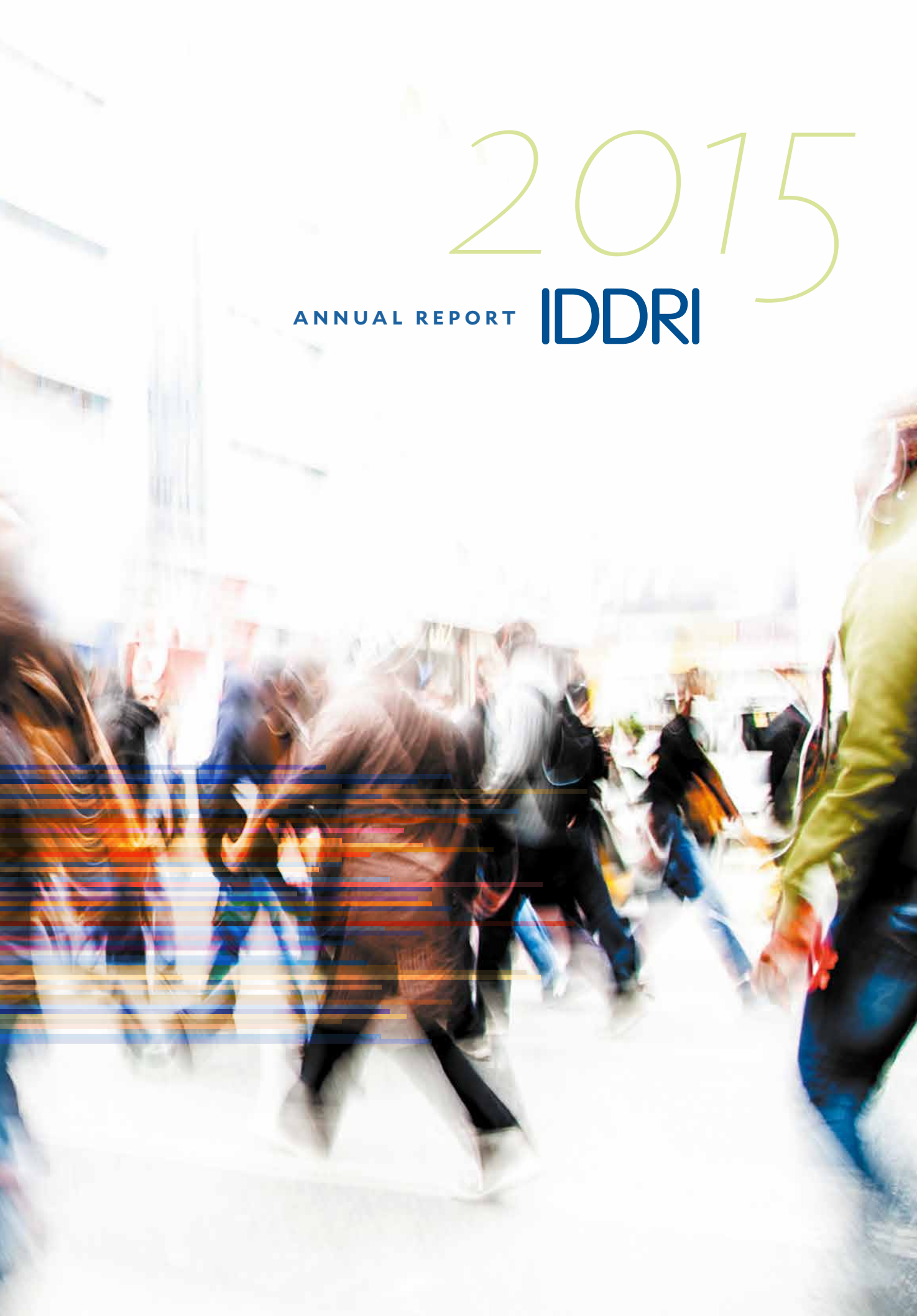


2015

ANNUAL REPORT **IDDRI**



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1. UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



2015, *the end of a cycle and the beginning of another*

Teresa Ribera, Director of IDDRI

With its key successes in terms of multilateral agreements for sustainable development, the year 2015 was marked by the end of an important work cycle for IDDRI, and confirmed the relevance of its initial work plan.

Created in 2001 to bridge the gap between science and decision-making through independent research activities conducted with different decision-makers, IDDRI has followed the major international negotiations on sustainable development and supported the creation of a fair and effective framework conducive to ambitious implementation, which is now operational.

To reach the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, IDDRI actively supported the shift from a “burden sharing” approach—which prevailed until Copenhagen—to action based on country contributions, demonstrating the individual benefits of this kind of approach for each country, and proposing solutions to ensure it enables action that is both fair and ambitious. On this basis, IDDRI advocated the inclusion in the Agreement of a long-term mitigation goal, as well as a framework to increase the level of ambition for action to this end, based on a periodic review of contributions and on a system of transparency fostering mutual learning. We have also worked actively to ensure adaptation to climate change is elevated from a local problem to a global objective.

>>>

IDDRI has followed the major international negotiations on sustainable development and supported the creation of a fair and effective framework conducive to ambitious implementation, which is now operational.

As a pioneer institute on ocean issues, IDDRI has also worked towards the opening of international negotiations on the high seas, agreed in New York in January 2015; informed regional negotiations in the Western Indian Ocean and, alongside IASS¹ and UNEP,² in the South Pacific; and actively participated in putting the linkage between oceans and climate on the agenda. I am particularly happy to see the IPCC³ take note of our proposal to produce a special report

consistently linking oceans and climate. This is the outcome of research conducted since 2013 with the Global Ocean Commission, which included this proposal in its final report in 2016. The Principality of Monaco, the ocean community and the "Because the Ocean" declaration—launched with the government of Chile, the French government and Tara Expeditions, and signed by 22 countries since then—have done the rest.

IDDRI has sought since its creation to reconcile development and sustainable development, alongside FERDI⁴ and CERDI⁵ within the IDGM⁶ and IDGM+ initiatives, and has thus supported the shift from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were adopted in September 2015. In particular, in 2015 we proposed strategies for implementing the SDGs, and will continue to do so over the next few years. Regarding the key issue of financing for development, IDDRI has been very active in discussions on French official development assistance, and has joined a coalition of European development think tanks (ETTG) along with ECDPM,⁷ the German Development Institute and the Overseas Development Institute (United Kingdom).

This is why we decided to focus our 2015 Annual Report on these three subjects, even though we have operated in other fields, especially in France with research that led to the adoption of the law on new indicators of wealth in April 2015, the appointment of Michel Colombier as chair of the Comité d'Experts sur la Transition Énergétique (expert committee on the energy transition), and our participation in the creation of the Institut pour la Ville Durable (sustainable city institute).

IDDRI has also once more demonstrated its scientific capacity, publishing numerous articles in leading journals and jointly coordinating the MILES⁸ consortium, financed by the European Commission, which brings together IPCC modelling teams and research centres from several countries to mutually enhance decarbonization scenarios at the international and national levels.

Finally, we have anticipated the post-2015 period by analysing new challenges and preparing IDDRI to work as efficiently as possible in this context. Through internal and external consultations, IDDRI has drafted its strategic plan 2016-2020, which was adopted by the Board in April 2016.

The first stage of this plan has been the organisation in May 2016 of a conference entitled "Sustainable development: it's time!", during which stakeholders from many different backgrounds met for two days to discuss three major challenges: monitoring commitments made by governments and non-state actors, reallocating investments, and ensuring social justice and solidarity. These are three challenges on which IDDRI will focus its attention over the next few years.

1. IASS: Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies

2. UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

3. IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

4. FERDI: *Fondation pour les études et recherches sur le développement international*

5. CERDI: *Centre d'étude et recherches sur le développement international*

6. IDGM: *Initiative pour le développement de la gouvernance mondiale*

7. ECDPM: European Centre for Development Policy Management

8. MILES: Modelling and Informing Low Emission Strategies

IDDRI's institutional framework

Created in 2001 (as a scientific interest group), IDDRI is now a Foundation of public interest: the "Research Foundation Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations", known as IDDRI. Its goals are to "develop and promote research on the management of global environmental problems (...) and international governance (...), to conduct research useful to strategic, forward-looking discussions in the field of sustainable development, in conjunction with national administrations, the scientific community, the private sector, NGOs and trade union organisations, and to strengthen the scientific communities working on these issues".

IDDRI's programmes are determined by decision-making processes subject to collective deliberation by IDDRI's governance bodies: the Board, the Advisory Council and the Scientific Council. The Board meets twice a year; in accordance with the statutes, it is composed of three constituencies with equal representation of IDDRI's founding members, *ex officio* members, and five qualified persons. It deliberates under the supervision of a government commissioner, designated by the Ministry of the Interior, who ensures that the foundation's statutes and the public interest dimension of its activity are guaranteed.

