



International Scientific Conference
SIDE EVENTS

7-10 July 2015 • Paris, France

In addition to the scientific conference sessions, the organizers encouraged other interested and relevant stakeholders, including scientific institutions, the private sector, NGOs, think tanks, young scientists, student organizations and artists to organize Side Events.

The conference aims to deepen the science society dialogue in several ways: the participation of stakeholders to plenary sessions, the organization of “Dialogue Sessions” and the accreditation of side events. Accredited Side Events are part of the official programme.

The criteria for accreditation were the following:

- Relevance to the scope and objectives of the conference
- Openness to diversity of views
- Side Event to be held from June 1, 2015 to July 15, 2015, excluding the Plenary Sessions of the Conference

The Side Events were designed to reach a broader audience beyond the scientific community and to examine climate change through a wide-ranging and interdisciplinary perspective.

From photography exhibitions to COP21 Simulations or collaborative workshops, these Side Events demonstrate that the climate change issue can be discussed in original and interactive ways.

The Side Events accredited by the Conference are listed by location, date and theme at <http://www.commonfuture-paris2015.org/Programme/Side-Events.htm>

The present document describes the accredited Side Events as of June 18, 2015

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Food and Farming under Climate Change: Moving towards a Global Agreement

OVERVIEW

Organizers: IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) and CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)

Date: July 8th, from 2pm to 4pm

Location: Paris, within 15 minutes walk of UNESCO conference

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: Scientists from the main conference, COP21 negotiators, policy makers and development practitioners

Keywords: agriculture, climate change, adaptation, mitigation, scientific research

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- J. Jouzel IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), Paris, France
- Fernando Frutuoso de Melo, Director General, International Cooperation and Development, European Commission, Brussels, Belgium
- Michel Mordasini, Vice President, IFAD, Rome, Italy
- Lini Wollenberg, Flagship Leader, CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), Vermont, USA
- Wolfgang Jamman, CEO, CARE International, Care International, London, United Kingdom
- Dyborn Chibonga, CEO, National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM)
- Moderator: Elwyn Grainger Jones, Director of Strategy and Operations, Global Environment Facility

SUMMARY

Side event objectives

- Raise awareness of, and foster discussion about the role of smallholder farmers in climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture, particularly in relation to COP21 in Paris
- Share experiences and solutions that are emerging from the frontlines of research and development on adaptation and mitigation

KEY MESSAGES

- We are all part of the problem; and we all need to be part of the solution. Big industrial agriculture is not the only source of emissions; and smallholders are not the only ones who need to adapt
- Adaptation messages: early learning from ASAP, CCAFS “adaptation is affordable, you can reach it across scale, millions of farmers, success stories”, adaptation learning in CCAFS (e.g. CIMMYT example)
- Mitigation messages: smallholders produce a material proportion of emissions and so they need access to carbon finance (Sonja’s study with IFAD). How much mitigation is possible?

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on this side event on the following link: <http://ccafs.cgiar.org/food-and-farming-under-climate-change-moving-towards-global-agreement>

Climate-Agriculture-Forest: challenges and opportunities for sustainable development in West and Central Africa

OVERVIEW

Organizers

- Georges Kouadio Kouame, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Côte d'Ivoire
- Arona Diedhiou, Institute of Research for Development (IRD), University of Grenoble-Alpes (France)
- Jean-Marc Hougard, Representative of IRD in Côte d'Ivoire
- Patrice Grimaud, Directeur régional Cirad Afrique continentale, Burkina Faso
- Ochou Abé Deplhin, President of the National Scientific Committee of COP21
- Kouadio Désiré N'Goran; UNEP, CCAC (Climate Clean Air Coalition), Nairobi
- Kadio Ahoossane National Focal Point UNFCCC ; Ministry of Environment, Côte d'Ivoire
- Abdourahmane Sangaré, CORAF/WECARD, Sénégal
- Daouda Konaté (Director of National Meteorological Office, SODEXAM, WMO representative), Côte d'Ivoire
- Adiko Amouncho, Scientific Adviser of CNRA-Dept. of International Cooperation of CNRA, Côte d'Ivoire
- Abdourahmane Konaré, Director of Scientific Research and Innovation; Ministry of High Level study and Scientific Research; Côte d'Ivoire

Date: from June 29th, 9am to June 30th, 1 pm

Location: University Felix Houphouet Boigny; Abidjan; Ivory Coast

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: Policy makers from Ivory Coast Government, more than 10 national and international NGOs, participants from private sector, civil society, experts from WWF, IUCN, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, CORAF/WECARD (West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development), National Focal Points on environmental conventions (UNCCC, UNCCD, Biodiversity, Climate Clean Air Coalition, etc.), Scientists from National and International research Institutions and Universities, from University Senghor (Opérateur Directe de l'Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie; OIF) and from National and regional Institutions on Agriculture and Forestry.

Keywords: Forest, Wetlands, Climate, Smart Agriculture

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- A. Diawara Presidency of Ivory Coast Republic, Adviser of the president of the republic of ivory coast, Abidjan, Ivory Coast
- P. Ouedraogo Ramsar Convention Secretariat, Senior regional advisor for africa, Gland, Switzerland
- P. Grimaud CIRAD (Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement), Regional director for africa, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
- M. Mapangou WWF, Director (national representative), Libreville, Gabon
- R. Zougmore ICRISAT CGIAR CRP Climate Change and Food Security, Regional leader for west africa, Bamako, Mali
- W. Moufouma - Okia African Climate Policy Centre (UNECA /African Union), Scientific officer, Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia
- JL. Chotte Institute of Research for Development (IRD), Director of regional platform srec on rural societies, environment and climate, Montpellier, France
- Y. Wongbé National Center of Agronomic Research (CNRA), Director general, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

- K. Ahoassane Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINESUDD), National focal point of unfccc, Abidjan, Ivory Coast
- B. Masumbuko IUCN Office for West and Central Africa, Programme officer protected areas, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
- T. Lebel IRD, Director of lthe - university of grenoble-alpes, Grenoble, France
- M. Yelkouni University Senghor (Opérateur Directe de la Francophonie, OIF), Director of the dept. of environment, Alexandrie, Egypt
- A. Konaré Ministry of Scientific Research and High Level Education, Director of scientific research and technologic innovation, Abidjan, Ivory Coast
- B. Bobodo Sawadogo Projet COGEL (Enhancement of Local Environmental Governance Project), Project leader, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
- D. N'goran Kouadio MINESUDD, National focal point for indc and national focal point of global alliance for clean cookstoves, Abidjan, Ivory Coast
- L. Séguis IRD, Hydrosociences montpellier, Montpellier, France
- JJ. Braun IRD, Director of regional priority program fth on tropical humid forests, Yaoundé, Cameroon

SUMMARY

The Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC further confirms that agriculture and forestry are highly dependent and are particularly vulnerable to climate changes. Although agricultural and forestry systems significantly contribute to global greenhouse gases emission, they constitute an important solution through adaptation and mitigation mechanisms - reducing and/or removing significant quantities of global emissions.

According to FAO, destruction rate of indigenous forests in Africa is estimated to be more than four million hectares per year and according to UNEP, 20 to 25% of carbon dioxide annual emissions come from the forest destruction by fire for agricultural purposes. Poor management policies of forest, including overexploitation and excessive harvesting of firewood contribute to emphasize the problem in Africa, where the wood use covers about 70% of populations' energy needs, rate well above the rest of the world. Land degradation affects large areas and remains relatively important compared to deforestation. In a sample of 1000 wetlands observed at global scale between 1970 and 2008, an average loss of 40 % wetland index declination was estimated (Ramsar Convention, 2014). According to UNEP, about 30 million ton of harvest is lost each year due to the short-lived air pollutants. Uncertainties induced by global change (i.e. a "new world" in a few decades) and lack of observation and research systems in developing countries make more than ever, scientific and technical investment essential in the primary sector of Africa.

This side event is co-organized by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable development of Ivory Coast and by the Institute of Research for Development (France) and aims to increase exchanges between academics and stakeholders on this crucial issue of climate change. The main objective is to bring together the various communities in West and Central Africa and the necessary expertise to highlight the diversity of views on the benefits that appropriate mitigation and adaptation policies and programmes on agriculture and forestry will have in terms of social dimensions (health, food security, gender equality, biodiversity, etc.).

MORE INFORMATION

For more information on this side event you can contact:

Prof. Georges KOUADIO-KOUAME, Director General of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Côte d'Ivoire. Email: adrohpano@gmail.com

Dr Arona DIEDHIOU, Research Director, Institute of Research for Development (IRD), University of Grenoble-Alpes (France). Email: arona.diedhiou@ird.fr

Building capacities in agriculture to address climate change

OVERVIEW

Organizers :Agrinatura (association of EU universities), Montpellier SupAgro, Montpellier, France

Date: July 8th, from 11am to 5pm

Location: Ministry of Agriculture, 1ter av de Lowendal 75007 (walking distance from UNESCO)

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: Professionals and trainers in agricultural development

Keywords: Agriculture and climate change, Capacity building, network

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- A. De Neergaard University of Copenhagen, Science, Copenhagen, Denmark
- C. Rapisarda Università delli Studi di Catania, Agronomia, Catania, Italy
- M. Wurzing University of Life Sciences, Center for development research, Vienna, Austria
- E. Torremocha Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Geography, Sevilla, Spain
- D. Pillot Montpellier SupAgro, Montpellier, France

SUMMARY

With climate change being a special severe challenge to the rural and agricultural based economies in the developing countries in the 21st century, Universities and Agricultural Research Centres are facing an urgent need to prepare the human resources who will have to address this issue while combining it with the objective of ensuring food security and balanced social and economic development.

Capacity building initiatives in this regard have multiplied in the past few years, mostly on separate basis. Time has come to build on them to strengthen our knowledge basis about the learning objectives to be defined, about the methods of learning that can address these objectives and about the curricula and training tools that can be associated to them.

Being an archetype of a global challenge, addressing climate change adaptation or mitigation as a training objective cannot be done only within isolated disciplines or contexts. Especially, tropical and temperate environments are linked with each other and responses do require cooperation between Universities from the North as from the South.

The network of French capacity building institutions, from professional to post graduate education, has addressed this issue at various levels for several years and offers to discuss the desired profiles of graduates with the professional organisations involved in action. The objective is

In the mean time, under the leadership of Agrinatura (the Association of European Universities and Re-search Centers on Agricultural Knowledge and Development), a group of Universities in Europe has decided to prepare a European Joint Master Degree and to position this joint master degree in the center of a worldwide network of postgraduate training initiatives in this domain. 21 Partners from the developing countries are associated.

On July 8, as a side event parallel to the Unesco Conference “Our Common Future under Climate Change” 2015, educators, trainers and professionals in agriculture, from Europe as from the South will be invited to exchange and to share views about the professional requirements in terms of skills and competences to produce.

Especially, partners who have developed specific courses or research projects on Agriculture and Climate Change will be invited to expose their experience, and to develop exchanges within the network, hence to be presented and extended at the moment of the following COP 21.

MORE INFORMATION

You will find soon more information on this side event at <http://www.agrinatura.eu/News-Events/>

Bioeconomy symposium - 2020 – 2050

OVERVIEW

Organizers: INRA, Bioeconomy, PARIS, France

Date: from June 9th 10 am to June 10th 5pm

Location: Ministry of Research, Paris

Expected number of participants: 100-250

Nature of participants: research private and academia, NGOs, higher education

Keywords: bioeconomy, energy transition, renewable, sustainability

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- C. Paterman Conseil allemand pour la bioéconomie, Berlin, Germany
- CDP. Christian De Perthuis Université Paris Dauphine, Paris, France
- DD. Daniel Debye Commission Européenne, Dg recherche et innovation, bruxelles, Belgium
- LS. Louise Staffas Swedish Environmental Institute, Stockholm, Sweden
- P. Criqui Université Grenoble, Grenoble, France
- MG. Michel Griffon SCAR, Bruxelles, Belgium

SUMMARY

Bioeconomy has become a concept that goes beyond the community of sustainable development. It is the object of a strong display of the European Commission to support innovation, especially in the H2020 European framework program. The National Strategy for Research “France 2020” gives to the bioeconomy the challenge of responding to the scarcity of some non-renewable resources while setting the goal of a model of production and consumption more sustainable and more respectful of the environment.

The bioeconomy has two meanings. The first focused on technological advances, is the biologisation production and processing activities with the partial substitution of physical and chemical technologies with biotechnologies. It has immediate consequences in the areas of bioenergy and bio-based molecules in chemistry and materials. The second strategy is applying the principles of sustainable development, beyond the contribution of biotechnology, when encompassing food chains, energy and chemicals in favor of a systemic view with interlaced material flow, energy and information..

The conference will address two issues:

- How can bioeconomy give sustainable responses to human needs?
- How to drive in the coming decades, the transition to a bio-based economy, from traditional sectors (agriculture, food, wood energy, forest) to revisit, reorient and restructure or emerging sectors (chemicals, biotechnology, materials, biofuels) to reinforce and better integrate bioeconomy into the economic system?

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on this side event on the following link: <https://colloque.inra.fr/bioeconomie2015>

Wine and Climate Change: how climate change may reshuffle the cards of the worldwide viticulture?

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Master EDDEE (Sustainability, Environment and Energy Economics) Alumni

Date: June 18th, from 6pm to 9pm

Location: Mines ParisTech, 60 boulevard Saint-Michel, 75006 Paris

Expected number of participants: 100-150

Nature of participants: General public

Keywords: wine, climate change, economics of environment, adaptation

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- H. QuénoI CNRS, Letg, Rennes, France
- J. Rochard Institut Français de la Vigne et du Vin, Paris, France
- Marie-Claude Pichery, Laboratoire d'économie et de Gestion, Université de Bourgogne, Dijon, France
- Benoît Richert, wine taste trainer, sommelier, entrepreneur, Paris, France

SUMMARY

The next climate change COP, which aim is to achieve a new global agreement on post-2020 emissions reductions keeping global warming below 2°C, will take place in Paris. As France is worldwide renowned for its fine wines it could be particularly relevant to raise public awareness on the impacts of climate change on viticulture. Beyond being an economic asset wine production is also a fundamental piece of its culture and its identity. Climate change would not only affect the economy of the country but can lead some territories to lose important elements of their culture.

To contribute to the current global reflexion about climate change, we decided to organize an event open to the general public and linked with the scientific conference "Our common future under climate change". Consistently, we will adopt a similar approach by gathering interdisciplinary knowledge on viticulture and trying to define the key impacts of climate change on this activity. As students in the Master's degree "Economics of environment, energy and sustainable development", one of our main study topics is the impacts of climate change on agriculture. We also focus on public policies to mitigate and to adapt to climate change. We believe that economics is a tool to facilitate communication between stakeholders and encourage transversal and global solutions to climate change.

We chose to organize an event on wine and viticulture for the following reasons. Climate is particularly essential for wine as it influences in particular its taste and the period of grapes harvesting. As some French areas, such as Bordeaux, Languedoc, Champagne or Bourgogne are famous for the quality of their wine, climate change consequences and mitigation are of particular concern for winemakers and for public authorities.

With a playful, original and effective approach, we aim to raise public awareness on the concrete effects of climate change on their daily life. With the topic of wine and viticulture, we will be able to present a wide range of its impacts:

- At a local scale: how climate change may reshuffle the localisation of grape varieties. Some regions will see their climate evolve in various ways: which region would beneficiate from climate change, and which would be affected negatively?
- On our life habits: how will the taste of the wines we are used to drink change? Heat and drought impact grape's growth and influence the taste. Therefore, winemakers will have to adapt their techniques and tools in order to tackle this change. At the same time, the consumers will also be impacted by this evolution therefore there is a need for the wine industry to anticipate their reactions
- On a macro scale: how it may affect the French economy? Wine is the second export sector, weighting 7.6 billion € and employing 558 000 directly and indirectly in France. Given this, how can the government adapt its politics? What are the risks for the economy? Benefiting from renewed climatic conditions, which countries will be able to develop a wine production in Europe?

To address these entangled aspects, we invited three experts from various backgrounds. Hervé Quénot will speak about the scientific dimension of Climate Change and Wine. He is a research supervisor at CNRS where he manages the LETG - Rennes - COSTEL laboratory (Climate and land cover analyses using remote sensing). Thanks to his research, he has been appointed by the French Ministry of Agriculture as scientific expert for the “Viticulture and climate change” committee of the International Organization of Vine and Wine. Joël Rochard will have a political approach with its experience in mitigation that concerns winemakers and also public authorities; he created the French Institute of Wine. Finally, Marie-Claude Pichery, an economics professor at University of Bourgogne, will bring an economic point of view: she is a member of the European Association of Wine Economists and she is interested in prices and production costs of viticulture.

The conference will be held on the 18th of June. It will start with a presentation of each speaker’s research and points of view. Then a round table with questions from the public will follow. To conclude the event, thanks to the association InterRhône, Benoît Richert, wine taste trainer, will lead a wine tasting by presenting different wines and how Climate Change impacts the wine features.

MORE INFORMATION

The side event is free and the inscription is mandatory here. You will find more information on this side event on the following link: <http://www.master-eddee.fr/eddee-alumni>

Soil, Forest and Agriculture: what are the challenges to face climate change in Madagascar?

OVERVIEW

Organizers

- Laboratoire des RadioIsotopes- LRI, Université d'Antananarivo, RadioAgriculture, Antananarivo, Madagascar
- Institut de recherche pour le Développement- IRD UMR Eco&Sols, Antananarivo, Madagascar and Montpellier, France
- Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific research (MESupRES) , Antananarivo, Madagascar
- Conservation International- CI, Antananarivo, Madagascar
- Groupe Thématique sur le Changement Climatique-GTCC, Antananarivo, Madagascar
- Bureau National de Coordination du Changement Climatique (BNCCC) within the Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Sea and Forests (MEEMF)

Date: June 22nd, from 9am to 5pm

Location: Panorama Hotel, Antananarivo, Madagascar

Expected number of participants: 100-250

Nature of participants: scientist, policy maker, NGO, société civil, local community

Keywords: Climate Change, Agriculture, Forests, Society

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- Z. Rabefitia Ministry of meteorology, Antananarivo, Madagascar
- T. Razafimbelo Laboratoire des RadioIsotopes, Antananarivo, Madagascar
- JL. Chotte IRD, UMR Eco&Sols, Montpellier, Madagascar
- MOA. Representative Ministry Of Agriculture, Antananarivo, Madagascar
- J. Ratsirarson University of Antananarivo, Antananarivo, Madagascar

SUMMARY

Madagascar presents natural wealth which is of major importance to face climate change thanks to the important pools of carbon and to the other ecosystem services its "Soil" and "Forest" resources offer. The Island is also among the priority countries for biodiversity conservation (« hot spot ») because of the continued degradation of natural habitats, mainly caused by human activities. Land uses as deforestation, conventional agriculture practices as slash and burn, illicit exploitation, disorderly and overcutting, and the unstructured land use significantly reduce forest covers and result, in greenhouse gas emissions, soil depletion and land abandonment.

In the parallel, Malagasy population is one of the poorest on the planet and agriculture is the main human activity. This agriculture is strongly dependent on climate. Climate change observed in recent decades may have negative impacts on agriculture, biodiversity, and more generally on the environment, societies and economies of the Big Island.

In these contexts, a strong mobilization of funds from various ministries to deal with global issues of climate change, food security and the fight against desertification and land degradation is then essential to support the initiatives and the implementation of various programs necessary for these natural resources "Soil" and "Forest"; the latter containing the Malagasy global biodiversity can withstand climate change. This mobilization goes beyond investment in all forms of conservation, the potential revenue from REDD+ or Reducing Emissions due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation and also payments for ecosystem services to best contribute to national development while considering these international issues.

Moreover, there are several initiatives for the production of important and official documents to the preparations of Madagascar into the various steps to the COP21 meeting. These documents are mainly: the Master Plan of Research inside scientific research (which mentions among its priorities the fight against climate change) and international documents expected from Madagascar, like the "Negotiating Texts" and the "planned contributions determined nationally (CPDN)" (which take into account all the efforts and initiatives that should be entered in various components as adaptation, mitigation, REDD +, finance, technology).

This event aims to be a day of exchanges between scientists, policy makers and civil society around adaptation and mitigation of climate change issues while focusing on those "Soil" and "Forest" resources.

It will include presentations in plenary and a round table.

Specific topics reflecting context in Madagascar will be treated during the presentations in plenary, such as: (i) the past-present-future of climate change, (ii) Importance of Soils to face climate change, (iii) Agriculture within the context of climate change, (iv) Climate change, Forests and Biodiversity.

Round table will be hold with a panellist composed of policy makers, civil society, researchers, farmers and local community to discuss strategies implemented at national level to fight against climate change and the expectations of various organizations and political frames within negotiations for the COP21 as well.

MORE INFORMATION

For more information on this side event you can contact Razakamanarivo H. (researcher at LRI) and Blanchart E. (researcher at IRD) in the following addresses: razakamanarivo@gmail.com and eric.blanchart@ird.fr

Photography exhibition: "Le climat change, l'océan aussi" - "Climate is changing, ocean too"

OVERVIEW

Organizers: IFREMER

Date: from June 1st to July 15th

Location: Brest, Cherbourg, Paris

Expected number of participants: more than 250

Nature of participants: general public

Keywords: exhibition, oceanography, marine species, climate change

SUMMARY

This 21 panel's exhibition presents the current IFREMER (French Institute for Exploration and Exploitation of the Sea) researches about the links between ocean and climate. Every panel includes a big picture or map, and a short text which explains the scientific problem and give some information about current research programs.

In a first part, the oceanographic equipment is presented: at sea (ships, buoys), from space, participative sciences.

Three images present the marine data, their treatment and what they are used for: research, operational oceanography, ocean forecast.

Then the consequences of the climate change are mentioned: sea currents, sea ice, marine species, coasts, gas hydrates ...

