the extension of research on long-term pathways within the framework of the DDPP project to Latin American countries thanks to support from the Inter-American Development Bank;
- funding from the German government for activities on high seas governance conducted in partnership with IASS;
- the launch of a project on offshore activities in Africa supported by the MAVA Foundation and conducted in partnership with several local organisations and actors.

Breakdown of expenditure



IDDRI's expenditure, including funds paid to partners (i.e. a total budget of 5.3 million euros) is divided between:

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

Key figures

50

*stakeholder and/or
research workshops*

26

public conferences

70

*publications in
IDDRI's collections*

150

*external interventions by
IDDRI's team members*

30

*publications in peer-
reviewed journals*

41

op-eds

20000

*More than 2 000 citations,
interviews and articles in French
and international media*

280000

subscribers to IDDRI's newsletter

+35%

followers on Twitter

**IDDRI launched its new, more accessible
website in April 2018, for an ever
broader dissemination: have a look!
www.iddri.org**

Credits

Coordination: Carine Antunes, Pierre Barthélemy, Léna Spinazzé

Proofreading: Carine Antunes, Pierre Barthélemy, Léna Spinazzé

Translation: James Johnson, Anna Kiff

Layout: Ivan Pharabod

Print on FSC certified paper

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS

p.4,5,8,11 to 15,17 to 21, 36 to 39: IDDRI

p 10: @FRInMalaysia (Twitter)

p 11: Alliance française pour une huile de palme durable

p 21: www.sustainabledevelopment.un.org

p. 41, 42: Pixabay



IDDRI

Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales
27, rue Saint-Guillaume - 75337 Paris cedex 07 France

www.iddri.org