BOARD*

Founding members

- EDF, represented by **Claude Nahon**
- Engie, represented by **Anne Chassagnette**
- EpE⁹, represented by **Claire Tutenuit**
- Veolia Environnement, represented by **Pierre Victoria**

Ex officio members

- Ademe, represented by **François Moisan**
- AFD, represented by **Alain Henry**
- CIRAD, represented by **Michel Eddi**
- CNRS, represented by **Stéphanie Thiebault**
- INRA, represented by **Jean-François Soussana**

Qualified persons

- **Jean-Michel Charpin**
- **Michel Griffon**
- **Jean Jouzel**
- **Julia Marton-Lefèvre**
- **Christine Musselin**

The Executive Board is composed of:

- **Jean Jouzel**, Chair
- **Claude Nahon**, Vice-chair
- **Anne Chassagnette**, Treasurer
- **Michel Eddi**, Secretary

*The Board was renewed in April 2016, with effect at its next meeting in December 2016.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

- **Scott Barrett** (Columbia University, United States)
- **Sandra Bessudo** (Malpelo Foundation, Colombia)
- **Ian Goldin** (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
- **Claude Henry** (Sciences Po & Columbia University, France)
- **Paul Leadley** (Paris-Sud University, France)
- **Mariana Mazzucato** (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)
- **Laurent Mermet** (AgroParisTech, France)
- **Mireille Razafindrakoto** (Institut de recherche pour le développement, France)
- **Johan Rockström** (Stockholm Resilience Center, Suède)
- **Heike Schröder** (University of East Anglia, United Kingdom)
- **Lord Nicholas Stern** (Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment and IG Patel Professor of Economics and Government, LSE, United Kingdom)
- **Sybille van den Hove** (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)
- **Elke Weber** (Columbia University, United States)
- **Zhongxiang Zhang** (Fudan University, China)

IDDRI's budget

DISTRIBUTION OF IDDRI FUNDING

In 2015, the Foundation's budget stood at 5.3 million euros, including staff secondment costs.

Funding comes from various sources, including: long-term programmes (the Initiative for Development and Global Governance - IDGM - funded by financial products from an AFD loan; IDGM+, a research excellence programme benefiting from "Investissements d'Avenir" funding); companies (especially the founding members); ministries, public establishments and research organisations; foundations and international and European organisations.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Administrations

- **Michel Badré** (CGEDD¹)
- **Pierre-Franck Chevet** (Ministry of Ecology)
- **Philippe Lacoste** (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Research institutes and universities

- **Patrick Duncan** (CNRS)
- **Sylviane Guillaumont** (University of Auvergne)
- **Jean-Charles Hourcade** (Cired)
- **Christian Lequesne** (CERI)

Companies

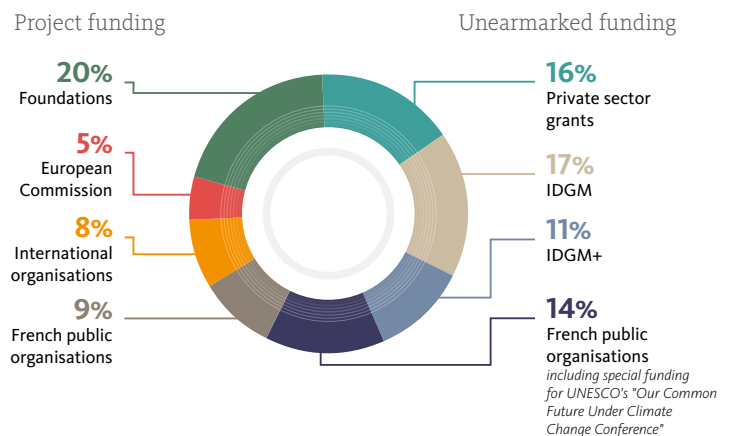
- **Matt Christensen** (Axa Investment Managers)
- **Pierre Ducret** (Caisse des Dépôts, Institute for Climate Economics)
- **Jean-Pierre Tillon** (InVivo)
- **Gilles Vermot Desroches** (Schneider Electric)

Non-governmental organisations and trade unions

- **Pierre-Yves Chanu** (CGT)
- **John Evans** (Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD²)
- **Timothy Geer** (WWF International)
- **Daniel Lebègue** (IFA)
- **Camilla Toulmin** (IIED)

Local authorities

- **Denis Baupin** (MP for Paris)

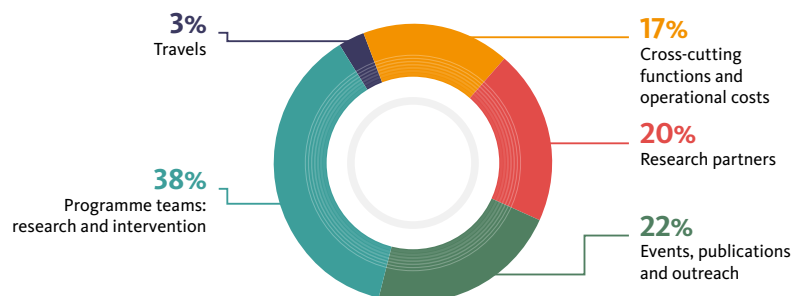


DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE**

Expenditure is distributed between:

- research and action programmes, conducted by IDDRI's teams and its scientific partners throughout the world*;
- communication and implementation of action strategies (outreach, publications, events organisation, media relations, Internet and social networks, etc.);
- cross-cutting functions, including management and administration, structural and operational costs.

* see page 8 on scientific partnerships



** including additional funds subgranted to our partners, i.e. a total budget of 6.1 million euros.

1. CGEDD: *Conseil général de l'Environnement et du Développement durable*

2. OCDE: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

IDDRI'S FINANCIAL PARTNERS

French public organisations

PROJECT FUNDING

- › **AAMP**: *Agence des aires marines protégées* (Marine protected areas agency)
- › **ADEME**: *Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie* (Environment and energy management agency)
- › **ANR**: *Agence nationale de la recherche* (National research agency)
- › *Caisse des dépôts et consignations* (Deposits and consignments fund)
- › **CSFRS**: *Conseil supérieur de la formation et de la recherche stratégiques* (Higher council for strategic training and research)

UNEARMARKED FUNDING

- › **Cirad***: *Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement* (Centre for international cooperation in agricultural research for development)
- › **INRA**: *Institut national de recherche agronomique* (National institute for agricultural research)
- › *Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Énergie et de la Mer* (Ministry of Environment, Energy and Sea)
- › *Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international* (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development)
- › *Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche* (Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research)
- › Exceptional contributions for the scientific climate conference from **BRGM, IFREMER, INRIA, INSERM, IRD**

* *secondments*

Foundations

- › **CDKN**: Climate and Development Knowledge Network
- › **CIFF**: Children's Investment Fund Foundation
- › Climate Works Foundation
- › **ECF**: European Climate Foundation
- › BNP Paribas Foundation
- › *Fondation de France* (Foundation of France)
- › Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- › *Fondation d'Entreprise Hermès* (Hermès company foundation)
- › Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation
- › Foundation for the Progress of Humankind
- › United Nations Foundation

IDGM: financial products from AFD (*Agence française de développement*) loan

IDGM+ / Labex / Investissements d'avenir

Corporate donations

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| › EDF | › Total |
| › Engie | › Transdev |
| › GRDF | › Veolia |
| › MAIF | › Vinci |
| › Renault | |

European Commission (DG CLIMA - DG Research)

International organisations

- › Embassy of the United States
- › Swiss Confederation
- › *Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable* (Francophony institute for sustainable development)
- › Norwegian Ministry of Environment
- › Swedish Ministry of Environment
- › Sustainable Development Solutions Network
- › IUCN
- › Waseda University (Japan)
- › World Meteorological Organization
- › DIW: *Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung* (German institute for economic research)
- › CERRE: Centre on Regulation in Europe
- › The Nature Conservancy

Alliances and strategic expert networks at the heart of IDDRI's activity

IDDRI's capacity for action and influence is centred on alliances and expert networks that increase its impact within international processes and national debates in strategic countries, but which also enable it to observe and analyse the variety of sustainable development pathways being formulated, each in its own way, in different national contexts. These networks and alliances take many forms, including structural partnerships, key networks and scientific partners.

THE INITIATIVE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE (IDGM) AND THE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP WITH SCIENCES PO

Since 2008, IDDRI has been associated with FERDI (*Fondation pour les études et recherches sur le développement international* - Foundation for studies and research on international development) through the IDGM (Initiative for Development and Global Governance), and is at the interface of the leading networks and experts on development economics and sustainable development. This initiative, which has also involved CERDI (*Centre d'étude et recherches sur le développement international* - Centre for studies and research on international development) since 2011, 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.

The year 2015 also further confirmed the importance of IDDRI's association with Sciences Po. While many actors focused their attention on setting goals (the Sustainable Development Goals, the 2030 goals included in the national contributions for the Paris Agreement on Climate Change), IDDRI repeatedly anticipated the future difficulties and opportunities inherent in the implementation of these goals and commitments. Making the Paris Agreement work and aligning the SDGs with the political reality in each country implies being able to question policy action and different stakeholders' strategies through the range of social sciences represented at Sciences Po. Numerous conferences organised throughout the year at Sciences Po provided the opportunity to exchange with international policy makers, national stakeholders and representatives of large companies on the conditions they will agree with the ambitious implementation of the 2015 commitments.

KEY NETWORKS OF THINK TANKS AT THE EUROPEAN AND GLOBAL LEVELS

IDDRI has developed close relations with a number of European think tanks, especially for environment and sustainable development issues (the Stockholm Environment Institute in Sweden, the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies in Potsdam, Germany, etc.), through research conducted together. European expert networks also play a key role in understanding and influencing the national policy debates specific to each EU Member State: changes to EU policy are achieved as much in the different capitals as in Brussels itself.

In addition to environmental networks, through the IDGM, IDDRI has become a member of the European Think Tanks Group (ETTG) for development issues.

IDDRI has also established strong ties with Latin America, especially the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), with which it organised a series of dialogues between Latin American negotiators ahead of COP20 and COP21.