The exhibition was prepared within the framework of the 21th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC. It will be presented on different places in France between May 21st and the end of 2015. Between June 1st and July 15th, it will be presented

- in the Tropical Aquarium of Paris, Porte Dorée
- on the stopovers of the Tour de France for the Climate: Brest from June 5th till July 15th, and Cherbourg from July 5th to July 30th

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on-line with additional resources (scientific and informative sheets prepared by the Ocean and Climate platform, and educational help for teachers) on the following link: <http://wwz.ifremer.fr/Les-ressources-documentaires/Expositions-photographiques/Le-climat-change-l-ocean-aussi>

Aquaplanet exhibition in the Glazen Huis, Amstelpark Amsterdam curated by Zone2Source

OVERVIEW

Organizers: LadHyX, CNRS-Ecole Polytechnique, Palaiseau, France, Zone2Source, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Date: from June 1st to July 15th

Location: Zone2Source, Glazen Huis, Amstelpark Amsterdam

Expected number of participants: more than 250

Nature of participants: visitors, curators, general public

Keywords: Art & science exhibition, aquaplanet

SUMMARY

Aquaplanet, an exhibition running from May 31 to August 23 from the work of the artist group Labofactory (J.-M. Chomaz, L. Karst, F.-E. Canfrault) shows the 2012 installation Fluxus and two new works 2080 and *Red Shift* in which phenomena from natural science are visualized to experience a primordial Earth.

Aquaplanet is a scientific abstraction, a planet fully covered of water without continent, just the waves and wind, a fiction to query the roaring round of the atmosphere and ocean, a world of complexity in silicone imagination of our machines.

The exhibition *Aquaplanet* is a manifesto, a territory of invention sensitive, familiar and strange. It is ran by the storms of installation Fluxus that transforms Amstelpark into a ship breaking through the gravitational waves of the glasshouse. It tells us of the fragility of the atmosphere by the installation and performance 2080, where the oxygen of the air becomes tangible. In the *Red shift* installation, our shadows that the expansion of the universe shifts to red, waive the light flat tints. Black cut surfaces, they claim the four dimensions proudly placed between the sun and its prey. They float in space like shredded sky torn of the stars. The installation *Red shift* allows our senses to perceive the race of our planet through the expansion of space-time, the dark matter of miles blowing the solar wind. It fancies the blowing sound of an atmosphere pierced by the shadows of anthropic creations print.

STATEMENT OF INTENT AND DESCRIPTION OF FLUXUS INSTALLATION

The installation with three meta-machines, Fluxus defines a new space, an *Aquaplanet* where the viewer retrieves the abstraction; an ocean of storms or calms, a primordial Earth before the Pangea whose fine water writing of DNA retained the echo. Fluxus consists of 3 transparent tanks, 3 meters long, 10 cm wide, 60 cm high, half filled with water. When hit, the surface of the water, stretched by gravity, oscillates. As with the string of a guitar or the skin of a drum, this oscillation will correspond to a series of notes each related to an integer number of waves in the tank. The meta-machines of Fluxus then become soft drums sounding on frequency of 1.71Hz and 1.31Hz. These frequencies are infrasound–inaudible to humans but visible by the movement of the waves. Musical composition considers Fluxus meta-machines as musical instruments playing their infra notes. The whole creates a soundscape both audible and visual, familiar and strange where gravity seems reversed, the air heavy with light and cloud, the surface of the water taking a metallic aspect stretched between two lines of light and lighting up when waves crash or break, producing ephemeral and chimerical figures, nonlinear and chaotic.

STATEMENT OF INTENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTALLATION RED SHIFT

Red Shift is a purely analog augmented reality installation. By an optical process without any recourse to digital artefacts, it allows viewers to move in a space where the shadows abstract from the surfaces on which they are cast and appear as three-dimensional ghosts as if a fold in the universe had mixed objects and their negative imprints. These suspended planar forms move with the light source. For this installation at Amstelpark, fans, vestige of our mechanical civilization, become armillary spheres to reinvent the universe and blow their solar wind to sweep ghosts of the living and anthropic illusions.

STATEMENT OF INTENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTALLATION 2080

The **2080** installation, is based on the observation that, if the whole atmosphere was liquefied, then the planet would be covered with a layer of **2080mm** liquid oxygen, the size of a human. Since the oxygen diffuses more the blue light than the red, viewed in transmission white light becomes orange the sunset colour, a blue laser line **2080mm** above the ground will encircle the entire Glass House and extend over the trees and all around and the public will be invited to continue the line so that **2080** becomes the materialization of the atmosphere fragility and sensitivity to local or global pollution. During the opening, liquid nitrogen filled copper retorts will condense fine oxygen droplet from thin air. One oxygen droplet from this thread will be distributed to each guest who wishes. Oxygen will be identified and manipulated through its ferromagnetic properties. The drops will be distributed to the audience using a magnetic fountain.

Art of Change 21 workshop art-science

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Art of change 21

Date: July 11th, from 2pm to 6pm

Location: Paris, France

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: scientists, artists

Keywords: art, science, cross-disciplinarity, participatory action

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS :

- A. Audouin, Art of Change 21, Paris, France

SUMMARY

Art of Change 21

Art of Change 21 is an association created for COP21 by Alice Audouin, French pioneer in Sustainable Development, engaged art, responsible communication and CSR. It is the first initiative which links social entrepreneurship, digital, art and youth at an international level.

In November 2014, in Paris, Art of Change 21 masterminded the "Conclave of the 21", a cutting-edge think tank that gathered 21 "accelerators of change" - social entrepreneurs, artists and young leaders committed to climate change - from all over the world.

Amongst the 21 are the artists Lucy and Jorge Orta (France, England, Argentina), Natalie Jeremijenko (USA) or Wen Fang (China); the young leaders on climate change Linh Do (The Verb, Australia) or Mariam Allam (AYCM, Egypt)...

Art of Change 21 will implement for COP21 4 innovative, creative and collaborative actions that will mobilize citizen for COP21, allowing them to become a stakeholder, each at his own level:

MASKBOOK: a creative on-line action, using social networks to build a new international community concerned by health and climate.

WORLD-COP: an original way to understand the stakes of the COP21, by linking art, sport and humour.

BRIDGES: real eco-designed bridges as a means of experimenting innovative and alternative solutions, an artistic adaptation experience bridging the gap between the COP21's negotiators and civil society.

CAIRE: a free mobile application, giving to citizen concrete and accessible tools for getting involved in the reduction of CO2 emissions.

Art of Change 21 has a prestigious patron, the artist Olafur Eliasson, and benefits from strong supports from the French government. It is officially labelled "COP21" by the Ministerial Steering Committee of COP21, and labelled "Paris 2015" by the city of Paris. Art of Change 21 is under the patronage of the French Ministry of Culture and financed by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

OUR PROPOSAL

The side event of Art of Change 21 for the International Scientific Conference "Our Common Future under Climate Change" includes :

A workshop organised with artists of the 21 and scientists at Art of Change 21 office (at a quarter-hour walk from UNESCO) around Maskbook, Caire and Bridges projects.

During this workshop each participant will imagine and create a mask, symbol of their own concern about the climate change effects on health and nature.

A session will imagine the most relevant and original challenges that will be proposed to the citizen on the application Caire for them to adopt a Carbon-free living.

This workshop will go along with a debate on the role of creativity as an environmental crisis solution.

The workshop will be concluded by a photocall: each participant will take a "masked portrait", wearing their own creation.

Apart from it, "Maskbook photobooth" will be settled in several public places in Paris, going with DIY kits of eco-designed masks, inviting citizen to take their self-portrait after having created their own mask.

The North to the South: both poles in connection with the ocean global change

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Paris VI UPMC, LOCEAN, Paris, France and Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE), Perú

Date: TBD between July 8th to July 11th

Location: Refectoire des Cordeliers, Paris, France

Expected number of participants: 100-250

Nature of participants: Mix of scientists, artist and stakeholders - general public, media, private sector, policy managers

Keywords: ocean under stress, ocean acidification, oxygen minimum zones, climate change, science, art, philosophy and society

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- D. Ruiz Pino Pierre et Marie Curie Paris VI, Locean, Paris, France
- C. Turley Plymouth marine laboratory PML, Plymouth, United Kingdom
- M. Graco Instituto del Mar del Peru, Chemical oceanography, Lima, Peru
- L. Beaufort CEREGE, Aix-marseille university, Aix, France
- Nina Bednarsek - NOAA Affiliate
- M. Boyé LEMAR, UBO, Brest, France
- G. De Lagasnerie Ecole d Art de Pontoise, Paris, France
- M. Revault D'Allonnes Universités a l'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Études , Paris, France
- Other invited speakers

SUMMARY

The ocean have a key role in the dynamic of the planet and in the climate change discussions. Actually many scientist recognize that the global ocean is rapidly changing and is under pressure from multiple stressors, acidification, low oxygen, warming that impact directly on the services of the Ecosystems and society. This “problem” is an opportunity to advance in research, generate innovative approaches and compromise of the different levels of the society. Is a global problem but with regional impacts and several ecosystem because of his characteristics, as the upwelling of Peru-Chile, are a window to explore in the present the future. We also recognize that it is important join science and society in order to include more discussion about the ocean at different levels. The art is an excellent way to take the attention to the people to the ocean in order to show the relevance of ocean to government officials, policymakers, environmental managers and the media because finally the Oceans is a business of every one.

A public day meeting will be organize in Paris, and together scientists, artist and philosophes will show a message about the ocean and climate change stressors, acidification and low oxygen conditions and the importance in a global problem to have actions around the world in order to multiply the initiatives and impulse every stakeholders.

- The side event will introduce PML video "OA Ocean Acidification: connecting science, industry, politics and the public". 15 minutes
- The ocean as a machine to sequester or producer CO₂, conference 10`
- Oxygen Minimum Zones as high CO₂ and low pH a, conference 10`
- Global and regional presentations about initiatives in different research fields That Involve Ocean Ocean Deoxygenation and Acidification --other stressors 10`
- Round table about open questions and discussion with the public. Thoughts from the philosophy. 30`
- Artistics performances (responsables Françoise Vincent- Université de Strasbourg, France and Elohim Feria- Université Paris VIII):

o Exhibition of monumental art entitled “Who will go to the North to the South, in connection with climate change in both poles”

o Presentation of various artistic performances on the same thematic that the scientific activities.

A major aspect of this project is made to connect the North and South through the organization and participation of scientists and artists from countries located in both hemispheres; but also the presentation of a monumental work entitled will go north to south. This work based on an artists' experience in cooperation with scientists and on the theme of climate change in the two polar oceans: the Arctic and Antarctic. The project will address the impact and possible solutions to climate change that could be found in the ocean. All activities will be filmed, broadcast by direct Twiter and the "climate inside a bus that will travel the streets of Paris during event. This bus also broadcast the event to bring more public event website. The bus will be financed by the company RATP Paris metro.

Climate change and biodiversity. Evolutionary and ecological responses, feedbacks and importance of climate change as a driver of extinction

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Société française d'écologie

Date: June 12th, from 10am to 5:30pm

Location: Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: researchers

Keywords: ecology, research, biodiversity, climate

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- X. Morin CEFE CNRS, Montpellier, France
- I. Chuine CEFE CNRS, Montpellier, France
- J. Lenoir Université de Picardie, Amiens, France
- N. Hautekeete Université de Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq, France
- J. Chave Université Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, France
- N. Pettorelli Institute of Zoology, London, United Kingdom
- G. Beaugrand Université de Lille, Wimereux, France
- W. Cramer IMBE, Marseille, France
- S. Gaba INRA, Dijon, France

SUMMARY

The French Ecological Society is a member of the European Ecological Federation and INTECOL. The society's mission is to promote the science of ecology in France by encouraging the development, the integration and the sharing of scientific knowledge in every aspects of ecology. It also aims at encouraging the use of ecological knowledge to help society in the current context of environmental crisis. The Society finally encourages its members to reach out to the public to raise the level of ecological literacy.

The SFE annual meeting to be held on June 12, 2015, will be a fantastic opportunity for our members and other French researchers in ecology to network and exchange on the latest scientific breakthroughs on the complex relationships between climate change and biodiversity.

It will showcase the latest ecological research on climate change as a driver of biodiversity extinction, on ecosystem responses to climate change, and on biodiversity feedback on climate. Terrestrial and marine ecosystems will be represented, as well as forest communities and agro ecosystems.

We envision this meeting as a day of scientific exchange around the latest research on climate change ecology. This day is therefore especially designed to reflect both mainstream and more heterodox ideas and results, to cover all aspects of interactions between biodiversity and climate change, and to highlight synergies and interactions between climate change and other components of global change driving biodiversity extinctions.

Nine researchers, from early career to the most renowned scientists, have agreed to present their latest work.

X. Morin, CEFE CNRS Montpellier, will address the impacts of climate change on the distribution of tree species and composition of forest communities at different scales. I. Chuine, CEFE CNRS Montpellier, will raise the question of forest tree adaptation under climate change. J. Lenoir, University of Picardie, will highlight several exciting and surprising results on the recent changes in the geographical distribution of organisms, which appears to be a multidimensional and multidirectional phenomenon. N. Hautekeete, University of Lille, will address the difficulty raised by the concomitance of climate change, other components of global change and neutral process along a century of change of plant communities at the regional level. N. Pettorelli, Institute of Zoology, London UK, will present the key role of satellite data in climate change biology. G. Beaugrand, University of Lille, will cover a large part of our knowledge on the relationships between marine

biodiversity and climate change. J. Chave, University of Toulouse, will also present his latest results on the long-term decline of the Amazon carbon sink. W. Cramer, IMBE Marseille, will present his work at the IPCC on the observation of the impacts of climate change on ecosystems. Finally, the SFE special interest group “Agriculture and ecology” will pinpoint the necessity of considering ecological feedbacks in order to reconcile agricultural production and measures favouring the decrease of climatic impacts of agriculture.

At the end of the day, Pr. Jane Lecomte, Université d’Orsay, will chair a discussion about the position of ecological sciences in the current debate on climate change.

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on this side event at <http://www.sfecologie.org/blog/2015/04/01/journee-sfe-2015-climat-et-biodiversite-impacts-du-changement-climatique-sur-la-biodiversite-retroactions-et-place-parmi-les-facteurs-du-changement-global-le-12-juin-2015-a-paris/>

Registration before June, 10: <https://groupes.renater.fr/reunion/foodle/Journee-Sfe-12-juin-2015-Climat-et-biodiversite-551a5>

The stakeholders at the crossroad between climate change and biodiversity

OVERVIEW

Organizers: French fondation for research on biodiversity (FRB) and OREE Paris, France

Date: July 8th, from 5pm to 7pm

Location: Paris, France

Expected number of participants: 100-250

Nature of participants: stakeholders, political decision-makers, researchers

Keywords: biodiversity, stakeholders, feedbacks

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- P. Savin OREE, Paris, France
- D. Baumgarten Groupe S  ch  , Paris, France
- L. Abbadie ENS, Paris, France
- JF Silvain, Pr  sident de la FRB

SUMMARY

OR  E, an Non Governmental and not profit organisation, brings companies and local authorities together so as to develop a thought process on their environmental impacts and, in particular, on environmental management and its practical implementation at the landscape level.

FRB is the French science-policy-society platform dedicated at supporting research and knowledge exchange for biodiversity and ecosystems. It has been created in 2008, impulsed by the Ministry of Research willing to gather together the eight major French research institutes. Last year FRB board was opened to members from the private sector and the company LVMH was the first to join.

Both organisations propose a side-event about ecological feedbacks to climate change in order to explain links between climate and biodiversity. Our purpose is to demonstrate that some pressures on climate and on biodiversity could be the same and therefore there is a double interest to act to reduce these pressures if the two aspects are well analysed. By the experience collected by OREE by his members, we could present some solutions built by economic actors, which are beneficial for both climate and biodiversity. But, to go farther, we will present also some threats on biodiversity and their indirect consequences on climate and explain that there is a urge need to protect and restore biodiversity to act for climate. Some examples of actions will illustrate the capacity of actors to contribute to the target established by Governments. Finally, we propose to demonstrate there is a necessity to take into account biodiversity in strategies on climate.

This side-event will profit directly from the parallel session "ecological feedbacks to climate change" in which FRB is involved and will introduce documents from FRB and OR  E which explain how stakeholders are concerned by these issues and can produce example of good practices.

Ephemeral Botanical Urban Landscape: A performative method towards resilience and adaptable public spaces

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Botanical City Inc, New York, USA, and The Maracaibo's Botanical Garden Foundation, Zulia, Venezuela.

Date: July 8th, 2015. Paris from 12:00 PM to 2:00 PM; Maracaibo from 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM.

Location: Place Jussieu, Paris, France and Maracaibo's Botanical Garden, Zulia, Venezuela.

Expected number of participants: up to 150.

Nature of participants: Public in general, artist, scientists, policymakers.

Keywords: Ephemeral Landscapes, Botanical Garden, Botanical City, Public Space Adaptation.

Language: English and French in Paris; Spanish in Maracaibo.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- F. Galletti, President, Fundación Jardín Botánico de Maracaibo, Maracaibo, Venezuela.
- O. Grauer, Visiting Professor, University of Pennsylvania, Landscape Architecture, Philadelphia, United States of America.
- M. Machado, Professor, Universidad del Zulia, School of Architecture, Maracaibo, Venezuela
- L. Peñeranda, Director, Museum of Contemporary Art of Zulia, Maracaibo, Venezuela.
- C. Urbina, Professor, Universidad del Zulia, School of Architecture, Maracaibo, Venezuela.
- M. Villalobos, Founder Artist Creator, Botanical City Inc, New York, United States of America.

COLLABORATORS

- L. Ararat, Photographer, Fundación Jardín Botánico de Maracaibo, Executive direction, Maracaibo, Venezuela.
- A. Belfort, Architect, TAB Lab, Architects, Paris, France.
- N. Bofill, Artist, Barcelona, Spain.
- L. Gómez, Director, School of Fine Arts, Universidad del Zulia, School of Architecture, Maracaibo, Venezuela.
- D. Gouverneur, Professor in Practice, University of Pennsylvania, Landscape architecture, Philadelphia, United States of America.
- M. Gutierrez, Architect, Fundación Jardín Botánico de Maracaibo, Maracaibo, Venezuela.
- H. Piña, Bergen Kunsthall, Bergen, Norway.
- E. Potié-Vivas, Paris, France.

SUMMARY

This side event to the UNESCO's International Scientific Conference held in Paris will include two Workshops, "Ephemeral Botanical Urban Landscape: A performative method towards resilience and adaptable public spaces", simultaneously scheduled for July 08, 2015, both in Paris and Maracaibo. The two on-site learning experiences are expected to attract up to 150 participants. The performative workshops are the result of the collaboration between two larger studies. The first one, lead by O. Grauer and M. Villalobos focuses on the power of ephemeral interventions in the public space as tools to promote social and cultural conflict resolution strategies, as developed in multiple Latin American cities over the last 6 years. The second one begins with the idea of an operative and utopic Botanical City as developed by C. Urbina and M. Villalobos, which arises from a 5 year long engagement with the Botanical Garden of Maracaibo (JBM), Venezuela. This landscape, conceived by Roberto Burle Marx and Leandro Aristeguieta, as both a botanical garden and the first school of horticulture in Latin America for the preservation of the Tropical Dry Forest in 1983, was shortly thereafter abandoned and transformed due to the new climate conditions and institutional fragility.

Having achieved the reopening of the garden in 2013, the objective of this performative research has focused on the preservation of the botanical garden, where art and science have worked together, not to achieve the recovery of an impossible past but rather as the expansion and adaptation of a unique landscape system to the larger territorial scale. We believe that isolated actions and single scale strategies of natural and cultural preservation are not enough to adapt our public urban spaces and achieve long term sustainability, particularly when dealing with landscapes of profound cultural significance.

From our perspective, the challenges in relation to the JBM seem to be similar to those facing its garden-siblings in other contexts, for instance, botanical gardens as a historical landscape typology. Does preservation mean restoring these living landscapes to their 'original condition'? What kind of an 'original condition' is possible when dealing with a living landscape facing constant climatic, biologic and cultural transformation? Can we instead imagine a middle ground, which seeks not to restore a finite product, but rather to steward the essence of a changing creative experience supported by strategic principles? Such questions lie at the core of this action/research; they address the futility of seeking permanency of a particular cultural landscape condition, which is essentially unstable and constantly transforming. Instead of considering such landscapes as artifacts fixed in time and space, the quest shifts towards processes that can sustain a transformative botanical and aesthetic equilibrium in the long term. Thus, this process of rehabilitation/transformation not only addresses the legacies of Burle Marx and Aristeguieta, but also the botanical garden as a model of artistic and botanical performance itself. In this sense, the case study has the potential to serve in similar situations in other contexts.

Methodologically, the workshops are aimed to encourage scientists and artists, botanists and designers to continue the conversation on how - beyond the opposites of nature and culture, - we can articulate pedagogical fields of encounter among conflicted disciplines. For decades, there have been efforts to make visible the role of public space in reducing social gaps, for example, in the World Urban Forum "The Right to the City: Bridging the Urban Divide" (2010), in Rio de Janeiro. However, other recent research work such as that of the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment in the UK (CABE), has advanced recommendations on how public spaces should adapt and respond to climate change. The ephemeral performative exercises in the public space look at both perspectives. On the one hand, they question how new strategies of social conflict resolution can influence the future of the urban landscape. On the other hand, they focus on how general recommendations for climate change adaptation of the public space can relate to historically significant landscape typologies where art and science work together. As part of the conversation on 'The Landscapes of Our Common Future', the Ephemeral Botanical Urban Landscape Performances contribute to the conversation about alternative approaches to what makes us vulnerable and what makes us resilient, both within and as a product of, the public space.

The workshops consist of two parallel outdoor performances where participants will have the opportunity to transform the public space into an ephemeral botanical garden, based on Burle Marx's unique invention of a landscape type that builds itself while teaching its constructors how to do it. The first workshop will take place in Paris, at the Place Jussieu, as a perfect middle point between the University Campus Pierre et Marie Curie and the Jardins des Plantes. This event will take place from 12:00 to 14:00 [UTC+2h]. This location could also be interpreted as a strong metaphor for a relevant encounter between educational and botanical landscapes of learning, preservation and dissemination. The second workshop will take place at the JBM in Venezuela, where the First School of Horticulture of Latin-American was founded (1983). The event in Maracaibo will take place from 14:00 to 16:00 [UTC-4:30]. We will meet, talk and draw our collective visions on how to face risks and vulnerabilities, taking the botanical garden landscape typology as the point of departure. As artists and landscape specialists, we believe that such ephemeral engagements could encourage long-lasting pedagogical transformations and promote greater understanding of the critical roles that art and science need to have in our future landscapes.