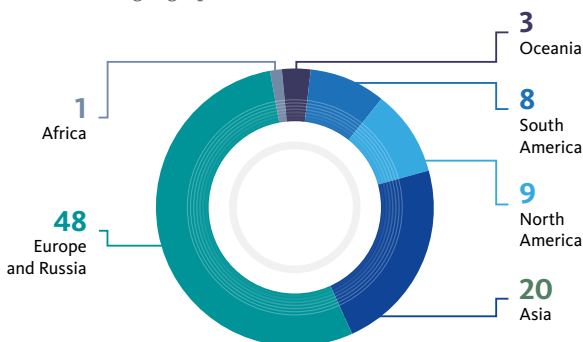
IDDRI has also forged active partnerships with high political profile international networks, thereby increasing the influence of its research and benefitting from its capacity for expert action and research network coordination, such as the Global Ocean Commission, which adopted IDDRI's proposals on the high seas and offshore activities.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC PARTNERSHIPS THAT DEFINE THE WAY IDDRI OPERATES

Firmly established within partnerships with the major French research centres that have supported it since its creation (CNRS, INRA CIRAD, etc.), for more than 10 years IDDRI has been developing expert networks enabling it to coordinate large-scale European research projects on issues concerning energy, adaptation to climate change and the economics of biodiversity. IDDRI also belongs to international research networks: the Earth System Governance network, for example, links IDDRI to the leading specialists in international relations for global environmental governance.

Finally, IDDRI is developing research networks at the multinational level to put itself in a position to observe and analyse changes in societies and development models in the different national contexts, as well as to generate and build capacities for participating in policy debates in these different countries. The Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project illustrates this: rather than working from Paris to develop a modelling exercise applied to key countries in the climate negotiations, IDDRI has formed a partnership in the top 16 greenhouse gas emitting countries. In each of these countries, IDDRI has helped a local team to build capacities for debating a deep decarbonization pathway for its economy, thereby increasing the legitimacy of each of the scenarios produced in its own country, as well as the credibility of overall results to illustrate the way in which the new governance regime established by the Paris Agreement can build on structured, ambitious policy debates at the national level.

IDDRI's scientific partners:
geographical distribution in 2015



IDDRI's team



Carine Antunes
Outreach Assistant



Pierre-Marie Aubert
Research Fellow Food and
Agriculture Policies



Pierre Barthélemy
Publications Manager



Nicolas Berghmans
Research Fellow Climate
and Energy



Aurore Bertinetti
Administrative Assistant



Laura Brimont
Research Fellow New
Prosperity



Lucien Chabason
Senior Advisor



Lucas Chancel
Research Fellow New
Prosperity



Michel Colombier
Scientific Director



Elise Coudane
Events and Outreach
Manager



Laure Criqui
Research Fellow
International Urban
Development



Lisa Dacosta
Secretary-General



Tatiana de Feraudy
Research Fellow Urban
Fabric/ New Prosperity



Damien Demailly
Coordinator New Prosperity
Programme



Delphine Donger
Communications and
Media Officer



Laetitia Dupraz
Executive Assistant



Jérôme Dupuis
Partnerships Director



Marion Gourdin
Web Manager



Jean Jouzel
President of IDDRI's board



Renaud Lapeyre
Research Fellow
Biodiversity and
Environmental Services



Yann Laurans
Programme Director
Biodiversity



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Fisheries Management



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and Adaptation to Climate
Change



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Project*



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Teresa Ribera
Director



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Coastal Zones Programme



Oliver Sartor
Research Fellow Climate
and Energy Policies



Mathieu Saujot
Coordinator Urban Fabric
Programme



Marie-Hélène Schwoob
Research Fellow Food and Agriculture Policies



Thomas Spencer
Programme Director Climate



Léna Spinazzé
Development and Communications Director



Lucilia Tanchereau
Administrative and Financial Manager



Sébastien Treyer
Director of Programmes



Laurence Tubiana
Founder



Julie Vaillé
Research Fellow Financing for Development



Tancrede Voitouriez
Programme Director Governance



Henri Waisman
Coordinator of the *Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project*



Xin Wang
Research Fellow Climate and Energy Policies - China



Glen Wright
Research Fellow International Marine Policy



Chris Bataille
Associate Researcher



Raphaël Billé
Associate Researcher



Jean-Pierre Gattuso
Associate Researcher



Andreas Rüdinger
Associate Researcher

The team at the Chair in Sustainable Development, Sciences Po

Laurence Tubiana, Director
Claude Henry, **Sébastien Treyer**, **Benoît Martimort-Asso**, Scientific Advisers
Anne-Laure Faure, Partnerships Officer

Teaching provided at Sciences Po by IDDRI and the Chair in Sustainable Development

- School of Public Affairs:
 - › Master in Public Policy
- Paris School of International Affairs:
 - › Master in Environmental Policy
 - › Master in Development Practice
 - › Master in Environmental Science and Policy

- › Master in International Development
- › Master in International Public Management
- › Master in International Economic Policy

Teaching staff

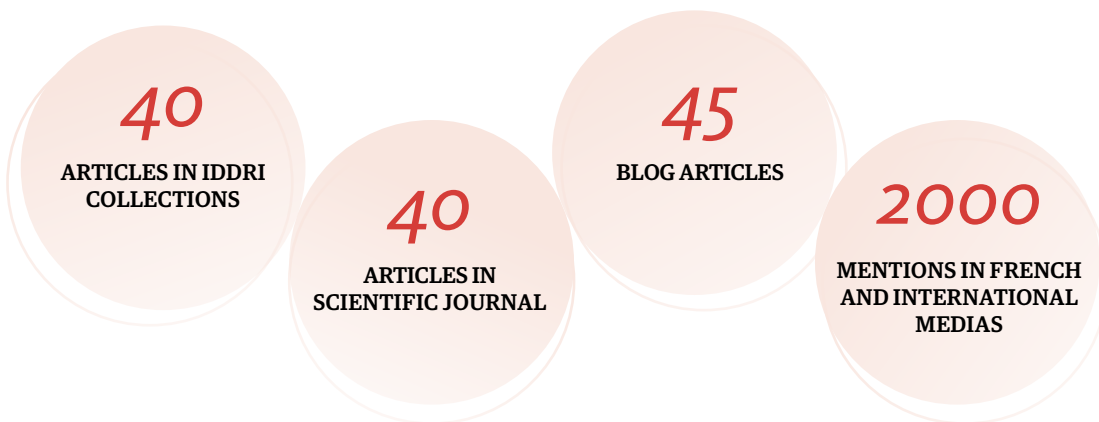
Pierre-Marie Aubert, **Lucas Chancel**, **Michel Colombier**, **Damien Demailly**, **Delphine Donger**, **Renaud Lapeyre**, **Yann Laurans**, **Vincent Renard**, **Julien Rochette**, **Andreas Rüdinger**, **Oliver Sartor**, **Mathieu Saujot**, **Marie-Hélène Schwoob**, **Thomas Spencer**, **Sébastien Treyer**, **Tancrede Voitouriez**, **Glen Wright**

IDDRI's researchers also teach on Masters courses at AgroParisTech, IEP Rennes, La Rochelle University, Paris Dauphine University, Paris Descartes University, and Pierre Mendès France University in Grenoble and the Knedge Business School. In addition they have taught at ENA and at the CEA *Institut National des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires* (French national institute for nuclear science and technology).

IDDRI has also hosted ten interns, including five from Science Po.

Publications

Marked by a number of milestones for negotiations in the global environmental governance agenda, the year 2015 was particularly fruitful in terms of IDDRI's publications. Different formats were used, adapted to the type of action undertaken by IDDRI (IDDRI collections, scientific publications, blog posts and op-eds), and a number of scientific partnerships were forged. IDDRI's editorial output in 2015 was both fully in touch with the current international sustainable development agenda and firmly rooted in its implementation at different levels, revealing a wide variety of subjects addressed and levels of reading proposed.



IDDRI COLLECTIONS

In 2015, IDDRI published more than 40 articles in its own collections, often in cooperation with external partners: international research consortiums (on the MILES¹ and DDPP² projects), international institutions (IUCN³, OECD), French institutions (AFD, I4CE⁴), international think tanks (NCSC⁵ in China, CIGI⁶ in Canada, Libélula in Peru, Fundación Torcuato Di Tella in Argentina, Servicios Ambientales S.A. in Bolivia, IASS⁷ in Germany), and research centres (CIRAD⁸, IPSL⁹), etc. These research and advocacy efforts took different forms: analysing empirical data, structuring or understanding policy debates, and providing policy recommendations. In particular, they highlighted the—necessary—interactions between global and regional environmental governance mechanisms and policy implementation at the domestic level, and the role of different tools for the ecological transition (financing, technologies, societal participation, etc.)

1. MILES: Modelling and Informing Low Emission Strategies
 2. DDPP: Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project
 3. IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature
 4. I4CE: Institute for Climate Economics
 5. NCSC: National Center for Climate Strategy

6. CIGI: Centre for International Governance Innovation
 7. IASS: Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies
 8. CIRAD: Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement
 9. IPSL: Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace



SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

In 2015, 40 articles were published by IDDRI's researchers in peer-reviewed scientific journals, supporting the institute's research and contributing to the national and international dissemination of its proposals. In particular, the year was marked by the publication of an article by the Oceans 2015 Initiative (coordinated by IDDRI and UPMC-CNRS¹⁰) in the journal *Science* on the impacts of CO₂ emissions on the oceans. Regional governance processes, the closure of high seas fisheries, marine energies (*Marine Policy*) and the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (*Ocean & Coastal Management*) added to this valuable contribution on the oceans. Biodiversity was also the subject of several articles: science-policy interfaces (*Environmental Science & Policy*), offsetting mechanisms and payments for environmental services (*Ecosystem Services*), and public policy in France (*Natures Sciences Sociétés*). Within the framework of preparations for COP21, several subjects were analysed: the climate negotiations themselves, from the viewpoint of research (*Négociations*), the role of non-state actors in climate policy implementation (*Global Policy*), and the political economy of emissions reductions in China by 2030 (*Climate Policy*).

IDDRI'S BLOG

Created during COP20 in Lima (Peru) in December 2014, IDDRI's climate blog (www.blog-iddri.org) established itself in 2015 as a place for regular reviews of the key stages and events that marked the path towards COP21. In addition to the analysis of intermediate negotiating sessions (Geneva, Bonn) and of the first draft versions of the agreement, the different elements of the future Paris Agreement were examined. The contributions submitted by the countries ahead of COP21 (the INDCs¹¹) were also analysed, and more specifically those of some of the biggest carbon-emitting countries. At the same time, several columns on the challenges of COP21 over and above purely climate issues, particularly in relation to the transition of cities and agricultural models towards greater sustainability, or to financing for development, broadened the spectrum of the blog. In January 2016, IDDRI's blog became a general platform for analysing and debating sustainable development and an integral part of IDDRI's editorial output.



MEDIA

In total in 2015, IDDRI or its researchers were mentioned more than 2 000 times in the French and international media (with a particularly high number of citations in France, Australia, Spain, the United States, Brazil and the United Kingdom), for all research areas combined. These references increased substantially during COP21, with more than 200 in November 2015 and more than 600 in December. More than 40 columns and articles by IDDRI's researchers were published in 2015, in the French and international media. Different media partnerships were developed, with *lemonde.fr* (a series of articles on decarbonization pathways for some of the biggest carbon-emitting countries: India, China, France, Germany, South Africa), the *Agence française de développement* (French Development Agency) blog *ideas4development.org*, *The Conversation* (monthly columns on the oceans), *Alternatives Internationales* (COP21 special edition) and *AlterEco+*.

10. UPMC-CNRS. *Université Pierre-et-Marie-Curie, Centre national de recherche scientifique*
 11. INDCS: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

Events

The year 2015 was marked by intense activity on events surrounding the COP21, engaging most of IDDRI's programmes. There were also by highlights in other key areas of work, in biodiversity conservation, SDG implementation and environmental inequality reduction through our ongoing regular meetings, either with the general public or in the form of working groups.

EVENTS IN PREPARATION FOR COP21

Ahead of COP21, IDDRI sought to mobilise the widest range of actors possible, and organised numerous events to this end in different formats to suit different audiences: the negotiators themselves, but also companies, the scientific community, students and the media.

Concerning the negotiators and the think tank community, in 2014 and 2015 IDDRI organised **12 thematic dialogues** involving a total of 300 key stakeholders. Alongside the official negotiation meetings, these dialogues provided a forum to seek out areas of compromise and to identify innovative proposals on the key points of the negotiations.

IDDRI organised seven sessions of its **Working group on Climate**, providing an opportunity to exchange with the government and companies on the progress of the climate negotiations.

To maximise the involvement of a committed scientific community which is also part of the solution to climate change, IDDRI was a member of the organising committee for the international scientific conference **"Our common future under climate change"**, held at UNESCO from 7 to 10 July 2015. IDDRI organised several side events to this conference.

IDDRI was closely involved in the **"Paris Climate 2015: Make it Work"** initiative launched by Sciences Po. The goal of this initiative was to engage students and society in thinking about how to tackle the challenges linked to climate change. The project culminated in a three-day simulation of the climate negotiations at the Théâtre des Amandiers in May 2015, involving almost 200 students from all over the world and the wider public.

The Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP)

received a lot of media interest when it was released in September 2015. Accordingly, IDDRI organised a number of press conferences and an international media workshop. This workshop, which brought together around 20 leading national and international media organisations from 12 countries, enabled the DDPP country teams to inform journalists of the sequence of action for building a low-carbon economy in their country.

Finally, during COP21, IDDRI contributed to **41 side events**, either as organiser or speaker. These focused not only on subjects directly linked to the negotiations, but also on key sectors such as the oceans, sustainable land management and the collaborative economy. In particular, between the two weeks of negotiations, IDDRI and the Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios (MAPS) project co-organised expert workshops and a high-level conference attended by 150 people to discuss and propose different approaches to implementing successful national mitigation policies.





THEMATIC CONFERENCES

Alongside the activities linked to COP21, IDDRI organised several international conferences on other key issues, including biodiversity conservation, SDG implementation and environmental inequality reduction.

On 19 June 2015, the conference **“Governing biodiversity and ecosystem services through market-based instruments? Theory and practice for decision-makers”** brought together a range of actors concerned with biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, and provided them with a forum to share expertise around the scientific results of the INVALUABLE programme.

On 2 October 2015, IDDRI organised a conference at the French Ministry of Ecology entitled **“Implementing the Ocean Sustainable Development Goal: from knowledge to action”**. The objective was to build on the best available scientific knowledge in order to identify the challenges and to adopt policy decisions enabling the implementation of the Ocean SDG.

On 3 November 2015, the conference **“Environmental inequalities: From research to policy-making”** brought together researchers, civil society representatives and international policy makers in order to compile their expert views and identify the public policy changes needed to address new types of inequalities, at the interface between social and environmental challenges.

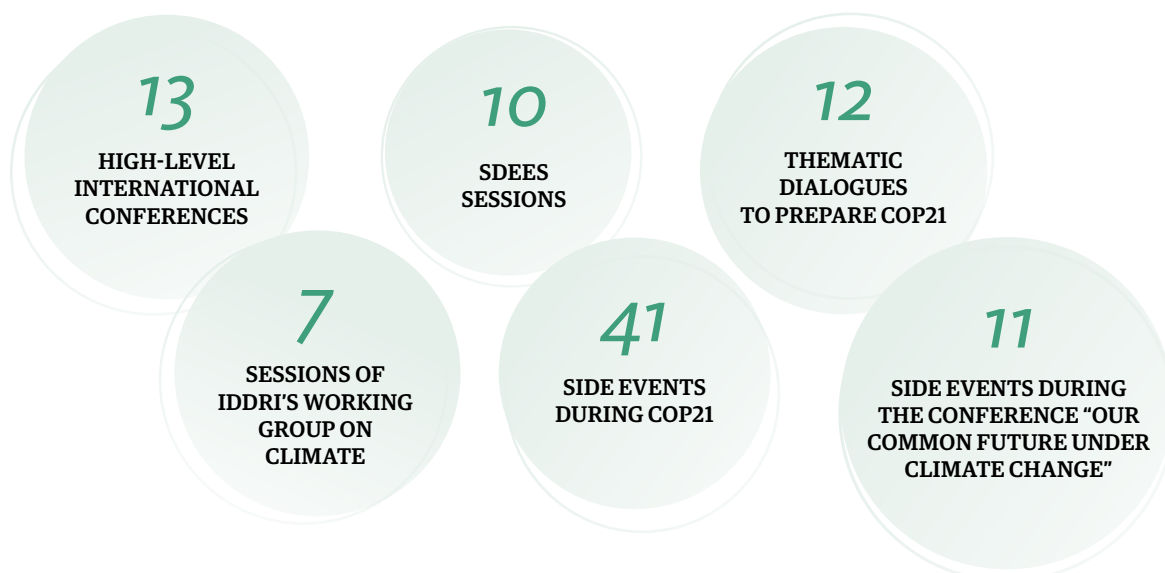
IDDRI'S REGULAR MEETINGS

IDDRI has continued its regular meetings, starting with the **Sustainable Development and Environmental Economics Seminar (SDEES)**, which has been held on a monthly basis since IDDRI was created, as a place for intellectual discussions between sustainable development practitioners and academics. Ten new sessions were held in 2015, focusing on agricultural modernisation in China, crowdfunding, EU environmental policy, biodiversity and indigenous peoples, the SDGs, the INDCs, biodiversity conservation and agricultural sectors, and the Paris Agreement.

Two other thematic seminars were also continued.

The New Prosperity seminar, co-organised by CIREN, OFCE, Fondation Nicolas Hulot and the Veblen Institute, proposed three new sessions in 2015 on the EU “Beyond GDP” initiative, carbon taxes, and financing the energy transition.

IDDRI's **Working group on Cities**, which brings together different partners to identify tools for urban development that are useful in the transition towards sustainable cities, met on four occasions to discuss dissociation policies in the production of affordable housing for home ownership, smart cities, city funding, and digital participation.



Editorial

Paris Agreement demands new ways of thinking to meet known challenges



Christiana Figueres

Former Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

The Paris Climate Change Agreement is a fundamental departure from old ways of thinking and doing, and heralds the most broadly encompassing transformation yet presented by an international agreement. It is clearly a clarion call for thought leadership.

IDDRI, ahead of Paris, demonstrated its expert command of the key climate issues, objectively informing the negotiations with positive, problem-solving research. Work such as yours from the think tank community undoubtedly helped to achieve success.

But Paris has opened the door to an even bigger challenge. How do we now ensure that solutions to climate change and sustainable development fully complement and fast track each other?

Because the most pressing fact is that time is running out for us to be able to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The task is doable but demanding.

The realization that climate change and development are solvable only when seen as inseparable parts of the same challenge, and the same opportunity, is articulated in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, agreed by nations last September at the UN in New York.

In the 15 years to 2030, achievement of Paris's climate goals calls for unprecedented rates of decarbonization while the SDGs need to deliver equally unprecedented outcomes in well-being and poverty eradication. There is one clear path to this result.