MORE INFORMATION

Link to a website:

<http://www.botanicalcity.org/act.html>

Contact:

contact@botanicalcity.org FB, Twitter and Instagram: @botanicalcity
+1 212 6990920, 244 5th Ave, suite 200, New York, NY 10001

Botanic gardens are institutions specially prepared to lead the discussion on climate change adaptation strategies as well as mitigation actions at the territorial, metropolitan and local scale. As a

long lasting cultural landscape typology, the botanic gardens have offered remarkable contributions to our understanding of both biological behavior of plants through the management of their living collections and herbariums, as well as the encouragement and development of the visitor's knowledge, awareness and interest in nature. Currently the botanical gardens continue to provide valuable insight on the relationship between temperature, flowering and leaf-out, climate and physiology, as well as evolutionary anatomic transformations. Our research began in the Botanical Garden of Maracaibo built by Roberto Burle Marx and Leandro Aristeguieta in 1983. Mainly committed to the preservation of the Dry Tropical Forest around the Maracaibo Lake, in the northwest region of Venezuela. This garden serves as a system of references toward a botanical urban landscape of a global relevance, especially in a moment when it is undeniably urgent to protect and preserve our environment and the ways in which we engage with it.

Click and learn more! <http://www.botanicalcity.org/index.html>

The ephemeral landscape performative exercises focus on new strategies to address conflict resolution in the public space, while encouraging specific methodological recommendations to adapt and transform such spaces, in the context of a changing climate. Can performances help us to measure the invisible relationships between the individuals and the landscape? Can performances support long-term strategies of morphologic, programmatic and ecologic conflict resolution at the urban scale, by articulating the transition between “looking at” and “engaging with” approaches? This research aims to demonstrate how performances in the public space contribute to diversify the interaction between humans and nature. The research describes how the performances could: a) induce new relations of reciprocity by breaking the established preconceptions around public behavior, b) capture imagination and curiosity from viewers, transforming viewers into actors and opening a deeper understanding of the uniqueness of the moment and, c) make visible the poetic and ethical dimensions of surfing throughout the open spaces as fields of relationships among heterogeneous living individuals. The research highlights the potential influence of performances as ephemeral landscapes to raise awareness about the importance of bridging not only social gaps, but also those between humans and nature and to understand the urban landscape as a network of representation and engagements that unfolds over time and moves toward new reciprocities that overcome our vulnerabilities.

Click and Live it! <http://www.botanicalcity.org/be.html>

Research and innovation for climate and environment

OVERVIEW

Organizers: EDF R&D, EFESE, Clamart, France

Date: July 6th from 4 pm to 9:30 pm

Location: EDF Lab Chatou, Ile des Impressionnistes, 6 quai Watier, 78400 Chatou, France

Expected number of participants: 100-250

Nature of participants: Scientists participating to the conference “Our Common Future Under Climate Change”, State agencies, members of industry, think tanks, associations, public authorities, etc.

Keywords: EDF, Research, Innovation

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- Jean-Luc Beylat (Systematic)
- Jean-Marc Jancovici (The Shift Project)
- Bernard Salha (EDF)
- Ronan Stephan (Alstom)
- Jérôme Stubler (Vinci Construction)

SUMMARY

The EDF Lab Chatou will host the event “Research and Innovation for Climate and Environment” on Monday, July 6th, 2015. This event addresses a very large public: scientists participating to the conference “Our Common Future under Climate Change”, State agencies, members of industry, think tanks, associations, public authorities...

The program is focused on actions and innovative realizations on which R&D is working, collaborating or chose to support, such as those led in favor of sustainable cities, the production/ management of renewable energies like solar, wind and hydraulic, or within the framework of research on photovoltaic cells, electricity storage, electric mobility, etc.

Expert researchers and start-ups will welcome the participants from 4 pm in the laboratories of the site and the demonstration spaces set up for this event and a big debate gathering major personalities will take place around the theme "industrialists and energy specialists: adaptation and fight against the climate change, a major issue". A buffet on a barge will be proposed late afternoon upon departure and return at Chatou.

PROGRAMM

4:00 pm - 7:00 pm VISITS / INNOVATION SPACE

Round Table

Big debate gathering major personalities around the theme: "industrialists and energy specialists: adaptation and fight against the climate change, a major issue".

Debate in the presence of Jean-Luc Beylat (Systematic), Jean-Marc Jancovici (The Shift Project), Bernard Salha (EDF), Ronan Stephan (Alstom) and Jérôme Stubler (Vinci Construction).

Visits of laboratories of the EDF Lab Chatou site

The R&D Institute for photovoltaic energies develops finalized projects, works on the scientific and technological breakthroughs and explores the innovative sectors regarding photovoltaic cells.

The Cluster CONNECTION is a key project of the French modernization of the nuclear park: automatic and manual supervision and command of the physical equipments of a power plant.

The big sized hydraulic models are intended to carry out studies to consolidate the environmental acceptability of the production facilities.

Innovation space

Which are the most recent innovations in domains so varied as sustainable cities, batteries, meteorology or biomass? This space will present the innovations and researches of R&D in the field of climate and environment.

7:00 pm – 9:30 pm COCKTAIL

Dinner cruise on the Seine

Departure and arrival EDF Lab Chatou (Ile des impressionnistes) – Return from 9:30 pm by shuttle to Paris – Place de l’Etoile.

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on this side event at <http://cop21-edflabchatou.com/pro/fiche/quest.jsp;jsessionid=7LtVrqU9rnA7fFhVxM!Y1f3.g11>

Our potential future - innovations under climate change

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Climate KIC Alumni Association, Helsinki, Finland, Uudenmaan liitto, Helsinki, Finland

Date: June 28th, from 4pm to 6pm

Location: Uudenmaanliitto, Helsinki, Finland

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: Climate KIC alumni, climate change experts

Keywords: climate change, Entrepreneurship, Innovation

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- T. Sunio,
- L. Liuksiala Aalto University School of Business, Finsolar project, Helsinki, Finland

SUMMARY

Climate KIC Alumni Association (<http://www.ckaa.eu/>) is a community for more than 1000 alumni from various Climate KIC programs. The network binds together highly skilled professionals from across Europe, with a single focus: creating solutions to combat climate change through the generation of new businesses.

This side event for Our Common Future Under Climate Change brings together academics and entrepreneurs to discuss how new innovative solutions can be part of the objective in creating a low carbon development model.

Key note speakers will be invited from academic and governmental organizations to discuss what kind of strategies Finland is taking at the moment and what kind of innovative up-coming solutions are under development in science. These new potential solutions can offer new business opportunities for active and enthusiastic entrepreneurs - the Climate KIC alumni.

Confirmed key note speakers include representatives from the Finnish Innovation Fund Sitra, Aalto University School of Business (solar power project FinSolar). Potentially speakers will also include representatives from Energiaremontti (a strong grass root and lobbying movement for energy shift toward renewables), University for Helsinki and others. A maximum of four speakers will be invited.

Part of the programme will be dedicated to discussing how Finnish alumni could contribute to the approaching COP 21 and the general assembly of Climate KIC (in October 2015).

The event takes place at Uusimaa region council (Uudenmaan liitto, Finnish local organiser for the Climate KIC programmes) at 29th of June at 16 o'clock. Afterwards an opportunity for networking and innovating between entrepreneurs and scientists or governmental officials will be offered.

Interregional Workshop "Nature in the city and climate change"

OVERVIEW

Organizers: CEREMA (Centre for Studies and expertise on risks, environment , mobility and urban and country planning)

Event partners: Grand Lyon Metropole ; Plante & Cite ; ARBA ; Hortis France ; ARPE - ; Natureparif ; GrDF

Date: June 22nd, from 9am to 4:30pm

Location: France - Lyon - Hall of the community council

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: Local authorities - Scientists - Associations - City professionals - Elected officials

Keywords: Nature in the city, Ecosystems Services, Adaptation to climate change, Mitigation

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- F. Segur Grand Lyon La Metropole, Lyon, France
- L. Ponsart Grand Lyon La Metropole, Lyon, France
- C. Menetrix Cerema, Lyon, France

SUMMARY

In urban areas, the solutions based on nature and biodiversity allow adaptation to climate change and mitigate its effects, including increasing the resilience of communities to hazards.

Nature has not simply an aesthetic role, it provides multiple functions that we did not necessarily consciousness. Nature contributes to several ecosystems services: regulation, purification, production,... It is biodiversity that ensures stability of ecosystems and their resilience to the effects of climate change. Concretely, this means that it is essential to focus on these inspired solutions of nature at the local level to manage the risks: water management, flooding, migration and displacement of species, change in temperature ... In urban areas, the solutions inspired by nature are multiple: creation of ecological corridors, ecological management of green spaces and tree heritage, integration of biodiversity to buildings by revegetation such as bio-sourced materials, alternative management rainwater, phytopurification

This workshop, organized under the French Capital of Biodiversity operation is for elected officials and local authorities and all city professionals to address the issues and practices linking Nature in the city and climate change. This workshop also aims at developping and disseminating best practices from concrete experiences. An optional field trip will extend exchanges in the afternoon.

The workshop is part of a cycle of 10 workshops organized all over the french country between June and November. The organizing committee of the workshop series brings together all the partners mentioned in point 2 "Organization". This workshop involves more specifically Grand Lyon, Cerema and Plante&Cit .

The workshop will begin with an overview of the links between climate and nature in the city and the major issues relating to mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Le Grand Lyon will then present how it is concretely translated in the PCET (Territorial document for climate and energy planning). Thereafter, three concrete achievements conducted on different communities will be the basis for discussions with all participants from various professions and backgrounds. The afternoon will be devoted to a field visit.

Parallel to this workshop, a call for contributions is organized at national level to identify and promote best approaches that the authorities implement in favor of nature and biodiversity to adapt cities to climate change and mitigate its effects. A collection of exemplary actions will be published at the end November 2015 in preparation for the 21th Conference of the Parties.

MORE INFORMATION

For more informations on the event and to register for this workshop, thank you to refer to this link: <http://www.territoires-ville.cerema.fr/atelier-regional-nature-en-ville-et-changements-a1697.html>

For a direct contact with the organizer please ask C line Men trieux (CEREMA): celine.menetrix@cerema.fr // +33 474 27 53 78

Climate change and cities

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Sorbonne Universités, UPMC, Institute of Ecology and Environment, Paris, France; CNRS, GIS climat environnement société, Paris, France

Date: July 9th, from 6pm to 8pm

Location: Paris city hall or Pavillon de l'Arsenal or University Pierre and Marie Curie Campus

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: scientists, stakeholders, students

Keywords: climate, cities, networking

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- C. Rosenzweig Columbia University, Earth institute, New York, United States of America

SUMMARY

The global network "UCCRN" (Urban Climate Change Research Network) brings together 550 personalities from the world of science (climate, biodiversity, hydrology, economics, politics) and various sectors of society (politicians, planners, private companies, officials and professionals of major cities, non-governmental organizations, citizen networks). The UCCRN aims at increasing the use of knowledge and scientific methods for developing effective mitigation and adaptation to climate change strategies in the urban context.

The UCCRN was created in May 2007 by Cynthia Rosenzweig, Senior Research Scientist at the Goddard Institute for Space Studies at NASA, Professor at the Institute of Earth Sciences at Columbia University, New York, and co-chair of the New York City Panel on Climate Change. This panel, bringing together scientists and other climate experts, was created in 2008 by the mayor Mike Bloomberg in order to develop strategies for adaptation to climate change.

The UCCRN promotes continuous relationships between scientists and social actors from the five continents and organizes the sharing of knowledge and views through workshops and symposiums. It produces a state of the art of research and practices of mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the urban context. A first synthesis was published in 2011 under the title "Climate Change and Cities: First Assessment Report of the Urban Climate Change Research Network." The second will be published at the end of 2015, with a preface of the mayor of Paris.

The UCCRN is being structured into six regional networks or hubs: Africa, Southeast Asia, Indian Peninsula, Australia, Latin America, Europe. These networks will organize at the continental level the UCCRN activities and will propose their own activities. They will be based on a close partnership between big cities and major universities, and will involve large economic, social, cultural and citizen organizations.

The proposed side event is a pre-launch of the European UCCRN hub and second report on Climate Change and Cities. Cynthia Rosenzweig will give a key note presentation on the organization and results of the UCCRN, and a preview of second report. Presentations will also be given by representatives of Paris city hall, the Groupement d'Intérêt Scientifique Climat Environnement Société (GIS Climat), the Atelier du Grand Paris and the Agence Paris Climat. A roundtable will be organized with some representatives of European cities and universities.

Trusted data services to support climate change research

OVERVIEW

Organizers: World Data System (WDS), Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) and Research Data Alliance (RDA)

Supported by: International Council for Science (ICSU), Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Date: 6 July from 9:00 to 13:00 am

Location: UNESCO, Paris, France (TbC)

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: Scientists and students from the conference, data practitioners, policy makers, Science funders, etc.

Keywords: climate data, data services, data stewardship, trust

OPENING REMARKS

- S. Harrison (World Data System Scientific Committee and University of Reading, Centre for Past Climate Change, and School of Archaeology, Geography and Environmental Science)

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS (09:10–11:00)

- E. Kjellström (Rosby Centre, Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute)
- B. Ryan (Group On Earth Observations)
- M. Bittner (Earth Observation Centre at the German Aerospace Centre: DLR)
- G. Ajmone Marsan (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development: OECD, Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation)

POSTERS AND EXHIBITIONS (10:00–10:30)

- J. Wang: Remote Sensing Image Atlas of Environmental Change in China at the World Data Centre: Renewable Resources and Environment (Poster)
- L. Yarmey: The University of Colorado World Data Service (Poster)
- Globe for projection of global climate forecasts (World Data Centre Climate–DKRZ)
- Global Glacier Browser demo: World Glacier Monitoring Service and the US National Snow and Ice Data Center

SHORT PRESENTATIONS (11:30–13:00)

- R.Chen (Columbia University, Center for International Earth Science Information Network/ NASA SEDAC)
- H. Garcia (US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: NOAA NESDIS)
- M. Böttinger (World Data Centre for Climate/German Climate Computing Centre DKRZ)
- M. Komac (OneGeology)

SUMMARY

Several high-profile cases have highlighted the need for open sharing of quality-assured data underlying published scientific knowledge. For example, the integrity of data underlying critical climate research was challenged in the so-called Climategate, and several scientific studies have reported the impossibility of reproducing results of experimental research because of missing or poor quality datasets. Scientific data services—with certified technical and scientific capacities—are essential components of the research environment. They play an essential role in ensuring the integrity and availability of datasets, and thus promote trust in open science.

Global scientific initiatives, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the International Polar Years, provide ample evidence that appropriate acquisition, handling, sharing, exploitations and dissemination of scientific research data is of critical importance to the success

of critical international collaborative endeavours. Appropriate provisions must be made at an early stage, and as an integral part of the scientific planning, to identify and secure reliable and trustworthy scientific data services to support research activities.

This side event will provide complementary high-level perspectives from climate scientists, data service providers, and policy makers. It will also highlight significant contributions to promote open data sharing, improve data preservation and data services quality in support of climate change research and policymaking. The discussions will enrich the debate and inform the subsequent ICSU side event, which ultimately will help develop a statement on key messages for the 21st UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP21) later in 2015.

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on this side event at <https://www.icsu-wds.org/events/wds-events/trusted-data-services-to-support-climate-change-research>

Contact :

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World Data System International Programme Office

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Workshop on Decision Making under Severe Uncertainty

OVERVIEW

Organizers: CNRS & HEC Paris, Economics and Decision Sciences, Jouy-en-Josas, France, LSE, London, United Kingdom

Date: from June 19th 12 am to June 20th 4 pm

Location: LSE, London, UK

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: Researchers from several disciplines (climate policy, climate science, economics, philosophy)

Keywords: Decision Making under Uncertainty, Severe Uncertainty, Theory of Climate Policy making

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- K. Binmore University of Bristol & UCL, London, United Kingdom
- B. Hill CNRS & HEC Paris, Jouy-en-Josas, France
- E. Karni Johns Hopkins University and Warwick Business School, Baltimore, United States of America
- M. Marinacci Università Bocconi, Milan, Italy
- P. Mongin CNRS & HEC Paris, Jouy-en-Josas, France
- K. Steele LSE, London, United Kingdom
- S. Cerreia-Vioglio Università Bocconi, Milan, Italy
- O. Walker LSE Grantham Institute, London, United Kingdom

SUMMARY

Policy making in the face of climate change poses several specific decision-theoretic challenges. Policy makers may not be fully sure about what the options are; they visibly lack sufficient information to make precise uncontroversial judgements about the probabilities of relevant events or the utilities of possible outcomes; they may even be unaware of some pertinent contingencies. We use the term “severe uncertainty” to denote decisions with these characteristics. Decisions in the face of climate change, of the sort that will be taken this year and in the years ahead, are decisions under severe uncertainty par excellence.

How should decisions be taken in such situations? What is the best way to represent uncertainties that cannot be reduced to a precise probability, and how should decision makers incorporate such imprecision into their choices? How should one deal with uncertainties about the options available, or the value of possible outcomes? How can mitigate potentially relevant but unforeseen contingencies?

Over the past few decades, and with renewed interest and vigour in the past few years, general questions of this sort have been posed and studied by various domains. The aim of this workshop is to bring together experts in decision working in various fields (mainly economics and philosophy) as well as theorists in climate policy to present recent results and perspectives, lay the ground for interdisciplinary collaboration and exchange, and define the challenges and priorities for future research.

The workshop, called Decision Making under Severe Uncertainty, will be held at the London School of Economics and Political Science on the 19th and 20th June 2015. It is organised under the joint auspices of two recent projects dedicated to both developing theoretical research on decision making under severe uncertainty and building bridges to applications in decisions such as those climate policy: the ARHC-funded Managing Severe Uncertainty project based at the LSE (UK) and the ANR-funded DUSUCA project based at GREGHEC (HEC Paris, CNRS; France). It will hopefully be the first in a series of events at the crossroads of theory and application, of research and policy, of philosophy and economics but also (for future workshops) of climate science, statistics and risk management.

MORE INFORMATION

Information on the workshop is available <http://www.lse.ac.uk/CPNSS/research/currentResearchProjects/managingSevereUncertainty/Workshop-on-Decision-Making-under-Severe-Uncertainty.aspx>.

For further information, please contact the organisers Richard Bradley (R.Bradley@lse.ac.uk) and Brian Hill (hill@hec.fr).

This workshop is organised in the context of the ARHC-funded Managing Severe Uncertainty project based at the LSE (UK) and the ANR-funded DUSUCA project based at GREGHEC (HEC Paris, CNRS; France). See the project websites for more information.

Climate observing systems

OVERVIEW

Title: Climate observing systems

Overview: This side event will host the overflow of papers submitted to the CFCC parallel session “Assessing climate observations (1105a)” on July 7.

Organizers: J.-L. Fellous (COSPAR)

Date: 8-9 July 2015, 16:30-1800

Location: Salle de l’Espace, CNES, 2 place Maurice-Quentin, 75001 Paris

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: Scientists, decision-makers, program managers

Keywords: climate observation

SUMMARY

Papers will address various observing systems, both space-based and ground-based, which aim at providing climate-relevant observations. The following papers and authors have confirmed attendance:

- The BIOMASS satellite mission: quantifying global biomass, an essential variable of the climate system, by T. Le Toan (1), P. Ciais (2), S. Quegan (3) and K. Scipal (4). (1) CESBIO, Toulouse, France; (2) IPSL, Lsce, Gif sur Yvette, France; (3) University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom; (4) ESA , Estec, Noordwijk, Netherlands
- Observing Climate Variability and Change with GPS Radio Occultation, by AK. Steiner (1), B. Scherllin-Pirscher (1), F. Ladstädter (1), L. Brunner (1), M. Schwärz (1), R. Biondi (1), J. Fritzer (1), J. Schwarz (1), U. Foelsche (2) and G. Kirchengast (1). (1) Wegener Center for Climate and Global Change, University of Graz, Graz, Austria; (2) Institute for Geophysics, Astrophysics, and Meteorology/Institute of Physics, University of Graz, Graz, Austria
- Monitoring the Climate of the Upper Troposphere and Lower Stratosphere with Radio Occultation Data, by U. Foelsche (1), B. Scherllin-Pirscher (2), J. Danzer (2), F. Ladstädter (2), AK. Steiner (2) and G. Kirchengast (2). (1) University of Graz, Institute for Geophysics, Astrophysics, and Meteorology, Graz, Austria; (2) University of Graz, Wegener Center for Climate and Global Change, Graz, Austria
- Satellite-derived aerosol climate data records in the ESA Aerosol_cci project, by G. De Leeuw (1), T. Holzer-Popp (2), S. Pinnock (3) and the Aerosol_cci Team (4). (1) FMI & UHEL, Climate Research / Physics, Helsinki, Finland; (2) DLR German Remote Sensing Data Center (DFD), Oberpfaffenhofen, Germany; (3) European Space Agency (ECSAT), ESA climate office, Harwell, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom; (4) FMI, Climate research, Helsinki, Finland
- The role of the GCOS Reference Upper-Air Network (GRUAN) in climate research, by G. Bodeker (1), M. Sommer (2), R. Dirksen (2) and P. Thorne (3). (1) Bodeker Scientific, Alexandra, New Zealand; (2) Deutscher Wetterdienst, Lindenberg, Germany; (3) Maynooth University, Department of geography, Maynooth, Ireland
- The Pacific Islands Global Climate Observing System (PI GCOS): Where to Next? By PF. Lefale (1) and HJ. Diamond, (2). (1) Bodeker Scientific, Wellington, New Zealand; (2) Victoria University of Wellington, Geography department, Wellington, New Zealand
- Expanding the Network of Precise Seawater Temperature Measurements for Fijian Coral Reefs, by A. De Ramon N'yeurt (1) and C. Whippy-Morris (2) (1) The University of the South Pacific, Pacific Center for Environment and Sustainable Development, Suva, Fiji; (2) The University of the South Pacific, Institute of marine studies, Suva, Fiji

MORE INFORMATION

Contact: jean-louis.fellous@cosparhq.cnes.fr

Observatories: A Key Tool to Tackle Climate Changes

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, IRD (France) & Agence de l'Environnement et du développement durable, AEDD (Mali)

Date: June 30 (9h-16h)

Location: Institut Français du Mali ; Service de coopération et d'actions culturelles de l'Ambassade de France au Mali

Expected number of participants: 150-200

Nature of participants: Scientist, Students, Policy-makers, General Public

Keywords: Observatories, Climate Change ROSELT, AMMA-CATCH, Mali

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- Professeur Birima DIARRA: Point Focal GIEC au Mali / Agence Nationale de la Météorologie « Mali-Météo »
- Professeur Famouké TRAORE: Ecole Nationale d'Ingénieurs /Abderhamane Baba Touré (ENI/ABT)
- Alain GERBE: Conseiller spécial du Ministère de l'environnement, de l'assainissement et du développement durable (MEADD) du Mali ;
- Professeur Fadiala DEMBELE: Point Focal ROSELT au Mali / Institut polytechnique rural de Katibougou / Faculté des sciences et techniques de l'Université des sciences, des techniques et des Technologie de Bamako (FST/USTTB)
- Professeur Sidiki KONATE: Ecole Nationale d'Ingénieurs /Abderhamane Baba Touré (ENI/ABT)

SUMMARY

Ahead of COP21, l'Institut de recherche pour le développement (France) et l'Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Mali), organize a full day event in Bamako on the importance of environmental monitoring devices, as tools to support the decision making on climate change.