Growth as it is traditionally calculated must be decisively decoupled from fossil fuel emissions. International Energy Agency data for the past two years has shown this is possible, albeit in a period of slow global growth. Bolder decoupling trajectories need to appear soon.

To achieve this, the direction of development in all countries at the granular level must be low-carbon. New investment in manufacturing, power production, infrastructure, farming and distribution must be as low-carbon as the very latest technology allows, encouraged by the most innovative policies, incentives, markets and mechanisms.

This can be a tough proposition for the poorest of the poor where known fossil fuel solutions might seem to be an obvious route but where clean energy choices are actually more compelling and can leapfrog communities to a more sustainable position. This is exactly the kind of problem where think tanks can spell out the answers to governments and citizens alike.

Finance is at the heart of this. The tension between climate and development finance has been marked by the fear that money spent on one is lost to the other.

But the day is long gone when that should be true because the fundamental yield equation is changing decisively in favor of clean energy and sustainability—investing in those solutions is now simply smarter and less risky.

At a national and international level, this favorable direction of investment returns must now be pushed even further through policy and new technology to enhance development in every field and at every level of combined climate and sustainability action.

Importantly, the government and investment audiences for this new thinking are at their most attentive now.

Governments are looking towards the world of applied action as they implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and initiate preparations of long-term, low emission development strategies.

Investors everywhere are meanwhile looking for better quality, stable returns in an era of extremely low interest rates and declining returns from fossil fuel-based assets.

And this is the point. Paris and New York complemented by last year's UN Disaster and Risk Reduction agreement in Sendai completed hard and complex but positive and collaborative processes of multilateral diplomacy.

But many of the distinctions between climate and development evaporate as implementation moves into the applied world, where business and investment leaders now look to seize opportunities promised by the negotiations they so openly supported.

This is one the best times to be a thought leader. I offer you congratulations for your past work and will be looking for IDDRI to focus its intellect on this new challenge.

BIOGRAPHY

Christiana Figueres was appointed as the new Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2010, and was reappointed for a second three year term in July 2013.

Ms. Figueres has been involved in climate change negotiations since 1995. Initially a member of the Costa Rican negotiating team, she was also a member of the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism and Vice President of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties in 2008-2009.

In 1995 she founded the Centre for Sustainable Development of the Americas (CSDA), a non-profit think tank for climate change policy and capacity-building, which she directed until 2003. Before that, she served as Director of the Technical Secretariat, Renewable Energy in the Americas (REIA).

Ms. Figueres began her life of public service at the Embassy of Costa Rica in Germany in 1982. She also served as Director of International Cooperation in the Ministry of Planning in Costa Rica (1987-1988), and was Chief of Staff to the Minister of Agriculture (1988-90).

COP21: a coming of age for international climate action and for IDDRI

In many cultures, 21 makes the age of maturity, the entry into adulthood. So it was for the international climate regime under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Paris Agreement, adopted by consensus at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the UNFCCC, represents a turning point in the international climate change negotiations, and a new point of departure.

COP21 – A LANDMARK AGREEMENT

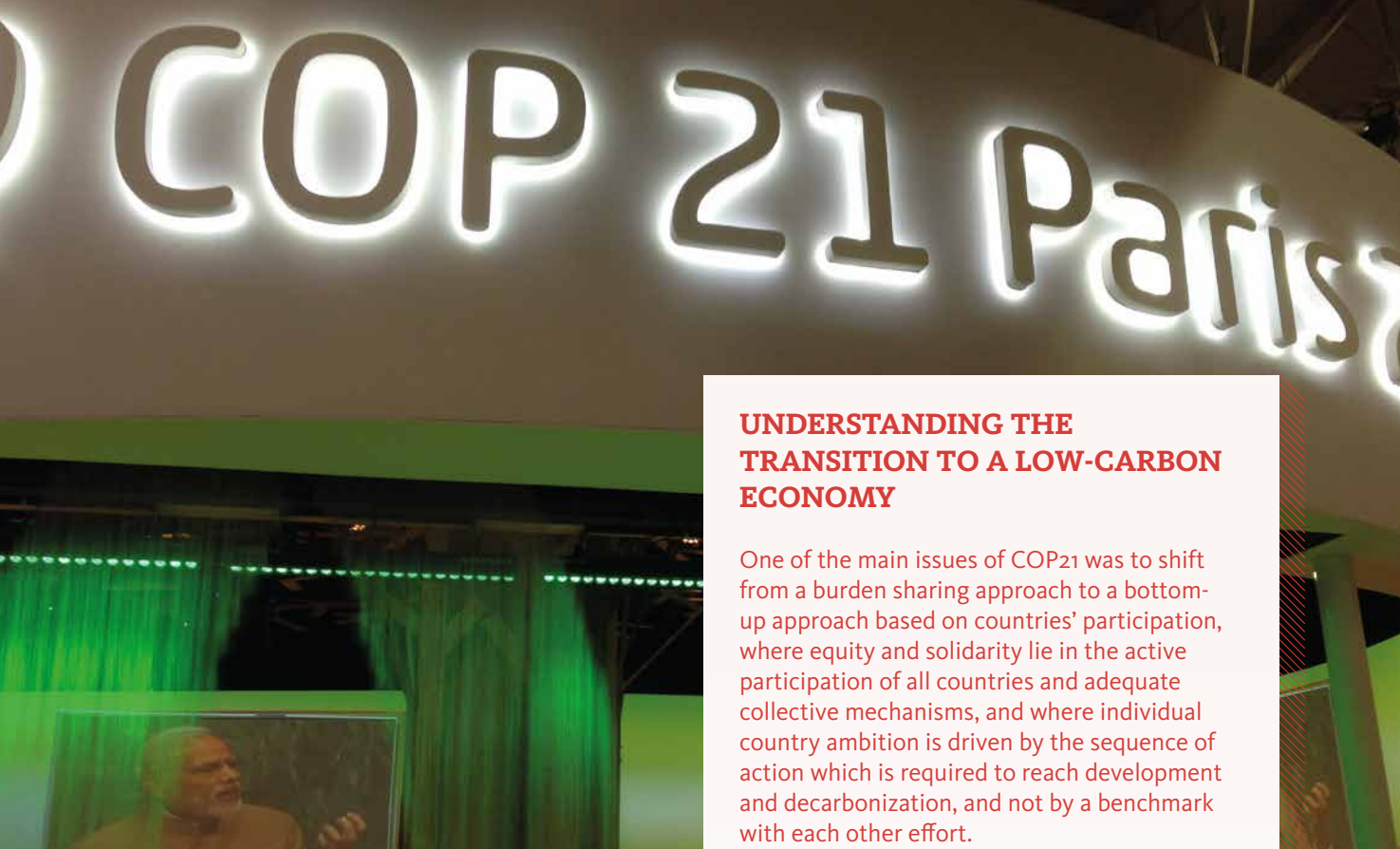
Like all 21 year olds, the Paris Agreement contains tremendous potential, but has not yet proven that potential. That will come in the years to be, as the agreement is brought into force, implemented, and strengthened. For IDDRI as well, the Paris Agreement represents a coming of age—the focus of an enormous amount of work over the last 4 years, and a testament of the power of ideas and dialogue to contribute to sound policy (see IDDRI's contribution below).

*The Paris Agreement
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The Paris Agreement caps off one long cycle of negotiations. The essential objective was, painfully and slowly, to fundamentally transform the international climate regime, in two respects.

First, the international climate regime, as conceived in the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention and the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, was based on a static and Cartesian distinction between 'developed' and 'developing' countries. Today, the world is simply more complex than a black and white, and in some cases relatively arbitrary, divide. However, such a major renegotiation of countries' rights and responsibilities was bound to create tension and take some time.

Second, however, the design of the regime was inappropriate for the challenge of addressing climate change. Quite simply, the metabolism of the economy is based on the combustion of carbon. Addressing climate change will require reengineering the whole economic system. An approach based only on the 'reduction of emissions' as the driving paradigm cannot work. So the second paradigm shift was to move the focus from the symptoms to the cause: from emissions and emissions targets, to the nuts and bolts of how our economies work, our food is grown,



and our energy produced and consumed. Fostering this paradigm shift was indeed at the heart of two projects that IDDRI led (the DDPP and MILES projects, see focus).

In order to drive this great transformation, the Paris Agreement establishes a flexible, universal, durable and above all dynamic framework for tackling climate change. 195 countries agreed to an international treaty with *universal participation, ambitious objectives, and robust processes and rules* to ensure implementation and a continuous strengthening of action against climate change. However, the real action remains to be seen—the next few years involve a packed agenda of implementation. This implementation agenda will be an important test for European climate and energy policy, to which IDDRI is also contributing (see focus).

UNDERSTANDING THE TRANSITION TO A LOW-CARBON ECONOMY

One of the main issues of COP21 was to shift from a burden sharing approach to a bottom-up approach based on countries' participation, where equity and solidarity lie in the active participation of all countries and adequate collective mechanisms, and where individual country ambition is driven by the sequence of action which is required to reach development and decarbonization, and not by a benchmark with each other effort.

From 2013 to 2015, the seminal work of 16 country research teams which participate in the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP) has explored the concept of deep decarbonization and produced a set of mid-century national trajectories for the transition to low-carbon economies in major emitting countries. The DDPP demonstrated that the 2°C target is not only achievable but also affordable and compatible with economic growth, as well as the policy relevance of long-term strategies for the new climate regime. One of the major outcomes is that this concept has been included in the Paris Agreement which at the Art 4.19 states that "*All Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies*".

After Paris, it is now time to transform commitments into fast and ambitious implementation. The DDPP will expand its work in this regard, notably in the perspective of the 2018 global stocktake.