This awareness day is placed under the patronage of the Malian Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and sustainable development (MEADD), the Malian Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MESRS) and the French Embassy in Mali.

Considering that climate change will likely increase the natural climate variability of the Sudano-Sahel region, Sub-Saharan countries such as Mali are particularly sensitive to the environmental and socio-economic impacts (agriculture, food security) of climate change.

Against this backdrop, the Observatory of the Sahara and Sahel (OSS) established a range of long term ecological monitoring observatories, grouped within the ROSELT network, in North, East and West African countries. The five ROSELT observatories based in Mali, tracking several indicators (climate, vegetal, water cycle...), are crucial to document and understand climate evolution at local and national scales, and contribute to the sub-regional data analysis of African climate.

The following topics will be introduced and debated during the Conference:

- The main results of GIEC's research on climate change, with a special focus on Sub-Saharan Africa, notably Mali (B. DIARRA);
- The main climate change scenarios for Mali during the upcoming 50 years (F. TRAORE);
- The network of environmental monitoring in Mali (implementation strategy, structure and main results) (A. GERBE & F. DEMBELE);
- The state of play of the Third National Communication on Climate Change, and the preparation of COP21 in Mali (S. KONATE)

MORE INFORMATION

Contact: bruno.sicard@ird.fr & benoit.martimort-asso@ird.fr

Consumption patterns for sustainable development: Challenges and opportunities for a post-2015 world

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Brazilian Centre for Strategic Studies and Management (CGEE), Brasília, Brazil

Date: from June 30th 9:30 am to July 1st 5pm

Location: Brasilia, Brazil

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: Scientists, researchers, stakeholders, policy makers and government officials

Keywords: Consumption patterns, Conscious consumption, Green consumption, Sustainable development

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- A. Prado Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean - ECLAC, Santiago, Chile
- R. Paes World Centre for Sustainable Development - Rio Centre, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- M. Grossi Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- E. Alfredsson Swedish Agency for Growth Analysis, Stockholm, Sweden
- T. Voituriez Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), Paris, France
- H. Mattar Akatu Institute for Conscious Consumption, São Paulo, Brazil
- R. Gualda Brazilian Ministry of Environment, Brasília, Brazil
- M. Mottin Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brasília, Brazil
- A. Galvão Brazilian Centre for Strategic Studies and Management - CGEE, Brasília, Brazil

SUMMARY

The seminar will cover the different views from academic, business and government sectors on consumption patterns in the context of sustainable development, including the challenges and opportunities to respond to climate change, meet the commitments resulting from the definition of a new climate treaty and the post-2015 development agenda, as well as balancing the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development. The event will also include the presentation of the results of the International Web-Based Consultation on Consumption Patterns for Sustainable Development organized by the Brazilian Centre for Strategic Studies and Management (CGEE) in cooperation with the Akatu Institute for Conscious Consumption, the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS), the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI, France), the Institute of Research and Development (IRD, France), the Swedish Agency for Growth Analysis (Sweden) and the World Centre for Sustainable Development (Rio+ Centre).

MORE INFORMATION

For more information you can contact consum-patterns@cgee.org.br

The seminar will be streamed live. You can access to it on this website: <http://www.cgee.org.br> on June 30 and July 1st.

A safe future for fossil fuel investments in a carbon-constrained world?

OVERVIEW

Organizers: University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; Columbia University, New York, United States of America; Harvard University, Cambridge, United States of America

Date: July 9th, from 6pm to 8pm

Location: Paris, France

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: Academics, Industry Representatives, Non-Governmental Organisations, Media

Keywords: Divestment, Fossil fuels, Stranded assets, Carbon bubble

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- T. Stocker, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland)
- S. Huq, ICCCAD, Dhaka, Bangladesh
- C. Molinari, Sarasin and Partners, London, United Kingdom
- J. Thornton, ClientEarth, London, United Kingdom
- D. Hone, Shell, London, United Kingdom

SUMMARY

The issue of divestment from fossil fuels is becoming an increasingly pressing concern for university endowment boards, socially responsible investors and the fossil fuel industry itself. A number of universities have already taken a decision to divest from coal, while some investors are attempting to divest from all fossil fuels. Others are arguing that active engagement with the fossil fuel industry will be essential to addressing the problem of climate change, and simple divestment represents a purely token action as long as the world economy remains largely dependent on fossil energy.

There has been, as of yet, relatively little discussion of what a safe fossil fuel investment would look like. What does a company that plans to remain engaged in fossil fuel extraction for the foreseeable future need to do to reassure its investors and customers that it is acting responsibly and that its activities are not committing future taxpayers to expensive climate adaptation, mitigation or remediation measures?

There are a number of possibilities. Companies could diversify into non-fossil and/or renewable energy sources, but is that the best use of their core competencies? And in a world in which the total amount of fossil carbon that can be released into the atmosphere is limited to much less than fossil carbon reserves if we are to avoid more than 2oC or even 3oC of warming, how does diversification actually limit the total amount carbon released?

Companies could invest in carbon capture and storage (CCS) as the only mitigation option that protects the value of fossil fuel assets: but how should progress on CCS be measured to ensure we are on track to meet the goal of “net zero” emissions before global temperatures rise to unacceptable levels? At the most extreme case, companies could elect to “go into runoff”, curtailing fossil fuel exploration and simply drawing down existing assets, returning money to shareholders: but what would this achieve if it simply means that fossil fuels are extracted in future by less transparent, and possibly less efficient, entities?

The Universities of Oxford, Harvard and Columbia are working together with a number of other academic institutions, with the support of the Oxford Martin School, to devise a set of principles for responsible investors in the fossil fuel industry, analogous to the Sullivan Principles that governed investment in South Africa in the 1980s. This event will launch a public consultation exercise, lasting until Spring 2016, aiming to gather views and ideas from all stakeholders involved in the divestment debate, to model their implications and to explore their potential effectiveness. The aim is to arrive at a set of actionable principles that will provide a framework for constructive engagement between responsible investors and the fossil fuel industry and allow both investors and the industry to play their part in securing our common future.

Natural resource management under climate change: Highlights from Africa

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Global Development Network, New Delhi, India

Date: June 10th, from 8:30am to 1:30pm

Location: Hyatt Regency Hotel, Casablanca, Morocco

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: researchers and policy makers

Keywords: climate, natural resource management, ecosystem services, natural capital

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- B. Barraque AgroParisTech, Paris, France
- E. Fourmann Agence Française de Développement, Paris, France
- P. Jacquet Global Development Network, New Delhi, India
- H. Levrel Centre International de Recherche sur l'Environnement et le Développement, Nogent sur Marne, France
- R. Martinez-Lagunes InterAmerican Development Bank, Mexico, Mexico
- C. Plateau Institut National de la Statistiques et des Etudes Economiques, Paris, France
- H. Randriarimanana Présidence de Madagascar, Antananarivo, Madagascar
- L. Recuero-Virto Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et du Développement International, Paris, France
- B. Tassin Laboratoire Eau Environnement et Systèmes Urbains, Champs sur Marne, France
- J.L. Weber European Environmental Agency, Copenhagen, Denmark

SUMMARY

It has been widely acknowledged and recognized that developed countries need to realign their economic strategies with the objectives of sustainable development and green growth. However, it is even more important that developing and least developed countries whose primary source of economic well-being is grounded in exploitation of natural resources need to account for the depletion or deterioration of these in tandem with the more conventional measures of economic performance. The World Bank Little Green Data Book 2014 presents that about 88 percent of low income countries and 58 percent of lower middle income countries are depleting their wealth (broadly defined to include produced capital, natural capital, and human and social capital). Alarming, most of these countries belong to Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. In these countries, the stark reality is that investment and net savings adjusted for gains in human capital cannot compensate for the depletion of natural capital and wealth diluting effects of population growth. These issues have been taken into account in the global agenda through the Aichi targets for example. By 2020, according to Aichi target 2, governments have to integrate biodiversity values into their national accounts

Besides its contribution to the debates on indicators to measure human well-being and growth in the same vein as the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission (2009), environmental accounting could constitute a valuable tool to design adaptation and mitigation strategies. Indeed, climate change will impact the economies of developing countries but also the resources that the economy uses. For example, coastal degradation may hamper tourism activities; water scarcity might become more acute in certain countries and affect agricultural activities. Climate change, natural capital, ecosystems services and economic activities are thus interlinked and it is crucial to understand those links for better policy making and sound mitigation and adaptation strategies.

During this side event, the Global Development Network will hold a roundtable on natural resource management under climate change. Bringing together policy-makers and researchers from both developed and developing countries, this side event will aim at understanding how natural resource management and natural capital accounting can help policy makers to design mitigation and adaptation strategies for climate change. Harison RANDRIARIMANANA, Special Advisor the

President to the Republic of Madagascar, will deliver a keynote on the challenges and opportunities for natural resource management in developing countries, which will introduce the round table.

Three country studies currently undertaken in Madagascar, Mauritius and Morocco will illustrate the debates: the land use inventories in Madagascar, the governance of the water sector in Mauritius and the effect of coastal degradation on Moroccan tourism.

MORE INFORMATION

More information about this event is available at <http://www.gdn.int/html/page2.php?MID=3&SID=24&SSID=24&SCID=52&SSCID=124>

To participate or for further information, please contact Annie Soriot and Pierre BERTRAND at nrmgdn@gdn.int.

The role of international financial institutions, central banks, and monetary policies in the low carbon transition

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Centre International de Recherche sur l'Environnement et le Développement, Nogent sur Marne, France; France Stratégie, Paris, France; UNEP, London, United Kingdom

Date: July 7th, from 2pm to 6pm

Location: France Stratégie, Paris, France (exact timing tbc)

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: scientists, finance professionals, decision-makers

Keywords: Finance, central banks, monetary policy, low-carbon transition

SUMMARY

Given the tight budgetary constraints on governments, public spending alone will not be sufficient to provide the amount of investment needed to reach a 2°C target. There is a need to a) cut down the risks level on low carbon investments, b) shift private financial flows from “brown” sectors to “green” sectors c) leverage new sources of financing including the savings currently not directed to production and infrastructures.

High enough and credible carbon prices will be essential to do so. But, it will not be enough to alleviate the financial constraints that inhibit investment decisions. These constraints result from the intrinsic risks of low-carbon investments in capital-intensive equipment and infrastructure in a shareholder business regime (uncertainty about upfront costs, final markets, fossil fuel prices and about the regulatory context of the infrastructure sectors).

Upgrading climate finance can only be achieved if the low carbon transition is perceived by policy makers as a driver to reduce some of the fault lines threatening today's world economy: from an "export to grow" model to a more "inclusive" growth system; from a short-term biased financial system to devices bridging long-term investment needs with short-term savings objectives; from unstable reserve currencies to a diversification through carbon assets, ...

PARTICIPANTS

The side-event will convene about 30 to 50 experts for an open discussion about the possible involvement of central banks and institutions of the international financial governance in the low-carbon transition. The targeted audience is both experts of the ‘climate affair’ and experts in Finance and Monetary Policies, representatives of banks, central banks and financial institutions:

Experts involved in the policy process: Klaus Töpfer, Pascal Canfin, Teresa Ribera

Academics in environmental economics, macroeconomics and finance: Nick Mabey (E3G), Jorge Nunes, Michel Aglietta, Billy Pizer or Gilbert Meltcalf, Etienne Espagne, Baptiste Perissin Fabert, Christian Egenhofer, Michael Grubb, Alex Barkawi (CEP), Richard Werner (Southampton), Adair Turner (Institute for New Economic Thinking), Cornelius Block (Ecofys), Carlo Carraro, Zhang Chenghui (Financial Research Institute, China)

Experts from the international organisations: Wickram Widge (World Bank), Richard Baron (OECD), Nick Robins (UNEP), Christopher Kaminker (OECD), Anthony Cox (OECD), Ian Parry (IMF), Marianne Fay (World Bank)

Experts and representatives from financial institutions: Marc Carney (Bank of England), Habib Rahman (Deputy General Manager, Bangladesh Bank), Wim Boonstra (Rabobank) Pan Gongsheng or Ma Jun or Yao Bin (People's Bank of China), Michael Sheren/Marc Carney (Bank of England), Atiur Rahman (Governor, Bangladesh Bank), Mario Sergio Vasconcelas, (Brazilian Banking Association), Aloisio Tupinambá (Governor's Office for Regulation, Brazil), Aloisio Tupinambá (Governor's Office for Regulation, Brazil), Rajan Raghuran (central bank of India), Stephen King (HSBC), Sascha Brok (Deutsche Bank), Armin Sandhövel (Allianz), Pierre Ducret (CDC) Harald Benink (CentER), Rens Van Tilburg (Utrecht), Peter Schäfer (KfW), Gaël Giraud (AFD), Jean-Pierre Landau (Banque de France)

OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The side-event should bring (i) a common language between scientific expertise, project developers and the various actors of the financial system - including central banks and financial governance institutions - to diffuse climate policies in financial practices ; (ii) identification of elements of the climate policy regime under the UNFCCC which could serve as anchor points for climate-friendly evolutions in the governance of the financial systems and the monetary systems beyond 2015 ; and (iii) the launching of a “low carbon financing debate platform” coordinated by France Strategie and inviting high level contributors to a rigorous debate about the linkages between the financial and monetary systems and the climate challenge beyond COP21.

Bioeconomy: a circular economy, by nature!

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Fondation Jacques de Bohan, Pomacle, France

Date: July 1st, from 2pm to 6pm

Location: Campus Sciences Po Paris à Reims

Expected number of participants: 100-250

Nature of participants: Scientists, Farmers, industrials, policy makers, NGO

Keywords: Bioeconomy, Circular economy, CO2, Biorefineries

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- JF. Soussana INRA, Scientific directorate, Paris, France
- P. Colonna INRA, Scientific directorate, Paris, France
- Y. Faucheu Commissariat Général à l'Investissement, Energie et economie circulaire, Paris, France
- D. Dutartre ID Champagne-Ardenne, Président, Reims, France
- N. Moll ID Champagne-Ardenne, Président, Reims, France
- C. Patermann retired from European Commission, Dg research (bioeconomy), Bonn, Germany
- F. Meylan Université de lausanne, Groupe ecologie industrielle, Lausanne, Switzerland
- T. Stadler Industries & Agroressources (pôle de compétitivité), Président, Laon, France
- O. De Bohan Fondation Jacques de Bohan / Cristal Union, Président, Pomacle, France
- JP. Bachy Région Champagne-Ardenne, Président, Châlons en Champagne, France
- C. Vautrin Reims Métropole, Présidente (ancienne ministre), Reims, France
- J. Bignon ePure (Cristal Union), Président, Bruxelles, Belgium
- C. Rousseau Vivescia, Président, Reims, France
- F. Coste Vivescia, Direction générale (rse), Reims, France

SUMMARY

The bioeconomy, in a shared meaning, in particular at European level, is an economy based on the use of renewable carbon from agricultural or forestry biomass and organic wastes for producing food, fibers, bio-based chemicals, bio energies... The renewable feature of the biomass is one of its most distinctive characteristic compared to fossil resources.

In terms of carbon management, bioeconomy is inscribed in a carbon cycle based upon the plant capacity to assimilate CO₂ via the photosynthesis. The neutrality of carbon footprint (CO₂ absorbed versus CO₂ emitted) depends on the quantity of fossil carbon used along the production cycle and the value-chains in terms of fossil-based intermediate consumption (fertilizers, energy, ...) and on the capacity of carbon storage, particularly in the soils.

The aim of this conference is to evaluate the potential contribution of the bioeconomy, regarding the mitigation of climate change by reducing fossil carbon emissions while increasing the anthropic use of renewable carbon and the capture and sequestration of carbon.

What are the conditions allowing the bioeconomy to be virtuous for the climate? What are the limitations for its development regarding "limiting factors" like competition and complementarity for uses? How to assess the sustainability ?

Two angles of discussion will be proposed: the first one at the scale of the planet because the issue is global and frontierless; the second one at regional scale where biorefineries – considered as the cornerstone of the bioeconomy – should be set up.

The French competitiveness cluster IAR (Industries & Agroressources) which promotes the development of this type of territorial biorefineries has got a certain knowledge in this particular topic and will share its practical experience of local integration. Actually, the possibilities for "closing the loops" are numerous and particularly by recycling in the fields, some by-products and effluents. An ecosystemic approach, based on the industrial ecology principle, will be discussed.

This conference is proposed by the "Fondation Jacques de Bohan", a think tank dedicated to the bioeconomy, carried by 2 agricultural cooperatives, Vivescia and Cristal Union with the support

of INRA. Several other stakeholders, associated to the foundation and/or to the cluster IAR will be involved in this event. Together, we will support a cooperative and collaborative approach.

Based on the 2 approaches mentioned, 2 round-tables will be held, the first one for discussing the global / international issues and their effects and the second one for discussing the local implementations through practical experiences. An opening conference, given by a representative from INRA will set the scene.

Taking into account the quality and the diversity of the speakers, we should expect to “high level” discussions and to the publication of a position paper for upcoming discussions during COP 21.

At last, we cannot reduce the bioeconomy to the circular economy (same for the opposite), but the bioeconomy is a circular economy “by nature” (in essence)!

Our common ambition is to show it!

The changing role of economics and economists in nuclear policy and politics

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Francis Chateauraynaud (GSPR, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris), Markku Lehtonen (GSPR, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris and SPRU, University of Sussex, United Kingdom), Ingmar Schumacher (IPAG Business School, France), Eric Strobl (Ecole Polytechnique Paris, France)

Date: July 6th, from 8am to 6pm

Location: IPAG Business School, 184 Boulevard Saint-Germain, 75006 Paris

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: experts from the industry, academia and the government

Keywords: nuclear energy

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

- Tom Burke (E3G, Imperial College London),
- Dominique Finon (CNRS), Jan-Horst Keppler (OECD/NEA),
- Gordon MacKerron (University of Sussex),
- Steve Thomas (University of Greenwich),
- William Nuttall (Cambridge University),
- and the BBC journalist Rob Broomby, who is going to chair the panel discussion.

REGISTRATION

Attendance is free but registration is required by the 29th of June 2015. Please follow the link ingmar.schumacher@ipag.fr to send an email with the subject line: "Nuclear workshop registration" in order to confirm.

SUMMARY

The desirability and viability of nuclear power as an energy source has ever since the beginning of its commercial use been subject to intense controversies and widely varying judgements, depending on the specific perspective from which the merits and downsides of nuclear are assessed. The nature of economic argumentation and its weight in both policymaking and public debate on nuclear has varied across the years – according to economic and political trends – but also across different country-specific contexts.

This one-day workshop intends to bring together experts from the industry, academia and the government in order to present and discuss changes in the substance of economic argumentation on nuclear energy, as well as in the roles of economics and various economic experts in policymaking and political debate. In particular, the workshop will focus on three issues: (a) How does argumentation on the economics of nuclear energy vary across time and space (over time and across countries)? (b) How does the weight and nature of economic arguments in decision-making vary across time and space? (c) Which factors shape the credibility of the different economic arguments and actors that employ economics in their argumentation? The workshop will end with a roundtable discussion designed to result in a white paper.

The presentations at the workshop consist of empirical and theoretical contributions examining the role of economic argumentation in controversies over nuclear power. Examples of relevant topics include the following:

- the credibility of different policy actors in debating nuclear economics
- the various ways in which economic ‘experts’ address and seek to persuade the diverse key publics,
- rivalries between competing economic schools of thought economics: the access of these schools of thought to public debate, and the credibility of different schools of thought in the eyes of the varying publics

- the various ways in which the credibility of economic experts is constructed and contested;
- the role of country-specific idiosyncrasies, “technopolitical cultures”, “technopolitical regimes”, “socio-technical imaginaries” or “state orientations” in shaping and being shaped by economic argumentation; and
- any other question that engages with the broad theme of “the role of economics in nuclear policy controversies”

MORE INFORMATION

Contact: Ingmar Schumacher, ingmar.schumacher@ipag.fr

A welcome cocktail and posters preview invitational before the Common Future Paris 2015 conference/ R&Dialogue project: an experiment of social dialogue on the energy transition in Europe

OVERVIEW

Organizers: CIRED, Nogent-sur-Marne, France; BRGM, Orléans, France

Date: July 5th, from 5:30pm to 8:30pm

Location: UPMC, Paris

Expected number of participants: 150

Nature of participants: Science, technology and society researchers working on climate change mitigation. With accompanying person. By registration only

Keywords: Social Dialogue, Energy transition, Europe, Welcome Cocktail

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- M. Cherbib, CIRED (International Research Center on Environment and Development), Social dialogue, Nogent-sur-Marne, France)
- S. Vercelli, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

SUMMARY

CIRED and BRGM will share the Visions of a low carbon society produced by the R&Dialogue project for France on Sunday, July 5th, from 5:30pm to 8:30pm in Paris. Discussions will be followed by a welcome cocktail for science, technology and society researchers attending the Our common future conference.