To inform the international climate negotiations and the national debates on energy and climate policy, another consortium led by IDDRI, the MILES (Modelling and Informing Low Emission Strategies) project, brought together 16 leading national and international research teams to understand the implications of INDCs' both at a national and global level and investigate the low-carbon transformation required by and beyond 2030, in the energy systems, as well as in the other sectors of the economy.

1. INDCs: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

EUROPEAN CLIMATE POLICY IN 2015: THE LONG ROAD FROM AMBITION TO IMPLEMENTATION

2015 was an eventful year for EU climate policy. The EU submitted its contribution to the UNFCCC, announcing a goal to reduce GHG emissions by 40% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. The EU also contributed to the positive outcome of the Paris climate negotiations, through its role in the High Ambition Coalition.

Domestically, in the face of difficult political circumstances, the European Commission began to deliver parts of its program to implement the EU's 2030 climate and energy targets. A new political project for a European Energy Union was launched in February 2015, a project to which IDDRI has been contributing work on electricity market design and renewables integration. A “market stability reserve” for the European carbon market was passed. The Commission also started to outline a new governance mechanism for energy and climate policy in Europe, to which IDDRI has been contributing proposals on how to design national climate planning.

A number of legislative proposals are expected to drop in 2016, including revisions to renewable energy and energy efficiency legislation, national emissions targets for non-carbon market sectors, and a new transport decarbonization strategy. The EU will then be in search of a grand bargain to bring the 2030 Package to life in 2017. The next challenge, and an important objective to guide IDDRI's work, will then be the one of implementing the higher ambition called for by the Paris Agreement.



Intervention by Damien Demailly, coordinator of IDDRI's New Prosperity programme, during a side event organised at COP21: "Collaborative digital platforms for sustainable development"



IDDRI'S CONTRIBUTION

Looking back, we can see several contributions from IDDRI in terms of defining the overarching approach to the negotiations and ultimately the Paris Agreement. This included the combination of a bottom-up framework of national contributions, combined with a top-down set of rules governing collective objectives, transparency and accountability, and dynamic upward revision of countries' ambitions. The architecture and approach of the Paris Agreement was substantially fleshed out in contributions from IDDRI, and tested repeatedly in informal dialogues convened by IDDRI.

In the period 2014 to 2015, IDDRI published a total of 7 studies directly focusing on moving forward different issues in the negotiations; and 10 more that addressed subjects related to the negotiations. We convened more than 12 dialogues of negotiators and other stakeholders, reaching a total of 300 people. Looking back, IDDRI's influence has been recognized across a range of areas instrumental to the outcome of the Paris Agreement.

We can identify a number of areas where IDDRI has a particular influence. Firstly, two papers published by IDDRI together with the National Centre for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation of China (NCSC) provided the basis for the agreement's system of five yearly review and updated national emission reduction targets. This was a crucial sticking point in the negotiations, and forms the basis of the mechanism to ensure that the agreement can limit warming to less than 2 degrees C. In a similar vein, a paper published by IDDRI on transparency helped to form the basis of this article in the agreement, crucial to ensuring accountability and trust during implementation.

The architecture and approach of the Paris Agreement was substantially fleshed out in contributions from IDDRI, and tested repeatedly in informal dialogues convened by IDDRI.



USING DATA AS A TOOL FOR FUEL POVERTY POLICIES

Implementing the energy transition implies taking into account existing or emerging patterns of inequality and acting at household level: subsidies, support, renovation grants, etc. To do so, it is necessary to accurately describe the difficulties facing households, to specifically identify these households and their housing characteristics, and to implement appropriate measures (establishing social tariffs, for example). In other words, this is a challenge of information: do the concerned stakeholders have the data needed to implement their policies? Attempting to answer this question means clarifying one of the dimensions of the fuel poverty

debate, determining technical feasibility in order to concentrate on the political dimension. Our investigation has enabled us to produce an analysis of the obstacles and solutions in terms of data at the different stages of a fuel poverty policy. The data-based approach has also been a good indicator of the more structural problems to be overcome: differences in the acceptance of the concept of fuel poverty, the effectiveness of different mechanisms, the lack of an overall strategy and management system, and difficulties involving governance and coordination between stakeholders (either between mechanisms or between stakeholders within the same territory).

In a similar vein, IDDRI's work on long-term low-carbon strategies through the DDPP and MILES projects (see focus) helped to secure the inclusion of this concept in the Paris Agreement, with the invitation that each country should develop a long-term low emissions development strategy before 2020. Since Paris, a number of major countries, including the US and Canada, have committed to doing so on a precise timeline. These long-term strategies are a key tool to engage stakeholders and build consensus on policy choices and to ensure that short-term decisions are in line with transformational actions. IDDRI also contributed to the adaptation provisions in the agreement, notably to the definition of a global goal for adaptation and the development of indicators to track and recognize progress on adaptation. Regarding the financial provisions of the agreement, a paper published by IDDRI in 2015 helped to form the basis of the article on finance, notably the definition of a global goal for redirecting financial flows, and a system for regularly revising targets for the provision of climate finance to developing countries. Overall, IDDRI's involvement in the Paris Agreement confirms IDDRI's foundational conviction, namely that ideas and science, combined with strategy and dialogue, can have a significant influence on a major step towards new models of decarbonized and inclusive prosperity.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE OF INITIATIVES UNDER THE AGENDA OF SOLUTIONS: THE CASE OF AGRICULTURE

In addition to commitments made by governments, many stakeholders are also implementing ambitious initiatives on other levels (territories, economic sectors). Multi-stakeholder initiatives are a key pillar of the Paris climate agreement, as evidenced by the Lima Paris Action Agenda (LPAA). However, the examples of voluntary commitments at the Johannesburg (2002) and Rio+20 (2012) summits call for caution, given the inherent difficulty of monitoring their impacts and ensuring accountability.

In terms of agriculture and its contribution to climate action, whether for adaptation or mitigation, negotiations between states have stalled because of linkages with politically divisive trade negotiations. The emergence of voluntary multi-stakeholder international initiatives in 2015 was therefore a positive development. These initiatives are nevertheless highly controversial, such as the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture: many civil society organisations fear that because of the lack of a sufficiently clear accountability and assessment framework, these initiatives could have adverse impacts on food security and the development capacities of the most vulnerable farmers. For this initiative, as for the 4/1000 Initiative on soils, IDDRI has outlined the minimal conditions for accountability, without paralysing stakeholders wishing to participate in them.

SDGs

Evidence-based sustainable development

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in September 2015 are ambitious and unprecedented in their universal nature. They significantly broaden the framework for international cooperation established in 2000 by the Millennium Summit. Under which political, technological and financial conditions are the SDGs capable of producing changes in the development paths in the different countries, both rich and poor, emerging and least developed? This is the general question that guided IDDRI's activities in 2015.

A UNIVERSAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA FOR THE NEXT 15 YEARS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations in September 2015 with its list of 17 SDGs, sets the objective of radically transforming development paths in both rich countries and poor countries, within a short timeframe of 15 years. The key to the success of this Agenda lies in its implementation, and in particular in its translation into public policies and sustainable investments.

Following on from the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which was held in Addis Ababa in July 2015, the adoption of Agenda 2030 marks an important break away from the Millennium Development Agenda which preceded it. Being universal, it gives global environmental public goods—climate, biodiversity and oceans, in particular—far more importance than they were given by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Negotiated between the Parties, and not just between UN agencies and development finance institutions, it is also a more accurate reflection of the collective preferences of the different countries of the

world. Thus, with the goal of successfully ending absolute poverty and hunger, and the commitment to tackling global warming and the depletion of natural resources, it reflects the hopes of rapid industrial emergence raised by the economic successes of China, Brazil and India, which are nevertheless now showing their limitations and signs of weakness.

In a specific context in which, almost 25 years after the Earth Summit, humility prevails—no economy has really succeeded in decoupling the production of wealth from that of adverse environmental, health or social impacts that are unacceptable to their population—Agenda 2030 shows that the time has come to walk the talk. Every country can find in Agenda 2030 a framework of goals consistent with its aspirations and the opportunity to take advantage of their relevance through learning by example and experimentation. The SDGs are the ultimate test of credibility for the idea of sustainable development that was institutionalised in Rio.



IDENTIFYING THE CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENDA 2030, ONE OF IDDRI'S PRIORITIES

From this perspective, IDDRI first worked to increase the coherence and relevance of the French position at the Addis Ababa Conference on Financing for (sustainable) Development, and to launch the first research and coordination activities on the implementation of the post-2015 agenda, in close cooperation with FERDI¹, the French Directorate-General of Global Affairs (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), the *Agence Française de*

Développement (French Development Agency) and the OECD Development Assistance Committee. These activities are embodied in a series of publications and a contribution to the ID4D conference (AFD) on financing for development, the organisation of a workshop on innovative financing organised by AFD with the support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and active participation in the European Think Tank Group (ETTG) alongside ODI², DIE³ and ECDPM⁴, which are involved in evaluating the performance of European official development assistance.

PROPOSALS FOR UNDERSTANDING AND REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL INEQUALITIES

IDDRI produced a comprehensive analysis of studies by leading international research centres, in both the North and the South, on public policies dealing with environmental inequalities. This work helped to identify gaps and important focal areas for the next few years, and led to the organisation of a conference entitled “Environmental inequalities: from research to policy-making” (November 2015), which was attended by a number of international experts (see p.14-15).