Using a non-violent communication approach provided by University of Roma and applied simultaneously in 10 European countries, between July 2014 and February 2015 the French R&Dialogue team has organized groups of dialogue on key aspects of the energy transition: i. wind power: social acceptance and difficulties ; ii. oil and dependence ; iii. energy transition and European construction ; iv. territorial organization of the energy transition. This French national dialogue culminated in a plenary meeting of the French national council held at CIRED in spring 2015. That event was the opportunity for a larger group of actors to discuss and amend the Visions of a Low Carbon Society for France.

After sharing the results of our dialogue research-action, a cocktail and poster presentation will welcome participants to the Common future Paris conference. The event venue is the top of the Zamansky tower, in UPMC where the part of the Our Common Future conference will take place. Located near the banks of the Seine river and in the Quartier Latin, this is the place to be in Paris on a Sunday evening in July.

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on this side event on the following link: <http://www.centre-cired.fr/spip.php?article1906>

Advances in multi-scale models to shed light on the plausibility of long term scenarios

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Nadia Maïzi, PSL, MINES ParisTech, Mathematics and Systems, Center for Applied Mathematics, Paris, France

Date: July 10th from 11am to 5pm

Location: MINES ParisTech, Paris

Expected number of participants: 100-250

Nature of participants: citizens, students, researchers, industrials, stakeholders

Keywords: prospective modelling, energy system, multi-scale reconciliation

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- A. Miketa IRENA, Koln, Germany
- D. Kammen University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley energy and climate institute, Berkeley, United States of America
- V. Mazauric Schneider Electric, Grenoble, France
- M. Blesl IER, Stuttgart, Germany
- JM. Cayla EDF, Paris, France
- F. Briens MINES ParisTech, Sophia-Antipolis, France
- E. Assoumou MINES ParisTech, Sophia-Antipolis, France

SUMMARY

Given the complex international situation, strategies to tackle energy-related issues need effective normative tools to deal with the different types of constraint (e.g. climate-related, financial, legal, political, technical). Various scenarios are now available to provide an insight into the challenges of energy transition under environmental constraint. However, the regional, technological and social conditions that trigger this transition require developing tools to identify the policy mixes needed for new directions in technical systems and modes of development. In particular, the aim is to reconcile and connect different scales (temporal, spatial, social) in order to understand:

- The political implications that necessarily take place at several levels, from global to local,
- The impact of phenomena with different dynamics (several decades versus seconds), and
- The central role of people (for whom the future must be acceptable and desirable, i.e. compatible with aspirations and behavior).

This multi-scale integration brings up significant methodological obstacles that we propose to examine in three sessions. During the events, international scientists involved in the strategy of major groups and academic organizations will present the reconciliation of long-term approaches employed in prospective exercises at different scales:

1. Short-term/long-term temporal scales (Schneider Electric, IEA, MINES ParisTech): reconciliation involves examining the “inertia” of systems, e.g. urbanization or the composition of current mixes, versus the “instantaneousness” of usage (e.g. mobility using electric vehicles or smart grid solutions, energy efficiency) as well as the technical conditions for operating systems (i.e. network reliability, availability and stability);
2. Spatial scales (University of Berkeley, MINES ParisTech, IER Stuttgart): different levels of spatial issues will be tackled such as top-down versus bottom-up pledges for emerging countries, centralized versus decentralized networks, managing intermittent electricity production sources and integration into the network;
3. Societal scales (EDF, MINES ParisTech, Cambridge University) this will involve discussing the assessment of different development paradigms (degrowth/growth) and the integration of behavior as relevant modeling characteristics.

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on this side event on the following link: <http://www.modelisation-prospective.org/fr/conférence-innovations-decarbonization-10-juillet-2015>

A dialogue for developing synergies for sustainable energy production: how can biomass, hydrogen and carbon dioxide capture and storage work together to mitigate climate change

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Sapienza University of Rome - Department of Earth Sciences - CERI - Department of Civil, construction and environmental engineering -DICEA; ENEA – Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development; CO2GeoNet – The European Network of Excellence for the Geological Storage of CO2; The Municipality of Caprarola

Date: June 20th, from 10am to 1:30pm

Location: Municipality of Caprarola, Caprarola, Italy

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: students, general public, local policy makers, research institutions, NGOs, civil society organisations, industrial organisations

Keywords: CCS, biomass, hydrogen fuel cells, societal dialogue

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- S. Lombardi Sapienza University of Rome - CERI - CO2GeoNet, Department of earth sciences, Rome, Italy
- S. Vercelli Sapienza University of Rome - CERI - CO2GeoNet, Department of civil, construction and environmental engineering dicea, Rome, Italy
- G. Girardi SOTACARBO, Carbonia, Italy
- A. Moreno ENEA – Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development, Rome, Italy
- V. Pignatelli ENEA – Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development, Rome, Italy
- Prof. M. Ferretti of Università di Genova

SUMMARY

The aim of this event relates to objective 3 and 4 of the conference “Our common future under climate change” and will seek to assess the potential for evidence-based solutions to climate change challenge and to contribute to a science-society dialogue. The event will offer to the interested parties, in particular local policy makers, environmental science students and the public at large, an up-to-date introduction to three technologies whose synergic development looks very promising in terms of CO2 emissions reduction, while at the same time supporting sustainable development and affordable energy for all. The workshop will provide an opportunity for discussing how biomass, hydrogen and carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) can work together to tackle the climate change challenge and it will also present a unique opportunity to gain input to the research agenda from local policy makers, NGOs and the lay public.

The event will be held in the small town of Caprarola (Northern Lazio, Italy), located in a farming area largely dependent on a mono-culture (hazelnut production) that produces large volumes of bio-waste products that can be a potential local low-emissions energy resource. Within this context, a group of organisations, engaged in supporting a low carbon society, have undertaken a process of dialogue with the local population within the framework of the FP7 project “R&Dialogue – Research and civil society dialogue”. This project brings together experts from a wide range of different energy sectors to foster participatory dialogue and joint understanding between inhabitants, technical experts, and local administrators in a truly unique way. The member organisations will participate to the session as a multi-stakeholder panel formed by high level research institutions, NGOs, Civil Society Associations, industrial associations, including: prof. Valerio Baiocchi, prof. Sabina Bigi, Stan Beaubien (UniRoma1); Giuseppe Tomassetti (vice-president Italian Federation for Rational Energy use - FIRE); prof. Maurizio Ferretti, prof. Laura Gaggero (UniGenova); prof. Fulvio Bongiorno (UniRoma3); Renata Negri (director Energy Museum); Ovidio Marzaioli (vice secretary

general Consumers' Movement); Eugenio Stelliferi (Mayor of Caprarola – Viterbo); Patrizia Breschi (Society for Humanistic Coaching); Aurora Castilla (Serendipity Association); Monica Tommasi (president Amici della Terra Italia Onlus), Rinaldo Sorgenti (vice president ASSOCARBONI).

The session will be an opportunity for a more in-depth exchange on scientific matters related to the three technologies mentioned above, in the context of the on-going societal dialogue on how to achieve a low carbon society. Appointed high level researchers will introduce the session, first illustrating the value of exchange between scientists and society, then introducing the three technologies and the enhanced opportunities that can be derived from their combined implementation. Time will then be dedicated for questions and exchange between the audience, the panel and the presenters. In break out groups they will together address the questions raised and the outcomes from the groups will subsequently be shared in a plenary session. Finally, implications relevant to local stakeholders will be highlighted.

The event will aim to stimulate interest and support for technological innovation to tackle climate change. The event will target in particular the younger generation, inviting participation not only from students in Environmental Sciences at the local universities of La Tuscia, Rome, Rieti and Latina but also from less specialised young audiences. The speakers, who are already well experienced in communicating with a variety of audiences, will present the scientific concepts and technology such that it can be understood by the non-specialist audience, avoiding jargon and finding simple and suitable explanations, so that all the participants will feel at ease and will be encouraged to take an active role in the debate.

The format of the session will include three blocks of work:

- one hour for introducing the event and the scientific contents
- one hour for formulating questions and addressing them in breakout groups
- one hour for sharing the outcomes from the group work and considering together possible developments of the three technologies at the local level

I-tésé Day 2015: Which role for hydrogen in the energy transition?

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Institut Technico Economie des Systèmes Energétiques – I-tésé

Date: June 16, 2015

Time: 8:30 am - 13:00 pm

Location: CEA/SACLAY 91191 Gif Sur Yvette

Expected number of participants: 150- 200

Nature of participants: Researchers, industry, energy specialists, government officials, university, general public

Keywords: Hydrogen, technologies, energy transition, energy systems, nuclear power, mobility, scenarios

Language: French

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- D. Verwaerde, Administrator of CEA -France
- C. Behar, Director of Nuclear Energy at the CEA - France
- N. Alazard-Toux, Director – IFPEN - France
- P. Lucchese, AFHYPAC
- Th Priem, B. Guinot, A. Le Duigou, C. Mansilla, CEA - France

SUMMARY

The Technico Economy Institute of the Energy Systems (I-tésé) has for mission to realize technico-economic studies and to provide multicriteria analyses and foresights of technologies and/or energy systems for CEA (French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission). Its main research themes cover new energy technologies and their impacts in terms of greenhouse gas emission. Its expertise in economy, methodologies and “tech-eco” data contribute to the choices of the CEA R&D programs. This expertise is shared and enhanced with other CEA units, partnerships and collaboration with peers. Most of the projects are financed via research programs, in part by agencies such as ANR or ADEME (French agencies for energy research), or the industry (in particular EDF and AREVA). Since 2008, an event dedicated to a theme related to energy is organized by I-tésé. This event aims to present the current and future works. It involves a large spectrum of speakers highlighting the links between I-tésé and (i) the different decision-makers within CEA, (ii) industry experts (EDF, AREVA, ENGIE, AIR LIQUIDE, RENAULT...), (iii) national authorities (Ministries, governmental Committees, Commissions), (iv) international organizations such as IAEA, CME, OECD, European Commission, etc., and (v) academia, including the new university cluster “Plateau de Saclay”.

This year, the topic of the conference is: "Which role for hydrogen in the energy transition?".

The interest for hydrogen, as an energy vector facilitating the low carbon pathway of our energy system (mainly by storing electricity coming from the renewables or the nuclear power) is not new. Important projects were for instance on track in the 1980s: the main idea was to take advantage of low cost nuclear power (off-peak hours) to produce hydrogen.

Some technologies are already developed: for the production, storage and use of hydrogen. These innovative approaches are related to the role of hydrogen in the management and the monitoring of the electrical network, in particular with the development of variables sources such as wind and solar. In the last years, an additional topic related to hydrogen came up: its utilization in transport.

Recently, two important French reports questioning the hydrogen potential were published: one made by the Parliamentary Office of Evaluation of the Scientific and Technical Choices in 2013 (“Hydrogen: vector of the energy transition?”), the other published by France Strategy in 2014 (“Is there a place for hydrogen in the energy transition?”). One answer can also be found in the 2014 National Alliance of Coordination of Research for Energy (ANCRE) scenarios, where the hydrogen vector has a significant role to play in several scenarios to target the 2°C by 2050.

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on this side event on the following link: <http://i-tese.cea.fr/>

Heat wave in MyCity - Cross-cultural youth visions on climate issues

OVERVIEW

Organizers: CliMates - International student Think&Do Tank on climate change, Paris, France

Date: June 13th 9am - June 14th 5pm

Location: Paris, France

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: Students, youth stakeholders

Keywords: simulations, crisis management, local and global impacts of climate change, youth solutions

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

- N. Keurmeur, CliMates - International student Think&Do Tank on climate change, Paris, France

SUMMARY

COP 21 is an unique opportunity for the youth to raise its voice and to promote its projects and its solutions to address climate change challenges. This international conference is a key opportunity to mobilize young people on local climate change issues and to enable them to understand the stakes of the international negotiations on climate change (COPs).

In CliMates, we think that education to climate change is essential to allow this mobilization and bridge the gap between scientific knowledge and civil society. It will also give to young stakeholders the keys to understand climate change and implement their own solutions and actions.

Our side event project is to organise two sessions of simulations on climate change issues by adopting both a local and an international approach. The first session of simulations will take place in Paris on the 13th and 14th of June. The second one will take place in Buenos Aires between the 25th and the 29th of August as part of the Climate's week organised by the French Embassy in Argentina. The participants of these events will be students from both countries in order to gather cross-cultural perspectives on climate change.

Both sessions will be organized in the same way so that we can draw comparisons between the solutions found in the two countries. The simulations will be led by skilled CliMates members.

First, on the morning on the 13th of June, students will participate in a simulation of an ecologic crisis in which each participant will play the role of a social player (for example: a company manager, a representative of an association, a mayor). The ecologic crisis we chose to simulate this event is a heat wave as the likelihood of heat waves increases with climate change. All these actors will have to communicate and coordinate to find solutions to this crisis. To help them to take decisions, CliMates will provide them some scientific elements and figures about heat waves. A partnership with meteorologists is considered in order to bring the most accurated data to the participants. This simulation aims at raising awareness among the students on the local and regional issues of climate change and encourage them to implement actions within their own territories. Hence, the work done during this first simulation will highlight climate change issues at the scale of French and Argentinian students' lives.

In the afternoon to understand the international stakes regarding climate change, a simulation of a part of the 21rst Conference of Parties will be held, using United Nations' model, rules and dynamics. This intervention will take the form of a debate on international policy. The objective of this simulation is to find an agreement to keep global warming below two degrees and to promote more sustainable development at the international level. This kind of simulation has been widely developed by CliMates over the past few years with the project Cop In MyCity and our expertise will allow the participants to have a full understanding of the international negotiations.

Finally, on Sunday June 14th, a feedback session will be organised to share participants' experiences and ideas on both local and international issues raised by climate change.

This event follows the approach of "Our common future" by educating participants to climate change but also by giving them the opportunity to exchange their ideas to mitigate climate change and adapt our societies to the changes and crises it will bring.

MORE INFORMATION

Contact: heatwave@climates.fr

SEC 2015 - shrink and swell processes in soils

OVERVIEW

Organizers :IFSTTAR;Cerema, Ponts Formation Conseil

Date: June 18-19

Location: IFSTTAR in Marne La Vallée - France

Expected number of participants: 100-250

Nature of participants: researchers, engineers, geologists

Keywords :shrinkage, swelling, soils, drought

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- JP Magnan, IFSTTAR, France
- D. Cameron, University of South Australia, Australia
- S. Dessouky, University of Texas, USA

SUMMARY

The SEC 2015 International Symposium, which will be held on 18 and 19 June 2015 in Marne-la-Vallée, following SEC 2008, is devoted to the shrinkage and expansion of soils. These phenomena are one of the major causes of damages to individual houses and may produce effects on more important and apparently more robust infrastructures. Drought periods in temperate countries and significant rainfalls in drier countries are often the origin of these damages. Nevertheless, appropriate construction techniques are able to efficiently protect constructions from the effects of climate on water content variations in soils. This Symposium is meant as a privileged place, where researchers and engineers from various countries can present their works and share their knowledge and expertise.

Three main topics of the symposium: Behaviour of clayey soils; Conception, behaviour and repair of buildings and of transport infrastructures; Influence of climate, characterisation of hazard, national experience.

Technical exhibition during the 2 days symposium

MORE INFORMATION

For more information, you can go to this website: <http://sec2015.info/>

Contact: severine.beaunier@enpc.fr

Why do Forests matter for Water and Climate? Strategies for Sustainability

OVERVIEW

Organizers: WeForest

Date: June 8th till June 10th

Location: KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: scientists, policy makers

Keywords: Forests, Water, Climate change

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- Jane Cohen, School of Law, University of Texas, USA.
- David Ellison, Climate Politics of Forestry and Water, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Umeå, Sweden and Independent Expert Consultant.
- Bruno Locatelli, Center for International Forestry Research and Agricultural Research for Development, France.
- Cindy Morris, Research Director, French National Institute for Agricultural Research, France.
- Daniel Murdiyarso, Center for International Forestry Research, Indonesia.
- Douglas Sheil, Norwegian University of Life Sciences (UMB), Norway.

SUMMARY

WeForest, an international reforestation NGO, in partnership with KU Leuven, intends to bring together scientists and policy-makers to achieve greater clarity in our understanding of the central role forests play in supporting basic climate system processes crucial for the water cycle and the quality of human life.

The goal is to stimulate debate that will foster greater scientific clarity and consensus on the benefits of forests for the water cycle. To contribute to a solution-based approach, the meeting seeks to provide policy makers with clear information that can mobilise them toward building strategies for addressing issues such as climate change, adaptation, resilience, water management and land use planning.

With these goals in mind, we intend to bring together a select group of 40-50 scientists for a 3-day workshop planned for the 8-10 June in Belgium.

CONTEXT

Forests are major contributors to maintaining global climate equilibria. Earth's forests are constantly menaced by human activities even though their role in maintaining and promoting regional and continental precipitation and water availability, in cooling the Earth's surface, and in cleaning and purifying both water and the air we breathe, is central to the health of the planet and to establishing the basic conditions for life. The past century of research has contributed greatly to our fundamental understanding of the role of forests in Earth's biosphere, but scientific disagreements and misunderstandings about the basic features of forests and competing land use strategies persist, thereby making it difficult to effectively protect forests. With increasing water scarcity, climate change and greater demands placed on forest resources, improved knowledge about these fundamental relationships is of rapidly intensifying importance. Lack of clarity on these issues is a major constraint to policy-making that seeks to optimize both the ecosystem services and economic benefits of forests.

OBJECTIVES

The 3-day workshop programme will

1. Elucidate the current state of knowledge on the importance of forests for water and other Earth system processes
2. Outline a policy brief on how this role of forests is or could be addressed in existing and potential policy frameworks.
3. Form a working group that will collaborate virtually on a policy brief to be presented at the Global Landscape Forum in Paris (Dec 15), on the sidelines of the UNFCCC COP21.

BEYOND JUNE'S MEETING

In addition to presenting the policy brief outcomes at the global landscape forum, WeForest is planning to convene a Paris corporate COP21 side event in December. By presenting the policy brief and engaging relevant stakeholders, the goal is to empower the private sector to take positive action towards climate change, particularly in relation to landscape restoration solutions. Details regarding the event are still being finalised at the time of writing.

STEERING COMMITTEE

- David Ellison, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and Independent Expert Consultant.
- Bruno Locatelli, CIFOR and CIRAD.
- Cindy Morris, French National Institute for Agricultural Research.

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on this side event at http://www.weforest.org/upcoming%20event/forests_water_climate_strategies_for_sustainability.

Contact: Victoria Gutierrez, victoria.gutierrez@weforest.org

Climate Smart Forestry: Recommendations for our common future

OVERVIEW

Organizers: ECOFOR

Date: 08/07/2015

Location: ECOFOR, 42 RUE SCHEFFER, PARIS 16e (métro Trocadéro)

Expected number of participants: 40

Nature of participants: Participants in the conference and more, very concerned by Climate smart forestry and possible recommendations about forestry to be used for COP21

Keywords: Forestry, climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, sustainable forest management, recommendations, public policies

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- Jean-Luc Peyron (ECOFOR),
- Christophe ORAZIO (EFI Atlantic)
- Sandra LUQUE (IRSTEA, France and CBD, UK)
- Robert JANDL (BFW, Austria) et al.

SUMMARY

The objective of this side event is to elaborate recommendations to be proposed at COP21 regarding Climate Smart Forestry. It will be organized as a Roundtable. Depending on the participants and their concerns, these recommendations will be adapted to temperate only or to temperate and tropical environments. Each participant will have to express his/her opinion and arguments about possible recommendations that will then be summarized and aggregated in a comprehensive list of statements.

Forests are able to mitigate climate change mainly through carbon sequestration, storage, and substitution. But these different options are generally conflicting. How should they be combined? This question is a first major challenge for forest management and policy. In parallel, forests are impacted by climate change through trends (beneficial or detrimental) and extreme events. They may adapt and deserve to be adapted to these gradual or brutal phenomena. Integration of trends and extreme events is a second major challenge for forestry. Adaptation and mitigation have to be distinguished because they are very different responses to climate change. In the same time, they are interrelated since mitigation supports carbon regulation as an ecosystem service influenced by forest adaptation. Moreover, each forest measure can be evaluated from both adaptation and mitigation viewpoints. Consequently, synergies and trade-offs between forest adaptation and mitigation are a third challenge. Finally, climate change issues are only a part of sustainable forest management and trade-offs also exist between climate change measures and sustainability at large. The situation is very challenging because today decisions need to take into account expectations about long-term intensity of climate change and atmospheric concentrations in greenhouse gases. In the same time, there are many uncertainties on the socioeconomic development (several scenarios), its effect on climate (several model results), the consequences on forest stands (resilience), the human ability to cope with them (adaptation capacity), long-term impacts of management activities.

In a field where one option is often promoted against all others, forest management should use all options in order to improve the forest carbon balance while preventing future risks, and to take into account short term aspects as well as long term considerations. The recommendations will thus present the main options that should be considered altogether during COP21 when dealing with forests.

MORE INFORMATION

Contact:

For scientific purposes: jean-luc.peyron@gip-ecofor.org

For practical issues: aksana.mandrillon@gip-ecofor.org

Workshop on Remote Sensing and Malaria

OVERVIEW

Organizers: French Embassy in Pretoria, Service de coopération et d'action culturelle, Pretoria, South Africa; CNES, Earth observation applications, Toulouse, France; CNRS/IRD office, Pretoria, South Africa

Date: from June 29th 8am to June 30th 6pm

Location: University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: Researchers, scientists, decision and policy-makers

Keywords: Remote sensing, Malaria, International cooperation - South Africa

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- T. De Jager University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa
- R. Bornman University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa
- H. Rautenbach University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa
- J. Botai University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa
- J. Olwoch SANSA, Pretoria, South Africa
- A. Sand IRD - UMR Espace-Dev, Saint-Pierre, France
- M. Mangeas IRD - UMR Espace-Dev, Saint-Pierre, France
- V. Herbreteau IRD - UMR Espace-Dev, Saint-Pierre, France
- JP. Lacaux Laboratory of Aerology of the French Observatory of Midi-Pyrénées, Toulouse, France
- Y. Tourre Columbia University, Palisades, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (LDEO) , New York, United States of America
- F. Rakotomanana Institut Pasteur de Madagascar, Tananarive, Madagascar
- F. Girond Institut Pasteur de Madagascar, Tananarive, Madagascar
- I. Gwitira Zimbabwe University, Harare, Zimbabwe
- C. Vignolles CNES, Toulouse, France
- J. Albergel CNRS/IRD office, Pretoria, South Africa
- M. Ludovic CNRS/IRD office, Pretoria, South Africa
- J-M. Châtaignier, IRD Managing Director, France

SUMMARY

Malaria is a complex parasitic disease confined mostly to tropical areas and transmitted by mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles*. According to the World Health Organization' records for 2012, there were 207 million malaria cases worldwide with 627,000 deaths. Most of these deaths (90%) occurred in sub-Saharan Africa of which 77% were in children younger than 5 years of age, and over 10% of South Africa's population is living in malaria-epidemic provinces (Limpopo, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal).