Our analysis shows that environmental inequalities are already a policy concern. However, non-climate related inequalities tend to be overlooked, applied policy research is often short of policy tools and instruments to reduce environmental inequalities in the long run, and exposure inequalities are too often treated via short-term solutions, which do not address the root causes of inequalities.

Participants to the conference highlighted the link between environmental and social inequalities, both within and between countries, and insisted on the need to address the distributional impacts of policies, such as carbon/energy taxation. The reduction of all forms of environmental inequalities should be an overarching political ambition, at the heart of the climate and sustainable development agenda.

1. FERDI: *Fondation pour les études et recherches sur le développement international*
2. ODI: Overseas Development Institute

3. DIE: *Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik, German development Institute*
4. ECDPM: European Centre for Development Policy Management

Every country can find in Agenda 2030 a framework of goals consistent with its aspirations and the opportunity to take advantage of their relevance.

ARTICULATING THE USE OF NEW INDICATORS OF WEALTH BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

Further to the work launched in 2014 on the use of new indicators of wealth in different countries, and concerned by the lack of dialogue on this issue between the national and European levels, IDDRI began research on the “Beyond GDP” initiative launched by the European Commission. The use of new indicators of wealth in European governance was analysed, especially in terms of their implications for member state policies. A Working Paper, shared in particular with policy makers, representatives of international organisations, researchers and journalists, and a seminar involving French and EU policy makers, helped to launch discussions on the articulation and alignment of indicators developed at the national/EU level. These discussions are now continuing on the Sustainable Development Goals: as components of a universal and indivisible action agenda to be applied at the national level, the SDGs and their monitoring imply the implementation at national level of international commitments made under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

At the same time, we continued our research on the conditions for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the identification of tools for change that the SDGs have the potential to provide in developing and developed countries alike. In particular, we tested the intrinsically “transformative” capacity of the targets attached to the SDGs by measuring their deviation from business as usual trajectories. This extensive research began with the example of a specific SDG, on the reduction of inequalities (see focus p.25). It gave rise to a publication by IDDRI and a blog post on the AFD website. The method used, consisting in measuring the deviation from the trend, will be systematically applied to France for all SDGs.

A second line of research led us to suggest, through an Issue Brief, that each signatory country to Agenda 2030 should adopt national commitments drafted in a similar way to the national contributions (INDCs) for the climate. These “INDC equivalents” for the SDGs respond to the first observation that the relevance of the SDGs varies according to the country, and that they are not prioritised. What form these INDC equivalents should take for the SDGs in Europe is the question we are currently tackling, along with identifying ways to involve civil society and research in SDG “policy implementation”.

Finally, the 2015 edition of *A Planet for Life*, which focuses on the SDGs, features contributions from more than 20 experts from all over the world, in addition to the three institutions that co-edited the book. This publication has enabled us to reveal the first elements of national experiences of change and to develop a network capable of helping us to inform this change, through a better understanding of the political economy of sustainable development as it is interpreted and experienced in the different continents (see focus “Sustainable development policy implementation: a tour of the five continents”, p.27).

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY IMPLEMENTATION: A TOUR OF THE FIVE CONTINENTS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development puts national development paths and models back at the heart of the debate. Eclipsing the MDGs, which focused on basic services and the world's poorest people, the SDGs do not give up on these targets, but give greater importance to sectoral and macro-economic issues. Industrialisation, full employment and the quality of education: Agenda 2030 no longer concerns just individuals, but the whole economy, which it aims to steer towards greater sustainability. How is this ambition embodied in national contexts? What is the substance of debates on these issues of “change”, what are the obstacles, the sources of inertia, and the actors of change? Change cannot be decreed or prescribed; it is invented in many different contexts. It creates winners and losers. In the 2015 edition of *A Planet for Life* focusing on the SDGs, “Building the future we want” (co-edited by AFD and TERI), we highlighted the terms of national debates and choices. In addition to our three institutions, we called upon more than 20 experts from the five continents in order to shed light on the political economy of this change.

WHAT INTERNATIONAL POLICY PROCESSES ARE NEEDED TO ACHIEVE SDG 2 ON FOOD SECURITY?

To anticipate the key challenges of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, IDDRI has focused on the example of food security (SDG 2). Having stressed the importance of the reform of the United Nations Committee on World Food Security (CFS), and especially of the greater role it has given to civil society organisations, IDDRI worked in 2015 to better identify the other mechanisms that are instrumental in achieving SDG 2, as well as their requirements in terms of regulating or improving governance. In addition to multilateral processes, achieving food security also implies clarifying and improving the accountability framework for international initiatives involving private and public stakeholders, such as the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition or the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture, as well as better regulating global value chains. IDDRI is

sharing these analyses with the *Groupe Interministériel Français pour la Sécurité Alimentaire* (French inter-ministerial food security group), of which it is a member, as well as with its international networks. In every country, food security also requires sustainable food systems: it is therefore important to clarify the pathways of change for food production and processing systems needed in order to achieve SDG 2 by 2030. In 2015, in cooperation with Rothamsted Research and with the support of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), IDDRI thus launched a pilot initiative, coordinating teams from three countries with very different contexts (Uruguay, China and the United Kingdom), showing that it is both feasible and appropriate to build such long-term pathways of change for food systems. The outcomes of this initiative will be published in 2016.

Oceans

at the heart of the international agenda

Faced with the multiplication and diversification of human activities in the oceans and coastal zones, how can we ensure the protection of marine and coastal environments, the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable and equitable management of resources? In order to address these different challenges, IDDRI has placed itself at the heart of the international political agenda over the last few years, developing its expertise and its influence in three key fields: the governance of areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ - "the high seas"), the implementation of the oceans Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), and ocean-climate interactions.

THE HIGH SEAS, A NEW SUBJECT OF NEGOTIATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

In 2015, after 10 years of scientific discussions, legal disputes and political wrangling, States finally agreed to launch negotiations with a view to reaching an international agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in ABNJ. Accounting for almost 50% of the Earth's surface, the high seas contain some exceptional biodiversity, which is now threatened by the multiplication of unregulated human activities. For several years, IDDRI has

been contributing to discussions on the future of these areas, providing national delegations with analyses of the shortcomings of the current system and proposing scenarios to fill these gaps. Hailed by many as a landmark, the decision to open negotiations for the drafting of an international agreement was thus greeted with enthusiasm by IDDRI's Ocean team, which was present at the UN headquarters in New York for the decisive meeting of January 2015. This decision should pave the way for more effective management of the high seas, provided that the negotiations deliver on the challenges and produce an agreement that is both robust and widely acceptable. In 2016, IDDRI will continue to focus on this agenda by spotlighting ambitious options concerning the content of the agreement, in particular the sections on marine protected areas and on its articulation with existing organisations and instruments.

IDDRI has been contributing to discussions on the future of these areas, providing with analyses of the shortcomings of the current system and proposing scenarios to fill these gaps.



IDDRI is also supporting the development of regional initiatives aimed at ensuring more effective governance of the high seas. In 2015, IDDRI thus provided its expertise to coordinate discussions in three marine areas. In the Western Indian Ocean, first of all, the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention (22-24 June, Mahé, Seychelles) was the opportunity for IDDRI to present its research on regional governance of the high seas and to convince the states to include this issue in their future activities (focus 1). Furthermore, within the framework of the Partnership for Regional Ocean Governance (PROG)—an initiative launched by IDDRI, IASS¹ and UNEP²—support was provided to the secretariats of the Abidjan Convention and the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS) during workshops aimed at informing states about the challenges linked to marine biodiversity conservation in the high seas (20-21 June, Mahé, Seychelles and 28-30 October, Bogota, Colombia).

DISCUSSIONS ON THE HIGH SEAS DURING THE COP FOR THE NAIROBI CONVENTION

The 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention was the opportunity for IDDRI to present its research on regional governance of the high seas. Discussions led to the adoption of Decision CP8/10 §3, urging “the Contracting Parties to cooperate in improving the governance of areas beyond national jurisdiction, building on existing regional institutions including the Nairobi Convention (...)”. Within the framework of a project financed by the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) and coordinated by IUCN³ International, IDDRI will continue to support the states of the region in these initiatives in 2016.

1. IASS: Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies
2. UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
3. IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature

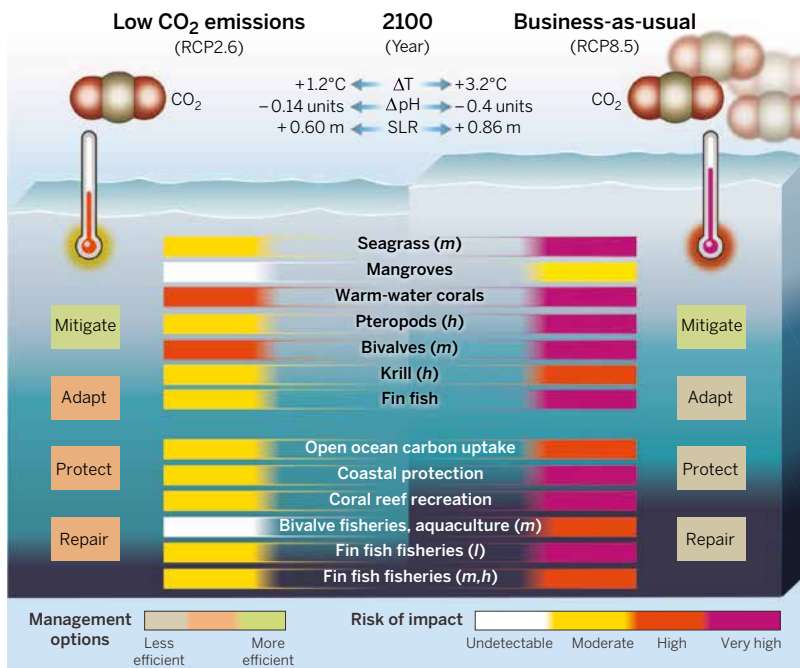
IMPLEMENTING THE OCEANS SDG: FROM KNOWLEDGE TO ACTION

Another highlight of 2015 was the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, which include Goal 14 that aims to “conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”. In order to discuss the many challenges involved in implementing this goal and the different targets associated with it, IDDRI organised a conference on 2 October entitled “Implementing the Oceans SDG: from knowledge to action” in partnership with the Embassy of the United States in France, the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and the French Ministry of Ecology. Bringing together scientists and high-level policy makers, this event helped to identify barriers and opportunities for the application of the oceans SDG. In 2016, within the framework of a new project financed by GIZ⁴ and associating the PROG, IDDRI will continue to explore the way in which international organisations, and especially regional organisations, can contribute to the implementation of this SDG.

THE OCEANS 2015 INITIATIVE

The oceans regulate global warming at the cost of radical changes to their physical and chemical processes, their ecosystems and the services they provide to humankind. Coordinated by IDDRI and UPMC-CNRS,⁵ around 20 researchers from all over the world used two different CO₂ emissions scenarios to study and compare the impact risks by 2100 for marine and coastal ecosystems and the ecosystem services provided by the oceans. The findings of this research have led to the publication of numerous scientific articles—including one in the journal *Science*—which were disseminated ahead of and during COP21.

4. GIZ: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*, German cooperation agency
 5. UPMC-CNRS: *Université Pierre-et-Marie-Curie, Centre nationale de recherche scientifique*



◀ **Changes in ocean physics and chemistry and impacts on organisms and ecosystem services according to stringent (RCP2.6) and high business-as-usual (RCP8.5) CO₂ emissions scenarios**

Source: J.-P. Gattuso et al. - *Science* 2015;349:aac4722



COP21: BUILDING POLITICAL BRIDGES BETWEEN OCEANS AND CLIMATE

Finally, 2015 was marked by preparations for COP21 and by the climate summit itself. In this context, IDDRI was closely involved in ocean and climate discussions on three levels. First, at the scientific level, IDDRI worked with the Pierre et Marie Curie University to coordinate the “Oceans 2015 Initiative”, the results of which were shared with public and private stakeholders. In terms of mobilisation, IDDRI joined the Ocean and Climate Platform, contributing to the coordination of the Platform’s advocacy group and co-organising several events during COP21. Finally, at the political level, IDDRI contributed to the launch of the “Because the Ocean” initiative, alongside the French and Chilean governments, the Global Ocean Commission, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation and Tara Expeditions (focus 3). A total of 22 countries have signed the “Because the Ocean” declaration, committing to three common goals: (i) supporting the proposal for a Special Report on the oceans by the IPCC; (ii) supporting the convening of a high-level UN Conference on oceans and coasts in June 2017 in Fiji to promote implementation of SDG 14; and (iii) promoting an ocean action plan under the UNFCCC⁶.

LAUNCH OF THE “BECAUSE THE OCEAN” DECLARATION

On November 30, 2015, the eve of the COP21 opening , heads of state and government, ministers and civil society representatives met at the Tara Ocean and Climate Pavilion in Paris for the launch of the “Because the Ocean” declaration. A total of 22 countries have so far signed the declaration: Aruba, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, France, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Palau, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain and Sweden.

6. UNFCCC. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Science and environmental policies : **four landmarks for IDDRI**

In the field of environment, the gap between research and policy-making is greater than in other fields, due to lack of understanding of science on the part of policy makers and ineffective communication. It is more important than ever that a "bridge be built between science and policy making", if we are to move ahead on sustainable development.

Based on its experience in analysing policies and their determinants, IDDRI proposes a different approach. "Decision-making" or "politics" involve a wide range of stakeholders, whose social and environmental goals may well differ, requiring effort to ensure convergence rather than conflict. To enhance the chances of a positive outcome, more attention needs to be given to how scientific findings are to be presented, with their role, use and dissemination clearly defined. If the finding of research are to be properly used to social and policy debates, strategic choices need to be made with regard to agenda, problem solving, thematic priorities, methodologies and communication.

Moreover, it is also important to understand how knowledge is built within the different disciplines, in order to ensure this knowledge can be used in policy processes (especially in negotiations).

Four landmarks in 2015 illustrate this approach and its developments.

IDDRI ORGANISED A SCIENCE AND POLICY MAKING PLATFORM IN PREPARATION FOR COP21

IDDRI participated in the organisation of the scientific conference "Our common future under climate change", held in Paris in July 2015, especially in the "dialogue sessions". The goal of the conference, which took place just a few months before COP21, was to take stock of the latest scientific developments, and especially of climate action by an ever-increasing number of disciplinary and interdisciplinary communities (whether for ecosystems or for social movements). The event also sought to stimulate dialogue between different types of stakeholders involved in national policy making and in negotiations for the international climate regime. IDDRI's role in the organisation of the conference was to establish the balance and reciprocity of exchanges between communities and to ensure that a wide range of backgrounds were invited and that the relevant messages were formulated for both researchers and climate policy makers. As indicated in the final declaration of the conference, it produced analyses of ways of monitoring "tipping points", by articulating our new understanding of climate events with studies of past changes. In addition, the conference

If the finding of research are to be properly used to social and policy debates, strategic choices need to be made with regard to agenda, problem solving, thematic priorities, methodologies and communication.

produced knowledge about “geoengineering” options, for example, identifying those that seem effective and desirable (some carbon capture options) and those that appear dangerous and ineffective (reflecting sunlight).

**“MAKING ECOLOGY COUNT”:
A SPECIAL SESSION ON ECOLOGY
AND DECISION-MAKING IN
SCIENTIFIC ECOLOGY ACADEMIC
ESTABLISHMENTS**

IDDRI organised a session of the European Ecological Federation, “Ecology at the interface: science-based solutions for human well-being”, from 21 to 25 September 2015 in Rome. This special session invited ecologists, specialists of conservation history and social scientists to reflect on the question: how can ecology be made to count (more) in politics and decision-making? This session laid the foundations for a new approach to the role of ecology in environmental policy making. A special edition of the reference journal *Environmental Science and Policy*, taking up the ideas and messages of the session, helped extend these discussions to a broader scientific community gathered in 2016.

“Our Common Future Under Climate Change Conference”, Unesco, Paris



**PUBLICATION OF THE FINDINGS
OF THREE YEARS OF RESEARCH
ON ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS
AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES**

The final feedback conference for the INVALUABLE project, coordinated by IDDRI, on economic instruments for the conservation of ecosystem services, was attended by numerous members of administrations, development agencies and NGOs, and was the opportunity to present the key findings of the project, based on the publication of a large number of scientific articles. These articles showed that market-based instruments for biodiversity conservation are not turnkey solutions. On the contrary, they are a social reconstruction produced by the stakeholders concerned. Their environmental and economic effectiveness therefore depends on good local governance (the dissemination and understanding of information, transparency, and legal clarification). Far from leaving the market to regulate ecosystem services, the authorities therefore have a role to play.

**AN ARTICLE IN THE SCIENCE
JOURNAL AFFIRMS A PIONEERING
COLLABORATION BETWEEN
DISCIPLINES ON OCEAN
ACIDIFICATION**

Organisation of a pioneering collaboration between climate researchers, oceanographers, geographers and social scientists, on probable futures for the ocean and its components, linked to acidification caused by CO₂ emissions. Expressing the linkages between emissions scenarios and ocean impact scenarios in an original manner, this collaboration led to a publication in *Science*, thereby focusing the messages this academic community wanted to bring to the attention of COP21 negotiators.

Post-2015

Implementing commitments

The year was a particularly busy one in the international arena, producing new intergovernmental commitments, commitments from non-state actors (local authorities, companies, financial players) and commitments within a new framework for cooperation. But much remains to be done. In particular, commitments made by governments need to be translated into national strategies and action, and international cooperation initiatives (on finance, innovation, capacity building, etc.) need to be initiated to facilitate this process and create the conditions for a higher level of ambition.

It is important to act quickly to ensure that stakeholders retain the newfound confidence of 2015 and to enable our societies and economies to effectively move towards lower-carbon development models that are more resilient and equitable, and that ensure better ecosystem protection.

Think tanks have a major role to play in observing and monitoring commitment implementation processes: complementing governmental or multilateral organisations, they must both assist civil society actors in holding different stakeholders accountable and use their analyses and proposals to facilitate implementation, experience sharing and learning processes.

With this in mind, in May 2016, six months after COP21, IDDRI and the leading international environment and development think tanks organised an international conference entitled “Sustainable development: it’s time!”, bringing together private stakeholders, governments and local authorities, NGOs, unions and scientific experts to share their experience and to identify the main challenges for this new period. In particular, three main themes structured the discussions: “domesticating” commitments and monitoring their implementation; redirecting investments towards sustainable development; and making social justice central to the transition. These will be key focal areas for IDDRI in the coming years.

Finally, although the new framework for international cooperation enables all countries and all stakeholders to work towards transforming their societies and territories in a context of coherence and global consultation, the difficulty of implementing ambitious sustainable development policies, which has been a challenge for more than 40 years, persists. More than ever, there is a need to identify and analyse the conditions required for the implementation of these policies. This goal will be central to the new strategic plan that IDDRI is developing and establishing for the 2016-2020 period.



Conference «Sustainable development: it's time!», Paris, May 2016

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