However, malaria is very sensitive to climatic variability. Since mosquitoes thrive better in a warm, moist environment, there is a big concern that the projected global warming may make malaria parasites spread over more provinces in South Africa, thereby exposing more populations to malaria epidemics. Insofar as concerns monitoring epidemics, merging health data with environmental and climatic data gathered by observation satellites (data on water, air, vegetation and soil) can be used to identify the conditions likely to cause diseases and to gain a deeper understanding of the mechanisms involved in the spread of disease. A good climate-malaria modelling system is thus a central tool for providing early warning on malaria outbreaks and for studying potential impacts of future climate change on malaria - giving decision makers the necessary time to deploy intervention methods to help prevent large scale spread of malaria.

Within the framework of cooperation projects developed on the basis of the working groups and consortiums in which it is involved, CNES gained expertise in tele-epidemiology research projects in South America, as well as in the French Overseas Departments and Territories and Western Africa

(Senegal, and Burkina-Faso), setting up epidemic monitoring networks. As the tele-epidemiology concept could also be a lever to address the malaria epidemics in Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region, a bilateral discussion was engaged between the Centre for Sustainable Malaria Control of the University of Pretoria and the CNES, to explore the potential of a joint research project using remote sensing to help prevent malaria spread.

It is proposed that research activities between the UP CSMC and French partners should firstly focus on the elaboration of malaria predictive risk maps to investigate impacts of climate variability and changes on the occurrence and intensity of malaria epidemics. The work will bring together experts in science and health to investigate the link between climate and vector-borne diseases, gathering scientists from French research institutions (CNES, UMR Espace-Dév-IRD, CIRAD, Laboratoire d'Aérodologie of the Midi-Pyrénées Observatory, , etc.), South African partners (SANSA, Centre for Sustainable Malaria Control of the University of Pretoria, South African Department of Health and Malaria Research Unit (MRU), Medical Research Council (MRC), etc.) and other partners from the region (University of Zimbabwe, Pasteur Institute of Madagascar, etc.).

The objective of the conference is to draw together the key players of the project in order to identify partners particularly suitable for the cooperation, define the boundary conditions of the research programme and explore funding opportunities.

Agenda of the side-event:

- Day 1 (50 attendees): opening by the French Ambassador and an executive from University of Pretoria; conferences to present the actors of the projects; general introductions to tele-epidemiology and challenges in malaria research in Africa; cocktail at the French Ambassador residence.
- Day 2 (30 attendees): working sessions and round tables to discuss the scientific and technical aspects of the programme; finalisation of the concept note.

MORE INFORMATION

For further information, please contact the French Embassy in Pretoria: science@ambafrance-rsa.org

Barcelona global health summer school 2015 + COP Simulation

OVERVIEW

Organizers: ISGlobal - Barcelona Institute for Global Health; IFMSA - International Federation of Medical Students' Associations; AECS-Catalonia - Associació d'Estudiants de Ciències de la Salut

Date: from July 12th to July 19th

Location: Summer School venue: Faculty of Medicine, University of Barcelona, C/ Casanova, 143, Barcelona, Spain + COP Simulation venue: Espai Jove La Fontana. Carrer Gran de Gràcia, 190. Barcelona, Spain

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: Students and young professionals (≤ 35 years old) from medicine, health sciences and other disciplines. Proficiency in English is required.

Keywords: Health, Climate, COP

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- P. Wilkinson LSHTM, London, United Kingdom
- M. Nieuwehuijsen CREAL, Barcelona, Spain
- R. Lowe IC3, Barcelona, Spain
- E. Villalobos WHO, Geneva, Switzerland
- P. Dadvand CREAL, Barcelona, Spain
- K. Paaijmans ISGlobal, Barcelona, Spain
- M. Maiero WHO, Geneva, Switzerland
- F. Laczko IOM, Geneva, Switzerland
- J. Depledge University Of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
- J. Schumaker-Guillemot WMO, Geneva, Switzerland
- N. Watts UCL, London, United Kingdom
- C. Desrosiers, Quebec, IFMSA

SUMMARY

Climate change is affecting our lives more than we suspect. It is not only about the poles melting into liquid or wildlife being jeopardized or forced to migrate. Modifications in the world's natural conditions, even if at first imperceptible, have a profound impact on our health, either directly or indirectly. It is due time to develop a more comprehensive understanding of climate change's impact on people, now and in the future, and to take action to mitigate its effects. The 2015 Barcelona Global Health Summer School will provide a complete overview of the interaction between climate change and health to students and young professionals from different backgrounds. At the end of the week, participants will understand and be able to analyze different determinants of health, including environmental factors, the direct and indirect effects of climate change on health, and political, economic and strategic approaches to the problem and its potential solutions. The week also includes visits to environmental health research centers in Barcelona. Faculty includes leading experts in the field from European academic and research institutions as well as representatives of the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Organization for Migration.

The 2015 program includes a Conference of Parties (COP) simulation. The objective of the COP is to give an opportunity to participants to learn practical skills in global health diplomacy and international negotiation while increasing their knowledge on climate change and health and the Conference of Parties (COP) process.

MORE INFORMATION

For more information you can visit our website (http://www.isglobal.org/en/web/guest/programme-train/-/asset_publisher/oSgA0dGQ1Hzi/content/barcelona-global-health-summer-school) or get in touch through barcelonaghss@gmail.com and formacion@isglobal.org.

Current and Future Research trends on Climate Change and Health

OVERVIEW

Organizers: INSERM (Institut national de la santé et de la recherche médicale)

Date: July 6th, from 2pm to 6pm

Location: Aviesan, Biopark Auditorium, 75013 Paris

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: scientists, journalists, NGOs

Keywords: socio-economic status, big data, human pathologies, monitoring and modeling

SUMMARY

The human health consequences of global environmental changes are among the top priorities of citizens worldwide. There is strong evidence that climate change has already had significant effects on population health and additional negative consequences are expected in coming decades. One of the critical issues is how climate change, together with other associated environmental and social stressors, leads to specific health consequences. Understanding such effects and possible interactions will be critical for effective public health planning.

The mini-symposium will present state of the art knowledge on the health effects of climate change and its possible interactions with other stressors as well as future research trends. It is motivated in part by the exposome concept which aims to integrate in a comprehensive manner environmental exposures and their impacts on health. Addressing climate change health effects in this context has several important implications: health effects at various levels from early biological modifications to clinical symptoms are studied taking into consideration climate change as well as other stressors such as atmospheric pollution, biological pathogens and socio-economic factors. In addition, observational, epidemiological and experimental studies are carried and integrated using multidisciplinary approaches. Finally, it is critical to gather large amounts of environmental, behavioral and health data, as well as models of future trends, and to develop the methods to analyze and to integrate those data.

The mini-symposium will include two sessions and a round table. The first sessions consists of presentations on critical health outcomes of climate change and related environmental stressors. Talks will address: i) air pollution, including how climate change, meteorological factors and atmospheric pollutants contribute to particulate and gaseous air pollution and consequent impact on health; ii) the emergence and spread of infectious diseases due to climate change in interaction with other environmental and social drivers; iii) the contribution of socio-economic, age or gender vulnerabilities to the exacerbation of climate change effects. The second session will focus on innovative methods that will shape the research of the future. These include the gathering and mathematical analysis of big data obtained from surveying the environment and human health, modeling the interactions between ecological changes and human health, in addition to monitoring exposures as well as physical and behavioral parameters using new sensors and devices. Such methods will have significant impacts on future environmental, biomedical, public health and socio-economic research. The round table will focus on future trends in research, research needs and translation of science findings into public health decisions.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

- Opening: Pr Yves Lévy, Aviesan
- Short introduction on applying the exposome concept in the context of climate and health
- Session 1: critical health effects.
- Session 2: New methodologies.
- Round table: chaired by P Kinney

Impact of climate changes on Arctic indigenous people's health and wellnes - a EU-Canada roundtable

OVERVIEW

Organizers: CNRS on behalf of the ERA-Can+ project

Date: 6 July 2015

Location: CNRS Headquarters, Paris

Expected number of participants: 40

Nature of participants: scientific experts, programme managers, policymakers...

Keywords: Arctic, Health, Wellness, Climate change impacts, Environmental contaminants

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- Denis Didier Rousseau, CNRS, France
- Arja Rautio, University of Oulu, Finland
- Janet Pawlak, Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme Secretariat, Norway
- Crispin Halsall, Lancaster University, The United Kingdom
- Laurie Chan, University of Ottawa, Canada
- Susan Chatwood, University of Toronto, Canada
- Ashlee Cunsolo-Wilcox, Cape Breton University, Canada

SUMMARY

The rapid changes occurring in the Arctic Region clearly influence global climate and have large scale consequences. These changes present societal challenges, but also economic opportunities. European and Canadian research communities are amongst the most active and productive in the Arctic region. Therefore, the EU and Canada could strongly benefit from a high degree of coordination and an integrated cooperation with all relevant actors. This notably includes a close and constant dialogue between scientists, policymakers, business and industry leaders, and local communities.

With this in mind, ERA-CAN + through its activities, in particular those aimed at identifying challenges and topics for targeted opportunities in areas of mutual interest, could provide significant inputs to European, Canadian, bilateral and even international bodies for the design of realistic and feasible trans-Atlantic polar research programs.

Synergy and exchanges between actors of various origins and scientific fields being a precious source of new ideas, the ERA-CAN+ consortium organizes a roundtable on the "Impact of climate change on Arctic indigenous people's health and wellness".

FORMAT

This EU-Canada event will be held at CNRS headquarters (Campus Gérard Mégie, Paris Michel-Ange) on July 6th, 2015 back to back to the "Our common future under climate change" Conference. It will gather about 20 European and Canadian researchers to discuss common challenges and opportunities for collaboration, as well as the next actions to be undertaken in the 3 following topics of mutual interest:

- Impacts of climate change on health
- Environmental contaminants
- Mental wellness / suicide prevention

PROGRAMME

The program of the roundtable will include:

- Presentation of the state of the art in Canada and the EU in "Arctic, Health and Wellness"
- Break out / brainstorming sessions: sub-group discussions on the 3 identified topics
- Wrap-up session: moderators for each small group will report back to all participants and share the outcomes, followed by a general discussion on what the next steps should be.

OUTCOMES

It is expected that this event will enable the EU and Canadian research communities to determine new areas of collaboration, as well as outline potential joint endeavours to address the targeted challenges. It will also provide inputs for EU-Canada S&T policy dialogue, and allow these parties to align priorities, and identify opportunities, instruments and funding modalities to be mobilized by the different stakeholders

MORE INFORMATION

Participation in the ERA-Can+ roundtable is open to the "Our common future under climate change" Conference's attendees. Registration is compulsory - Deadline: June 26, 2015. Please contact Audrey Gahéry from CNRS (see contact details below) for registration or additional information.

ERA-Can+ (<http://www.era-can.net/>) is a project co-funded by the European Commission, which supports the policy dialogue on research and innovation between Canada and the EU. ERA-Can+ supports the policy dialogue in Arctic research as follow up to the Galway Statement on transatlantic marine and arctic cooperation signed by Canada and the EU on 24 May 2014.

Link to a website:

More information on the ERA-Can+ project's website: <http://www.era-can.net/>

Contact:

Audrey Gahéry

European Project Manager

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CNRS - Europe of Research and International Cooperation Office

3 rue Michel-Ange

75794 Paris Cedex 16

Tél. + 33 (0)1 44 96 51 53

@: audrey.gahery@cnrs-dir.fr

Autopia: Green Technology and Innovation towards a sustainable future

OVERVIEW

Organizers: IES EMEA (Industrial Environment and Sustainability), Paris , France

Date: June 24th from 9am to 11:30am

Location: Paris, UPMC

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: Students, Researchers, Companies

Keywords: advancement of innovative environmental technologies

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- A. Mezri Lyon , France
- L. Dr Wu Gunazhou University , Guanzhou , China
- C. Diyab IES EMEA, IES innovation, Paris , France
- Mr. Jean-François DONZIER: Chairman of INBO(the International Network of Basin Organizations) and , Director General of International Office of Water l'OIEau (Office International de l'Eau).
- Mr. Christopher Segar: Regional Analyst of IEA (International Energy Agency)

SUMMARY

Autopia is an international project for the advancement of innovative environmental technologies in order to make them more accessible to all. The idea is to use these technologies to create “green cities” that both improve the quality of life of their inhabitants and develop society in an environmentally sustainable manner. The Autopia project consists of two components:

- (1) an international online platform to present emerging technologies where consumers can read and vote for what they would be interested in using, and
- (2) an exhibition event to demonstrate them.

The Autopia project has been established and is promoted by IES-EMEA, which is an international environmental consulting firm based in Paris that assists companies and provides them with strategies to manage their environmental projects. Through IES-EMEA’s management of the Autopia project, relationships are being built among the technology inventors, the consumers, local stakeholders, and all other related actors. For those interested in participating in the Autopia project, inventors can submit their products to IES-EMEA’s database on the online platform; then a number of them will be selected, evaluated, and put into categories with quality labels. This platform will allow consumers to read and educate themselves of various emerging technologies, which are designed to have a positive environmental impact. Their use will result in reduced energy consumption, better waste water management, and improved quality of life for people.

The Autopia project is also working with cities in China to develop “green cities.” Specifically, Autopia will host an exhibition this October in China to demonstrate these emerging technologies to local populations.

This event will take place in Guangzhou, China. In the future, the Atopia project hopes to host similar exhibitions in other cities, including Pékin, Tianjing, Nanjing, Suzhou, and Taikan. In China, the Autopia project has been recognized and received various awards. It has received third place in the French China competition, the Chun Hui Bei prize from the Chinese government in December 2014, and participated in the FCL Sustainable Development Conference. IES-EMEA and the Autopia project also hope to participate in the “Our Common Future Under Climate Change” conference in Paris as a side event on June 24, 2015.

This event will be a preparation meeting for the Autopia event in China later on this year. During this event, inventors will be able to debate and prove how their inventions work with local Chinese stakeholders and with the IES-EMEA team of experts. This will be a sort of “virtual” exhibition for inventors before the official event in Guangzhou. The Autopia project’s purpose is to enable emerging environmental technologies to become more accessible to people worldwide in order to

incorporate them into their everyday lives. The implementation of these technologies is essential in order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere in light of global climate change. Through the environmental technology expertise of IES-EMEA and their cooperation with several local partners, the Autopia project is a revolutionary way of uniting all aspects of the community to work towards a sustainable future

MORE INFORMATION

Contact for registration: Chaden Diyab, chaden.diyab@ies-emea.com

Exposition ADEME COP 21: Innovation for climate mitigation

OVERVIEW

Organizers: ADEME, CGI, MEDDE, Ville de Paris

Date: from July 3rd, 9pm to July 8th, 8pm

Location: Parvis de l'Hotel de Ville de Paris

Expected number of participants: more than 10,000

Nature of participants: Large public

Keywords: climate change, innovation, exhibition, low carbon technologies

SUMMARY

ADEME funds research and development projects and operates for the french government an innovation program called "Investments for the future". This 3 billions euros program targets low carbon technologies and new solutions for mobility.

In the context of the COP21 in Paris, ADEME organizes an ambitious exhibition connecting research, innovation and climate change for a large audience.

The exhibition, to be held on the sidelines of the Scientific Conference of Unesco "Our Common Future under Climate change" is aimed to be a crossroads of exchanges. It is co-organized by ADEME, MEDDE (ministry in charge of environment and energy) and CGI (a department of prime minister) in partnership with the City of Paris.

It will highlight technological innovation and changes in behavior and present "climate solutions" through innovative projects under the Future Investments Program or research initiatives.

The main goals are to:

- Give effective examples of "the world of tomorrow" through the presentation of assisted projects prototypes (objects, models ...) and an educational information on issues and international context, innovation and fight against climate change.
- Enhancing public understanding of technological and behavioral issues and solutions for mitigation and fight against climate change.

Science and the Road to Transformation: Opportunities in the post-2015 global climate regime

OVERVIEW

Organizers: ICSU

Date: July 6th, from 2pm to 6:30pm

Location: UNESCO, Paris (TBC)

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: scientists, science advice practitioners, representatives of international organisations, policy makers

Keywords: science, transformative opportunities

SUMMARY

The International Council for Science has historically played a central role in the development of climate science at the global level, from its prominent role in the establishment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to being one of the international sponsors of the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP).

2015 is a critical year for transformative change towards global sustainable development, and all fields of science have a key role to play. Science has a central role to play both in the analysis of the grand challenges facing humanity in the current era of rapid global changes, and in exploring pathways to the future. To explore how science can help to support the world's transition to a low carbon future, ICSU will convene a special event on July 6, on the side lines of the most important climate science conference of the year, "Our Common Future Under Climate Change", taking place in Paris, France, at UNESCO.

To explore the scientific knowledge from across the disciplines and from different parts of the world that can drive and support a world transformation to a low-carbon future, the event will bring together the leadership of ICSU co-sponsored research programmes, international scientific committees and networks, leading science advice practitioners and other representatives of the world's scientific community.

• AIMS

- Identify the most critical scientific knowledge that can and does offer transformative opportunities in dealing with climate change challenges;
- Explore what needs to change in our current science systems to leverage those opportunities;
- Draw on the diversity of ICSU-led international scientific community to develop the key science messages that could be presented to the 21st UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP21) within the framework of an ICSU statement and official side event ;
- Showcase the achievements of ICSU co-sponsored research programmes, international committees and networks in providing improved understanding of climate change.

The side event will bring together:

- the leadership of ICSU-cosponsored research programmes and international scientific committees and networks.
- leading representatives of ICSU's International Network of Science Advice to Governments;
- representatives of the Scientific and Organising Committees of "Our Common Future Under Climate Change" conference; and
- representatives of the Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability (ISSC, the Belmont Forum, UNESCO, UNEP, UNU, WMO, and SDSN).

What geological CO₂ storage can bring to mitigating climate change?

OVERVIEW

Organizers: CO₂GeoNet - BGS (British Geological Survey), Vice chair of co₂geonet ExCo, Nottingham, United Kingdom, UK Carbon Capture and Storage Research Centre, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Date: July 1st, from 9am to 6pm

Location: Epworth room, The Wesley, Euston House, 81-103 Euston Street, London, Greater London, NW1 2EZ

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: UK CO₂ storage stakeholders

Keywords: CO₂ storage, UK, SME, Collaboration

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

The keynote presentation will be given by Will Lochhead, Department of Environment and Climate Change, London, United Kingdom

SUMMARY

In order to achieve the 2 degrees scenario (2DS) described in the IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Report, a range of urgent actions are required as set out in the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). Carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) is highlighted as an important option for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, in fact 85% of scenarios in AR5 require negative emissions via bioenergy with CCS in order to achieve the 2DS. Geological storage involves safely trapping carbon dioxide (CO₂) deep underground in porous and permeable rocks over extremely long timescales to avoid this CO₂ being emitted to the atmosphere. Geological storage has been demonstrated at a number of sites across the world, including the Sleipner and Snohvit sites in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. Potential options for storing CO₂ deep underground in the UK offshore have been assessed over the last 20 years. Most recently, through the 'CCS competition' coordinated by the UK Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC), Front End Engineering and Design (FEED) studies for two projects with storage in the UK sector of the North Sea have been supported. As these demonstration projects move forward, new challenges present themselves that require additional research in order to refine various aspects of geological storage technology. UK research partnerships have a key role to play in responding to these challenges.

The aim of this networking event is to increase dialogue between key stakeholders and develop new research partnerships by drawing together active participants in the UK CCS arena. This will include inter alia, DECC, research institutes, universities involved in CO₂ storage research, industrial companies investigating opportunities to operate CO₂ transport and storage infrastructure in the UK, SMEs and NGOs. The event participants will consider the latest science and technology behind the multidisciplinary challenges of implementing CO₂ storage in a range of geological and geographical contexts. The proposed UK demonstration projects will be used to highlight research needs that can be tackled by UK research partnerships. The focus will be on connecting researchers, SMEs and industrial players working to get CO₂ storage off the ground in the UK. Positive aspects of CCS for the UK such as job creation and new products for the emerging CCS market will be considered. Societal needs that must be satisfied if CCS is to be implemented in the UK will also be considered. The outcome of the event will be identified research needs for the demonstration projects and new research partnerships.

The format of the event will be a one day workshop/networking event with presentations from key stakeholders to stimulate discussion on research needs of the 'CCS competition' demonstration sites and the role of UK research partnerships. This will include potential including academic/research-SME-industrial partnerships in the UK CCS technology development arena.

Outline of event: The event is divided into four sessions:

1. Context: What does CO2 storage means for the UK and how is it being supported through public and private funding? DECC and key stakeholders will provide context to the UK CCS scene, setting out regulatory support and the business case for CCS.
2. Research and Development (R&D) needs: Industrial partners will set out identified research needs and opportunities for the UK players (national and international opportunities). Topics could include inter alia: CO2 storage - research needs to support geological storage in offshore UK; CO2 storage - international opportunities for the UK.
3. UK Research: Academic and research institutes as well as selected SMEs will give lightning talks (5 minutes each) to set out cutting edge research and relevant technology developments undertaken at their institutes that could support UK demonstration operators. This could also include aspects of effectively communicating CCS to local stakeholders since this is also needed to deploy CCS.
4. Discussion and networking time will foster new partnerships and identify potential new opportunities with particular attention to recent funding calls for technology development.

MORE INFORMATION

For more details including the workshop agenda and to register for this event, please go to: <https://ukccsrc.ac.uk/news-events/events/what-geological-co2-storage-can-bring-mitigating-climate-change-uk-research>

The potential contribution of CO₂ Geological CO₂ storage to climate change mitigation, both globally and in Italy

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Sapienza University of Rome - Department of Earth Sciences, CERI Research Centre, Department Civil, Construction and environmental engineering - DICEA; Geological Society of Italy; OGS - Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale; CO₂GeoNet European Network of Excellence on the geological storage of CO₂; SOTACARBO

Date: July 13th, from 6pm to 9pm

Location: Department of Earth Sciences, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: University students and geology professionals

Keywords: Carbon dioxide capture and storage, CCS, CO₂ Storage, public perception of technological innovation

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- S. Lombardi Sapienza University of Rome - CERI - CO₂GeoNet, Department of earth sciences, Rome, Italy
- F. Bozzano Sapienza University of Rome - CERI - CO₂GeoNet, Department of earth sciences, Rome, Italy
- S. Bigi Sapienza University of Rome - CERI - CO₂GeoNet, Department of earth sciences, Rome, Italy
- S. Vercelli Sapienza University of Rome - CERI - CO₂GeoNet, Department of civil, construction and environmental engineering dicea, Rome, Italy
- S. Beaubien Sapienza University of Rome - CERI - CO₂GeoNet, Department of earth sciences, Rome, Italy
- G. Girardi SOTACARBO, Carbonia, Italy
- S. Persoglia OGS - Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e Geofisica Sperimentale - CO₂GeoNet, Trieste, Italy

SUMMARY

Carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) of CO₂ produced during the burning of fossil fuels is a bridging technology that can give us the time needed to develop and implement large-scale renewable energy sources. CCS has the potential to greatly reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the short to medium term. The process involves the capture of man-made CO₂ from large point sources, such as power plants or heavy industry plants, followed by its injection into porous rocks deep underground for permanent storage. The injection of CO₂ has been conducted for over 40 years by the petroleum industry to recover more oil, such as at the famous and extensively studied Weyburn site in western Canada, has been performed for purely storage purposes for over 15 years in the Norwegian North Sea (Sleipner, Snohvit) using CO₂ separated from natural gas, and has recently been implemented as a full-cycle CCS project via the capture of CO₂ emissions from a coal-fired power plant and storage in a deep saline aquifer in southern Saskatchewan, Canada (the Boundary Dam project). In addition, extensive government-funded research in the European Union, the USA, Australia and many other countries has addressed issues related to how much CO₂ can be stored, where, and how storage can be done safely. This varied and extensive experience under both experimental and real-world settings shows that CCS is technologically feasible, is on its way to being economically viable, and is safe for both humans and the environment. The potential for the use of this technique in Italy was greatly improved by a recently ratified law that will subsidize the construction of a 350 MWe coal-fired power plant and CCS demonstration plant in southern Sardinia, with the eventual injection of the recovered CO₂ into a >1000-1500 m deep saline carbonate aquifer. Despite this significant progress work is still needed to advance this technology from isolated cases to full-scale global deployment, which according to the majority of modelled scenarios is

required together with other approaches such as renewables and increased energy efficiency, to attain the 2 degree scenario outlined in the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report. Principal amongst areas for development is dialogue with the public to ensure that their concerns regarding safety, viability, and costs are addressed, as well as the training of the young geological, environmental and engineering professionals who represent the future workforce for the industrial-scale deployment of this technology. To this end, the main goal of the proposed event will be to increase the visibility of CCS in Italy as a potential climate change mitigation technique, outlining the state-of-the-art on CCS technology to stimulate interest and debate on the potential contribution CCS can make to Italy's future GHG emission cuts. The format of the event will be a one day, with the target audience being geology and environmental science students as well as members of the Geological Society of Italy. The event will consist of the following sessions:

1. Screening of a short informative video produced by the hosts within the EC-funded ECO2 project ("CCS – A bridging technology for the energy of the future" https://youtu.be/RDU_PTKll_g). This video introduces CCS and how it may contribute to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly energy portfolio in layman's terms. The audience will be asked to fill in questionnaires to collect feed-back on the video's dissemination impact and information about the participants attitudes towards CCS technology.
2. A series of presentations addressing the technology behind CO2 capture, CO2 storage, modelling of fluid migration in the sub-surface, potential impacts of CO2 leakage, seismicity monitoring, satellite monitoring. The session will close with a presentation on the social aspects of CCS and what studies have shown regarding the public's perception of this emerging technology
3. The last part of the workshop will be dedicated to Questions & Answers to allow the participants to interact with the presenters and to debate the technologies and themes raised during the event
4. Refreshments will be served at the end of the event, allowing the audience to mingle with the panel members to foster additional exchange and a direct discussion of the items raised during the workshop.

Soil carbon sequestration: towards an international research program and action plan

OVERVIEW

Organizers: INRA, Paris, France, CIRAD, Montpellier, France, IRD, Eco&sols research unit, Montpellier, France

Date: July 7th, from 4pm to 7pm

Location: INRA, 147, rue de l'Université, Paris, France

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: Research scientists, representatives of international agencies and of ministries

Keywords: Carbon sequestration, Soil, Ecosystem services, Food security

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- R. Lal Ohio state university, School of natural resources, Columbus - ohio, United States of America
- L. Montanarella EC-JRC, Soil bureau, Ispra, Italy
- P. Smith Aberdeen University, Soils and global change, Aberdeen, United Kingdom
- C. Chenu AgroParisTech, Ecosys research unit, Paris Grignon, France
- R. Valentini University of Tuscia, Agrofood and forest, Viterbo, Italy
- P. Ciais LSCE, Gif sur Yvette, France
- J. Mousset ADEME, Agriculture, Angers, France
- H. Haberl Vienna University, Social ecology, Vienna, Austria
- M. Bernoux IRD, Eco&sols, Montpellier, France
- M. Le Henaff Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agro-alimentaire et de la Forêt, Paris, France
- C. Kao Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agro-alimentaire et de la Forêt, Paris, France
- D. Arrouays INRA, Infosol, Orleans, France
- J. Jeagermeyr PIK, Earth system science, Postdam, Germany
- Z. Bai WUR, Isric, Wageningen, Netherlands
- P. Gerber World Bank, New-York, United States of America
- L. Lipper FAO, Roma, Italy
- A. Franzluebbers USDA, Raleigh, United States of America
- M. Scholten WUR, Animal sciences, Wageningen, Netherlands
- A. Karsenty CIRAD, Montpellier, France
- P. Canadell Global Carbon Project, Canberra, Australia
- D. Bossio CIAT, Nairobi, Kenya
- B. Campbell CIAT, Nairobi, Kenya
- Jean-Luc François AFD, Paris, France
- Sebastien Treyer IDDRI, Paris, France
- Benoît Leguet CDC Climat, Paris, France
- Tantély Razafimbelo Réseau Carbone du Sol pour une Agriculture Durable en Afrique
- Nicolas Baghdadi Pôle Theia (télétection surfaces continentales), Paris, France

SUMMARY

Storing annually four per mil of the soil organic carbon stock (i.e. 4PM target) to offset current anthropogenic CO₂ emissions is a proposal recently made by the French authorities ahead of COP21. It will be discussed in light of state-of-the-art scientific understanding. The combined implementation of policies reducing GHG emissions and increasing the land carbon sink would facilitate reaching the 2°C target, or if possible a lower level of global warming. Storing carbon in soil organic matter, allows to restore soil nutrients and to increase soil quality. Assuming a global

soil organic carbon stock of ca. 820 GtC (over a meaningful depth for carbon sequestration, i.e. 0-40 cm), the 4PM target would result in the doubling of the current land carbon sink from 2.8 to 6.3 GtC/yr. If we further assume that net land use change CO₂ emissions would be halted, this additional land carbon sink would counterbalance the current growth in atmospheric CO₂, provided that it could be established within a few years. Nevertheless, the gradual development of a carbon sink in soils requires combining options for both agricultural lands and other land uses, including forests, highly degraded and desertified lands and wetlands and this would necessarily take several decades. The technical soil organic carbon sequestration potential of agricultural lands is usually estimated in the range 0.7 - 1.2 GtC/yr and options concerning other land uses (or integrated systems like agroforestry) have an extra technical potential that may reach 2.5 GtC/yr. However, with perennial vegetation restoration, C sequestration will first take place in the biomass. Moreover, carbon stocks in soils are vulnerable to changes in land use, in land management practices and to climatic hazards (e.g. droughts).

Soils rich in organic matter also better retain water (increased water holding capacity) which promotes the adaptation to climate change. Therefore biological carbon sequestration in soils is usually seen as a climate-smart agriculture 'win-win' option for sustainable intensification (compatible with agroecology and with transition to bioenergy), for mitigation and for adaptation to climate change. The adoption of best agronomic practices already allows a significant carbon sequestration rate, reaching locally up to 4 per mil (4‰) of the soil organic carbon stock for some of the documented examples. However, these examples are unevenly distributed with, in particular, little data for tropical soils. In addition, implementation of new agricultural practices is a highly complex objective since it has to fit with several social, economic and environmental conditions and drivers.

Therefore, an international action plan for soils should be inclusive and long term to achieve the 4 per mil target. Research needs relate to action relevant knowledge and evidences regarding the following issues: a) Sequestration (or loss) of soil carbon; b) The design and co-construction of agronomic strategies and practices at various scales (individual to collective) targeting the '4 per mil' objective, and the assessment of their performances and of their trade-offs with other objectives; c) The design, experimentation and assessment of institutional arrangements and public policies, including financial mechanisms, that aim at promoting and rewarding relevant practices d) Metrics and methods for monitoring, reporting and verification of carbon sequestration on the basis of a net-net accounting that could take place at several scales (farm, landscape, region, country).

The articulation of these 4 axes in an international research program will be discussed, as well as the scientific partnerships and the data sources that need to be mobilized. Such an interdisciplinary program (soil science, carbon and nutrient cycling, agronomy, remote sensing, socio-economics) could be launched at the time of COP21. A map of the carbon sequestration potential by region, soil type and farming system would be a first milestone, to argue the options and assess the barriers and the costs, and to fine tune the research programming.

Carbon removal solutions: discussion on research and development needs

OVERVIEW

Organizers: UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, United States of America; Mines ParisTech, Paris, France

Date: July 10th, from 11:30am to 1pm

Location: Mines ParisTech, Paris, France

Expected number of participants: 100-250

Nature of participants: Academic, Industry, Government

Keywords: carbon dioxide removal, negative emissions, carbon sinks, research and development

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- D. Kammen, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, United States of America
- S. Fuss, Mercator Research Institute, Berlin, Germany
- K. Caldeira, Carnegie Institute of Science, Stanford, CA, United States of America
- P. Canadell, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Melbourne, Australia
F. Kraxner, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Vienna, Austria

SUMMARY

Scientists increasingly agree that carbon removal solutions -- i.e. those systems and process capable of net-negative carbon emissions -- are critical for fighting climate change. At the same time, many carbon removal solutions are less developed technically and scientifically than other GHG mitigation technologies such as renewable energy and energy efficiency.

This panel discussion explores the state of carbon removal research and development, the key questions surrounding various carbon removal approaches, and the development activities needed to answer key technical and scientific questions. The panel will discuss options for coordinating carbon removal research efforts across the international community, as well as options for engaging governments, industry, and NGOs in funding and executing carbon removal research and development activities. After a moderated panel discussion, questions from the audience and interested participants across the globe will be addressed.

This panel will be co-located with the COP Side Event n°92 - Advances in multi-scale models to shed light on the plausibility of longterm scenarios, which is scheduled for later in the afternoon. These events represent a collaboration between academic groups at the University of California, Berkeley, and Mines ParisTech.

MORE INFORMATION

Contact: Noah Deich

Organization: The Center for Carbon Removal; at the University of California Berkeley Energy and Climate Institute

email: noah.deich@centerforcarbonremoval.org

website: www.centerforcarbonremoval.org

New Frontiers for Integrated Assessment of Climate Change and Policies

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Centre International de Recherche sur l'Environnement et le Développement, Nogent sur Marne, France, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Laxenburg, Austria

Date: July 8th, from 5:30 pm to 7:45pm

Location: University Pierre et Marie Curie, 4 place Jussieu, 75005 Paris

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: scientists, decision makers

Keywords: integrated assessment modeling, advances, climate policies

CONVENERS

- Nebojsa Nakicenovic
- Jean-Charles Hourcade

SUMMARY

Amongst the major planetary challenges of the 21st century are the interplays between climate change and the multiple dimensions of development. The specific challenge for the modeling community is to help understanding these interplays and putting some rationale in policy debates about how to simultaneously address climate change and the other “stresses” or “tensions” that might affect the sustainability of growth over the following years and of development pathways over the long run.

This side-event will organize an open discussion between the key teams involved for years in IAM about how to meet this challenge. The existing tools result from long standing traditions often launched as soon as in the seventies after the first oil shock and in the context of controversies about nuclear energy. Much progress has been made since then, including thanks to greater computational power but it is time, just after the 5th IPCC report and before the COP21 which will open a new area for climate policies to discuss whether the new challenges can be addressed through a better and more extensive use of the current state-of-the-art (an improvement of the science/policy interface) or demand profound evolutions of the paradigms behind this state-of-the-art. Examples of these scientific challenges are:

- Bridging the gap between the analysis of the launching phases of climate action in adverse economic conditions and the analysis of long-term transformation pathways.
- Representing bifurcations in development pathways, with or without climate policies, which means to capture the lock-in effects of short-term behaviors
- Coupling energy models with models of urban and of land-use dynamics in a general equilibrium framework which represents the interplays between income distribution, 'non marketed/informal' activities, the content of technical change and growth,
- Capturing the dependence of the magnitude of the climate change impacts upon the structural fragilities and adaptive capacity of the impacted society,

The side-event will be based on a Call for contributions to researchers of the IAM community present at the Our Common Future conference. They will be asked to synthesize in a few bullet points their views of the New Frontiers for the IAM given their own vision of the scientific and policy challenges ahead about these three questions:

- What are the research questions on the interactions between climate policies and sustainable development you would want the models to address?
- What are the theoretical and methodological obstacles to overcome so that the models are able to address those questions?
- What are the major institutional or organizational barriers, internal or external to our community, to be lifted to alleviate these obstacles?

The side-event will last 2 hours and 15 minutes and will be organized as follows:

- One introductory keynote (20 minutes) by N. Nakicenovic and JC Hourcade, synthesizing the received material and the lessons from the two parallel sessions

- A roundtable of reactions to this keynote by representatives of the various modeling approaches (5 minutes each, participants tbc): Ottmar Edenhofer, Riahi Keywann, Detlef Van Vuuren, John Reilly, Maryse Labriet, Pryadarshi Shukla, Emilio La Rovere, Leon Clarke, Arnulf Grübler, Steve Pye
- One hour of overall debate with the audience covering three main issues: the main scientific challenges, the methodological breakthrough to be operated, the institutional challenges for a better organization of the scientific community

MORE INFORMATION

Contributions are accepted till July 1st and addressed to hourcade@centre-cired.fr and naki@iiasa.ac.at

Impacts of CO₂ concentration and climate change on the terrestrial carbon flux in six global climate-carbon coupled models

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

Date: TBD

Location: Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Beijing, China

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: TBD

Keywords: CO₂, climate, NPP

SUMMARY

On the basis of simulations of the fifth phase of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5), we estimate the responses of net primary production (NPP) and net ecosystem production (NEP) to increases in atmospheric CO₂ concentration and climate changes at global and regional scales. The modeled NPP and NEP show significantly positive trends of approximately 0.4PgC/yr² and 0.09PgC/yr², respectively, in response to the rising atmospheric CO₂. However, adverse trends of the two variables are driven by climate changes at the global scale. Regarding the spatial pattern, these decreases are mainly located in the tropical and temperate regions. Thus, the terrestrial carbon sink is accelerated not only by rising atmospheric CO₂ concentration but also by the global warming at high latitude and altitude regions such as Tibet, Alaska, and Greenland. Although the simulations indicate increases in NPP and NEP owing to CO₂ fertilization effect, the strength of these trends significantly differs from that in the CMIP5 models. The enhanced trend in terrestrial carbon sink simulated by the Max Planck Institute Earth System Model at base resolution (MPI-ESM-LR) is shown to be approximately 47 times larger than that by the Community Earth System Model-Biogeochemistry (CESM-BGC) considering the CO₂ fertilization effect. Differences in the modeled responses of NPP and NEP are attributed to the various processes of the land surface component accounting for the nitrogen limitation effect and plant function types (PFTs). In addition, we detected differences between CMIP5 models in accelerated terrestrial carbon loss forced by global warming of 6.0TgC/yr² in CESM-BGC and 52.7TgC/yr² in MPI-ESM-LR. Such divergence is responsible to some extent for the differences in simulated climate between the CMIP5 models, such as the difference in temperature of approximately 1.4K.

Monitoring atmospheric composition in a changing climate

OVERVIEW

Organizers: The European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)

Date: July 9, 2015 at 6pm

Location: Ballon de Paris, Parc André Citroën (Paris 15ème)

Expected number of participants: 50 to 100

Nature of participants: Climate change professionals, policymakers, scientists, public in general

Keywords: Climate Change, Copernicus, numerical modelization, Science, Policy Decisions

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- Jean Noel Thepaut, Head of the Copernicus Climate Change Service
- Vincent-Henri Peuch, Head of Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service at CEPMMT
- Jean-Baptiste Renard, CNRS research director, air quality specialist
- (other speakers will be included)

SUMMARY

Human activities primarily affect the Earth system and climate through emissions of gases and aerosol into the atmosphere. Changes in atmospheric composition entail changes in radiation budgets and in microphysics including cloud and rain processes and are thus key drivers of climate change. Rising CO₂ levels are a major concern, but this is only part of the story. Other greenhouse gases, such as CH₄ and N₂O, reactive species such as ozone, and different aerosol types also play a role and require monitoring to understand our changing climate.

Thankfully, a range of data on atmospheric composition are available today from remote-sensing (space and from the ground) or in-situ monitoring. Building on decades of experience with numerical weather prediction, modern numerical models can turn these data into meaningful information on the spatial distribution of many of these species and their variability over time. The models can also be used to evaluate surface sources and sinks of certain species.

Information services have emerged recently, in particular in Europe in the context of the EU-funded Copernicus programme, to monitor and characterise changes in atmospheric composition by processing observations using numerical models and producing so-called reanalyses. Accurate information obtained from such systems helps us to understand why and how the current climate is changing, and it can help to evaluate Earth system models used to make climate predictions and projections. Atmospheric composition models can also be used to explore the effects of reducing emissions of different species on air quality on the one hand and climate change on the other and to develop win-win strategies. Such services bring value to observations and provide facts for evidence-based policy making on atmospheric emissions by human activities, with climate and air quality aspects being considered together.

This event will focus on the ways in which these new information services on atmospheric composition can contribute to our understanding of climate change and support most effective decision-making on anthropogenic emissions. Experts from policy-making, science and the media communities will discuss how these services can help governments meet their obligations under a possible global treaty at COP 21 in Paris.

MORE INFORMATION

This event will be held in the conference room of the “Balloon of Paris”, a tethered balloon that is a landmark tourist attraction of the city and, since 2008, a flying lab dedicated to Paris air quality monitoring. After the debate, you will have an opportunity to fly aboard the balloon, 150 meters over Paris.

Related link: <http://www.ballondeparis.com/fr/infopratique/infos-pratiques>

The role of ECMWF in the Copernicus Services

ECMWF is operating two services on behalf of the European Union: the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service and the Copernicus Climate Change Service.

From the start, ECMWF has been strongly involved in the development of Copernicus information services. Currently, in addition to being the coordinator of the pilot atmosphere service (MACC-II) and of a precursor of the climate change service (ERA-CLIM2), ECMWF is also involved in the marine and emergency services, by running in particular the computational centre and hosting the information system platform of the European Flood Awareness System (EFAS). These services operate and are developed in a way complementary to the established range of meteorological and environmental services that are operated nationally. The strong involvement of current service providers as well as of key representatives from the relevant academic communities ensures that the Copernicus services can benefit most fully from existing infrastructure and knowledge, and that the Copernicus services are implemented in a manner consistent with the EU principles of complementarity and subsidiarity.

Related links

<http://www.ecmwf.int/en/about/what-we-do/copernicus/copernicus-atmosphere-monitoring-service>

<http://www.copernicus.eu/>

Contact

The Desk – Najette Chaib: +33 1 40 54 19 62 - n.chaib@thedesk.fr

ENSO in a changing climate

OVERVIEW

Organizers: CLIVAR

Date: July 8th, from - to be precised

Location: IPSL, Paris, France

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: ENSO experts, by invitation

Keywords: ENSO, Tropical climate variability

• KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- E. Guilyardi, LOCEAN/IPSL, UPMC, Paris, France
- A. Wittenberg, GFDL, Princeton, United States of America

SUMMARY

The El Niño – Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is the dominant mode of interannual climate variability on Earth, with worldwide impacts. Because ENSO involves a complex interplay of ocean and atmospheric processes, accurately modelling this climate phenomenon with coupled General Circulation Models (CGCMs), and understanding and anticipating its behaviour in a warming climate, still pose major challenges. Over the past three decades, new theoretical insights, together with longer and more comprehensive observations, increased computer power, and improved physical parameterizations of subgrid-scale processes, have resulted in better understanding of ENSO dynamics and much improved simulations of ENSO in CGCMs.

While many of the basic properties of ENSO are now well understood and simulated, the community is still faced with the problem of addressing its detailed mechanisms and impacts (e.g. extremes, inter-event diversity, physical feedbacks, asymmetries between El Niño and La Niña), their statistical robustness in light of short observational records, and how these evolve in a decadal-to centennially-varying background climate. Metrics to evaluate ENSO and the tropical Pacific in models need to be designed. In addition, a review of new developments – including recent research on extreme El Niño events, ENSO predictability, and ENSO non-linearity – is needed to consolidate existing understanding and plan for future research, including the design of a future Tropical Pacific Observation System (TPOS).

The World Climate Research Program (WCRP) has long recognised the central importance of understanding and predicting ENSO and this workshop is the first to be organised under the new CLIVAR ENSO Research Focus. Beyond addressing CLIVAR goals, this workshop will contribute to several of WCRP's Grand Challenges and discuss research priorities as well as topics for future workshops.

The specific goals of the workshop are to review, discuss and report on 1) The current mechanistic understanding of ENSO, particularly in the context of a warming climate, 2) Observations of the tropical Pacific, and metrics to evaluate and intercompare models, 3) The role of the tropical Pacific in global-scale decadal variability including the recent hiatus in global warming and 4) Anticipated changes in ENSO properties over the coming decades.

Ocean acidification: what's it all about?

OVERVIEW

Organizers: University of East Anglia, School of Environmental Sciences, Norwich, United Kingdom

Date: June 4th 10:15am, June 5th 3:45pm

Location: Royal Society, London, United Kingdom

Expected number of participants: 100-250

Nature of participants: Mix of scientists and stakeholders - with latter including marine managers, policy makers, private sector, media and the general public

Keywords: ocean acidification, climate change, biogeochemistry, energy policy

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- P. Williamson, NERC and Univ of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom
- H. Elderfield, Univ of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
- U. Schuster, Univ of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom
- P. Pearson, Univ of Cardiff, Cardiff, United Kingdom
- M. Voss, Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research Warnemuende, Rostock, Germany
- HO. Poertner, Alfred Wegener Institute, Bremerhaven, Germany
- M. Wahl, Helmholtz Institute for Ocean Research (GEOMAR), Kiel, Germany
- F. Mark, Alfred Wegener Institute, Bremerhaven, Germany
- T. Tyrrell, Univ of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom
- S. Widdicombe, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Plymouth, United Kingdom
- L. Heaps, WWF-UK, Woking, United Kingdom
- K. Flynn, Univ of Swansea, Swansea, United Kingdom
- S. Gossling-Riesemann, Univ of Bremen, Bremen, Germany
- C. Turley, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Plymouth, United Kingdom
- J. Hall-Spencer, Univ of Plymouth, Plymouth, United Kingdom
- F. Melzner, Helmholtz Institute for Ocean research (GEOMAR), Kiel, Germany
- J. Fietzke Helmholtz Institute for Ocean research (GEOMAR), Kiel, Germany
- P. Liss, Univ of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom
- N. Bednarsek, NOAA & Univ of Washington, Washington WA, United States of America
- S. Birchenough, Centre for Fishery & Aquaculture Science, Lowestoft, United Kingdom

SUMMARY

Public meeting at Royal Society, London, 4-5 June 2015

The chemistry of the global ocean is rapidly changing, as a result of the unprecedented increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This process of ocean acidification threatens marine organisms, ecosystems, and the services they provide to society. A two-day public meeting at the Royal Society, London on 4-5 June will discuss the latest scientific findings in this rapidly developing field, with focus on outcomes from the UK Ocean Acidification (UKOA) research programme [co-funded by the UK Natural Environment Research Council (NERC), the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)] and the German partnership programme, Biological Impacts of Ocean Acidification (BIOACID) [funded by Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF)].

On 4 June, the questions addressed will be: What is ocean acidification? Why should we care about ocean acidification? and What can we do about ocean acidification? Presentations will be given by leading UKOA and BIOACID researchers, in sessions chaired by Ian Boyd (Defra Chief Science Advisor), John Loughhead (DECC CSA) and Louise Heaps (Marine Chief Science Advisor, WWF-UK).

On 5 June, specific science topics will be explored in greater detail, with open discussion on what we have learned, and what are the future science challenges in this rapidly-developing and societally-important research area.

On both days, there will be question-and-answer opportunities after each talk, in addition to two Panel sessions (one each day, each of an hour) for discussion of the issues raised, and their socio-economic implications.

Online registration is available via: <http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/funded/programmes/oceanacidification/news/meeting/>

There is no registration fee, and refreshments will be provided. Around 150-200 participants are expected, representing stakeholder communities (marine managers, policy makers, private sector, media and the general public).

MORE INFORMATION

This two-day, public meeting will present a state-of-the-art summary of ocean acidification and its implications to a wide audience in a non-technical way. The latest research findings from the UK Ocean Acidification and the German programme Biological Impacts of Ocean Acidification (BIOACID) will be discussed. For further details and online registration (open until 20 May), see at: <http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/funded/programmes/oceanacidification/news/meeting/>.

World Oceans Day

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; Ocean and Climate Platform

Date: June 8th, from 9am to 7pm

Location: UNESCO, Paris, France

Expected number of participants: more than 250

Nature of participants: Scientists, Civil society, Students, Political decision-makers, United Nations representatives and Member States

Keywords: ocean, climate change

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- V. Ryabinin Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, Paris, France
- P. Falkowski Rutgers Energy Institute, Rutgers University, New Jersey, United States of America
- JP. Gattuso Villefranche Oceanographic Laboratory, Villefranche-sur-Mer, France
- M. Van Den Belt Ecological Economics Research Unit, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand
- M. Barange Plymouth Marine Laboratories, Plymouth, United Kingdom
- L. Inniss Coastal Zone Management Unit, St. Michael, Barbados
- L. Levin Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, La Jolla, United States of America
- T. Ribera IDDRI, Paris, France
- M. Visbeck GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research, University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany
- L. Bopp Institut Pierre Simon Laplace, Paris, France
- L. Valdés Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, Paris, France
- M. Metian IAEA Environment Laboratories, Monaco, Monaco
- D. Bailly Centre for the Law and Economics of the Sea, Université de Bretagne Occidentale, Brest, France
- D. Allemand Centre Scientifique de Monaco, Monaco, Monaco
- C. Chabaud Innovations Bleues, St. Herblain, France
- C. De Vargas Station biologique de Roscoff, Roscoff, France
- P. Vallette Nausicaa, Boulogne-sur-Mer, France
- A. Abreu Tara Expéditions, Paris, France
- J. Rochette IDDRI, Paris, France
- R. Cuvelier Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco, Monaco, Monaco

SUMMARY

In honour of the United Nations World Oceans Day, celebrated each year on 8 June, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO), in collaboration with the Permanent Delegations of France, Monaco and Sweden to UNESCO and the Ocean and Climate Platform, organizes a full day dedicated to the ocean and its essential role in the climate and life support systems of our planet. This celebration, open to all, is an accredited event of the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (COP21).

With the help of scientific workshops, plenary sessions, a UNESCO Campus and exhibitions, this day will bring together scientists, political decision-makers, the civil society and students to identify, through dialogue, promising ocean-sensitive actions and adaptation strategies to mitigate climate change and its socioeconomic impacts that may feed into the COP21 negotiations, and beyond that, into the post-2015 climate agenda.

At the end of the day, these joint action-oriented recommendations are presented to political decision-makers present on this occasion, including HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Fabius, the European Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs

and Fisheries Karmenu Vella, and high representatives of small island states, namely Tommy E. Remengesau, President of Palau and James Michel, President of the Seychelles. The messages will underline the ocean's essential role for the survival of our planet and how climate change is threatening this role, with potentially disastrous consequences.

WORLD OCEANS DAY PROGRAMME

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/events/prizes-and-celebrations/celebrations/international-days/world-oceans-day-2015/wod-celebration-2015/>

9.00 - 10.00 Opening Ceremony

Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO ; Ségolène Royal, Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, France ; Gilles Bœuf, Director of the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, France ; Lisa Emelia Svensson, Ambassador for the Oceans, Seas and Freshwater, Sweden

10.30 - 12.30 Workshops

1. Warming & Acidification of the Ocean: two sides of the same coin
2. Socioeconomic Impacts of Climate Change
3. The Ocean: a Source of Eco-innovations & Citizen Commitment to building a “Blue Society”
4. What Place does the Ocean hold in Climate Negotiations & Initiatives?

10.30 - 12.30 UNESCO Campus “One Planet, One Ocean”

by IOC-UNESCO & the GDF-SUEZ Foundation, in collaboration with Surfrider Foundation Europe, CNRS, Tara Expéditions & the Institut Océanographique Paul Ricard

14.00 - 17.00 Plenary Session

Round Tables

- 14.30 -15.15 1. The Ocean in the Climate System
- 15.15 -16.00 2. Impacts of a Changing Climate on the Ocean and Society
- 16.15 -17.00 3. The Ocean as Part of the Solution? Aspects of Governance

17.30 - 19.00 High Level Segment

His Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco ; Tommy E. Remengesau, *President of the Republic of Palau* ; Laurent Fabius, *Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development* ; Karmenu Vella, *European Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs & Fisheries*

Agreement for Climate Transformation 2015 (ACT 2015): Shaping an Effective, Fair and Ambitious Agreement

OVERVIEW

Organizers: WRI (World Research Institute)

Date: July 8th, from 2pm to 3:30pm

Location: Paris, France

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: Researchers, NGOs, Policy Experts

Keywords: climate change, Paris, Agreement, UNFCCC

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- J. Morgan World Resources Institute, Washington, United States of America
- Ateneo School of Government, Manila, Philippines
- E3G (Third Generation Environmentalism), London, United Kingdom
- Ecofys, Cologne, Germany; Energeia, London, United Kingdom
- Institute for European Studies – Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium
- PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, The Hague, Netherlands
- Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

SUMMARY

ACT 2015 is a consortium of experts on climate change. The consortium will present research on elements and ideas and suggested legal text for a binding, ambitious, and fair climate change agreement. The research program conducted over the past 18 months has involved the collection and identification of countries' needs and capabilities with global participation and contributions from negotiators, technical experts and a wide variety of civil society stakeholders.

Through extensive research and outreach activities the research team tested numerous options for mitigation and an ambition mechanism, adaptation, climate finance, technology, compliance, characteristics of mitigation commitments, incentives, equity and legal form. The proposed ideas for each element were sharpened through extensive peer-review and combined to form the foundations for a synthesis proposal on what the agreement should look like. This proposal was further enhanced to highlight potential legal language for the draft agreement.

At this event, the ACT 2015 consortium will present the results of our research and will engage the audience in discussion on what the agreement should do (its functions) and how it can best address the complex issues facing the climate change negotiations.

Global Environmental Governance In-the-Making

OVERVIEW

Organizers: GIS Climat Environnement Sociétés, IFRIS (LabEx Sites), Ademe, ISCC (CNRS), Centre Alexandre Koyré (EHESS/CNRS)

Date: July 6th, from 9:30am to 7pm

Location: ISCC, Paris, France

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: scientists, journalists, NGOs

Keywords: Ethnography of global governance, climate change governance, climate negotiations

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- Silke Beck
- Elisabeth Eide
- Noella Gray
- Risto Kunelius
- Bjorn Ola Linner
- Christopher Rootes
- Clare Saunders
- Johana Simméant
- Hartmut Wesler
- Stefan Aykut
- Amy Dahan
- Jean Foyer

SUMMARY

The next climate change conference (COP21) will be taking place in Paris in December (2015). This event will attract tens of thousands of people and is regularly presented as a historic opportunity to reinvigorate the global environmental process. A number of in-depth and long term studies have already been devoted to climate change negotiations and climate governance (see for example, Aykut and Dahan, 2015). Our ambition through this two-day seminar is to go beyond the climate negotiations per se by focusing on “transnational mega-events “ (Little, 1995), and on the most appropriate ways of studying them and their impact on global environmental governance.

In view of their size and their blurred boundaries, international mega-events - Earth Summits, World Social Forums or Climate and Biodiversity COPs - can be hard to study for individual researchers. The diversity of actors, events and spaces of interaction, the complexity and range of issues, as well as countless temporal and spatial overflows, justify the need to adopt a collective approach for the study of on-going global governance processes.

With this in mind, we organize a two-day seminar to share methodological experiences, publicize research outputs and collective research experiences. The first day will take the shape of a closed (non-public) methodological workshop. Open to the public, the second day will give participants the opportunity to present their key research findings. The purpose of these presentations is to look at how mega-events influence global environmental processes and shape global governance. What are mega-events' contributions to global environmental governance? What can we learn from the outcomes of these events (often presented as disappointing)? What do they tell us about global governance? What is the real impact of these events on national and local environmental politics? Does global environmental governance act as a “laboratory” for global governance? The morning session will be devoted to presentations of past non-climate related research projects. The afternoon session will focus on global climate governance and key issues relevant to the study of the COP21.

PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE:

- • Session 1 (9h/10h 30): Why and how to study environmental international conference?
- • Session 2 (11h 12h30): Emergence of a global civil society?
- Session 3 (14h 15h30): Making the event, mediatizing COP
- Session 4 (16h 19h): Cop 21 and Climate Governance: What is at stake in Paris 2015 ?

MORE INFORMATION

Contact: climacop21@gmail.com

You will find more information on this side event on the following link: <http://climacop.hypotheses.org/>

COP in MyCity

OVERVIEW

Organizers: CliMates

Date: June 18th, from 12am to 6pm

Location: Pantin, 93500, France

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: The participants will be civil society members, who want to discover more about climate change negotiations

Keywords: Climate change, International climate talks, COP simulation, Negotiation

SUMMARY

COP in MyCity is a youth-led project that ambitions to (1) bridge the gap between yearly climate negotiations (a.k.a. the COPs – Conference of Parties) and the mainstream public, (2) foster education and action about climate change locally and (3) create an international community of agents of change committed to global cooperation and dialogue on climate change. The idea is commitment and empowerment of young people to fight climate change, mitigate and better understand climate change issues. COP in MyCity project give keys to become a change maker.

COP in MyCity has an international scope, and in 2014, the COP in MyCity community gathered more than 7,000 changemakers throughout the world.

COP in MyCity trains young individuals committed to raising awareness and initiate change on environmental issues. At the same time, the COP in MyCity team (which is based in Paris, France) organizes events, such as climate talks simulations. The simulation consists in a role-playing event in which participants will mimic the structure of an international negotiation conference following all its procedures. Participants are supposed to play the role of the actors represented “as in real life” and respect as accurately as possible the protocol of the UN.

On June 18, the youth "think and do tank" CliMates, which is the founding organization of the COP in MyCity project, will organize a simulation in Pantin, near Paris, and near the location of the COP21 conference that will take place in December 2015 in the Northern part of Paris. During that simulation, around 30 participants will be assigned delegations, and will then negotiate on a global agreement to limit global warming, and finance the environmental transition. They will use a tool called "C Roads", which enables to visualize the commitments made by the delegations participating to the simulation, during the three rounds of negotiations.

COP in MyCity is a project that bears a high educational value, in the sense that it raises awareness about environmental negotiations, and makes the link between global talks and what people can do at the very local level.

Obtaining the title of “side event” for the conference “Our common future under climate change” would be extremely important for that simulation. It would enable the COP in MyCity project to get some visibility within the scientific community. At the same time, it would show the participants that scientists are being mobilized on climate change. Many of those interested in the international scientific conference could potentially be interested in knowing more about COP in MyCity, and this is a wonderful opportunity to create links between a project carried out by young changemakers, the French civil society living in the suburb of Paris, and the scientific community.

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on the following links:

- Link CliMates Web Site: <http://www.studentclimates.org/>
- Link CIMC Project Web Site: <http://copinmycity.weebly.com>

Learn more with the 2014 Report of Cop in My City!

Get more information with the 2015 flyer!

COP in Ambovombe

OVERVIEW

Organizers: CliMates, COP in my City

Date: June 20th, from 9:30am to 4:30pm

Location: PNUD, Madagascar

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: students and young people

Keywords: Madagascar, Climate negotiations, youth change-maker

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- MC. Kolo UNDP, Un youth volunteers for undp madagascar, Ambovombe, Madagascar
- L. Razanadravily UNDP, Un youth volunteers for undp madagascar, Ambovombe, Madagascar
- H. Rafanomezantsoanantenaina UNDP, Un youth volunteers for undp madagascar, Ambovombe, Madagascar

SUMMARY

COP in MyCity is a worldwide youth mobilization project on climate change, designed and coordinated by CliMates, and implemented in collaboration with a variety of partners and local teams.

We aim to bridge the gap between climate negotiations and youth in order to inspire climate actions in all cities of the world. We foster education and local action on climate change. We also are creating a strong community of international change-makers.

The 20th of June, the first ever COP in my City project in Madagascar will take place in the city of Ambovombe, in the south of the country. This event is organized by our local team of 3 motivated and inspiring young leaders :

- Marie Christina KOLO and Laïlla RAZANADRAVILY who are both UN Youth Volunteers for UNDP Madagascar in Ambovombe, region of Androy, South of Madagascar. They are working for youth mobilization, awareness and development in the region by supporting the policy of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Their main activities are sensitization of youth in various issues and valorization of youth initiatives.
- Hervé Rafanomezantsoanantenaina who is a Youth leader in the region, also working in the development sector as a disaster and risk management specialist . He founded the youth organization AJAA (Association des Jeunes pour l'avenir de l'Androy) based in Ambovombe. AJAA's main activities are to create cultural events and social mobilization for youth.

The objectives of the COP in Ambovombe are :

- To empower and to mobilize Malagasy youth by increasing their knowledge about climate change and international climate negotiations during the next Conferences of the Parties (COP) in Paris in 2015. The 40 students who are taking part in this project are meeting for weekly sessions and get prepared through scientific, economic and social work sessions;
- To deepen the interconnections existing between international climate negotiations and local climate actions;
- To introduce 3 new Malagasy COP Leaders to our international and intercultural community of young change-makers committed to the fight against climate change.

Turn down the heat: confronting the new climate normal in Latin America

OVERVIEW

Organizers: INCAE Business School, San José, Costa Rica; The World Bank, Washington D.C., USA

Date: July 3, 2015

Time: 9:00 am - 12:00 pm (CST)

Location: INCAE Business School, Costa Rica address

Expected number of participants: 200

Nature of participants: Climate change professionals, policymakers, scientists, public in general

Keywords: Climate Change, Science, Policy Decisions, MOOC

Language: Spanish

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- P. Girot, Senior Policy Advisor on Climate Change to the Minister of the Environment of Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica
- E. Fernandes, Adviser (Agriculture & Climate Change), The World Bank, Washington D.C., USA
- JC. Fallas, Director of the Meteorological Institute, San José, Costa Rica
- P. Ramírez, Executive Secretary of the Regional Committee for Water Resources, San José, Costa Rica
- F. Farías, Head of Climate Change Office at the Ministry of the Environment of Chile, Santiago de Chile, Chile

SUMMARY

This side event to the UNESCO's International Scientific Conference held in Paris will be linked to the Spanish MOOC "Bajemos la temperatura: Por qué se debe evitar un planeta 4°C más cálido", a World Bank Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) scheduled for June 8 - July 13, 2015. This interactive online learning experience is expected to attract more than 10,000 participants. The course is based on the "Turn Down the Heat" reports prepared for the World Bank Group by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and Climate Analytics. Taking participants from theory to practice, the MOOC not only offers the latest scientific knowledge but also the practical skills needed to understand the observed changes in the climate system, their causes and immediate consequences, and the projected medium to long-term impacts for development. Through this MOOC, the World Bank aims to reach a broader audience and raise awareness of the climate change challenge, with a special focus on the climate impacts and policy responses in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region.

In this context, the proposed side event aims to connect participants of the MOOC with climate scientists and policy makers from Latin America who will be attending the live event in Costa Rica, and with the UNESCO Conference participants. Through web streaming, all the participants will have the ability to follow along and interact through discussions with the live audience of LAC country officials and climate change experts gathering at INCAE business school in San Jose, Costa Rica.

The side event will be organized into two main parts. First, panelists will present the "Turn Down the Heat" reports outcomes and summarize the science behind the climate change impacts and their implications. Then, the speakers will present and discuss the different available policy responses to climate change that can assist the LAC region to increase climate resilience and support a low emissions development pathway.

It is now clear that without action on climate change, the world may become 4°C warmer by the end of this century. Such an increase would threaten to roll back decades of development progress; thus, we are at a 'make it or break it' point in time. Come and join us to understand better what we can do to respond to the climate change challenge.

MORE INFORMATION

Higher temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, rising sea levels, and more frequent extreme weather-related disasters—climate change is a reality NOW. This Massive Open Online Course in Spanish, based on the World Bank’s “Turn Down the Heat” report series, presents the most recent scientific evidence as well as some of the opportunities for urgent action to potentially prevent irreversible damage to our planet. This course includes a regional module with a specific focus on the Latin America and the Caribbean region. Beyond the course materials and the access to expert facilitators, one of the most important resources will be the interaction with other participants and the social media tools that will enhance communication among participants.

The “Turn Down the Heat” reports, prepared for the World Bank by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and Climate Analytics, provide snapshots of the latest climate science. The three reports warn that without concerted action, temperatures are on pace to rise to 4°C above pre-industrial times by the end of this century. The first report (2012), looks at the risks of a world 4°C or even 2°C warmer. The second (2013) examines the impact on Africa, South Asia, and South East Asia. The third (2014), finds that about 1.5°C warming is already locked in and explores the impact on Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, and Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Towards an assessment of climate change and its impacts in the Mediterranean Basin

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Joel Guiot, CEREGE, CNRS/Aix-Marseille University, Aix-en-Provence, France; Wolfgang Cramer, IMBE, CNRS/Aix-Marseille University, Aix-en-Provence, France

Date: July 9th, from 4pm to 7pm

Location: University Pierre et Marie Curie Paris, Metis Lab (room Darcy, see more information for a map)

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: scientists

Keywords: Mediterranean, experts, climatic changes

CO-FOUNDING MEMBERS

- JP. Gattuso LOV, Villefranche, France
- M. Lange, EEWRC, Cyprus Institute, Nicosia, Cyprus
- R. Trigo University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal
- R. Valentini CCMC, Viterbo, Italy
- E. Xoplaki University of Giessen, Giessen, Germany

SUMMARY

The Mediterranean Basin is a highly populated region known for very significant risks from climate change during the coming decades, yet a coherent cross-sectoral basin-wide assessment is lacking. We propose to initiate an open international expert network, “Mediterranean Experts for Climate Change” (MedECC), aiming to create a mechanism of ongoing support for policy makers and the general public on the basis of available scientific information.

Starting from the side event at the Conference “Our Common Future under Climate Change” in Paris, France, July 7-10, 2015, we envisage the network to grow through voluntary contributions by interested experts institutions, as well as existing networks. MedECC will develop reports, using criteria similar to those of the IPCC and IPBES.

The initiating event will have two sections:

- A brief summary of the current state of knowledge on climate change, its impacts and associated risks, across all subregions and all major sectors of the Mediterranean region
- An open discussion about the need, and possible structure of MedECC

We want to take the opportunity that numerous scientists working on climatic change in the Mediterranean are present to start a discussion on the opportunity of such network and the way to organise it. The key points are the mode of functioning, the structure of the group, the funding, the mode of relations with policy makers. Initiatives are already existing at the sub-country scale (Catalonia, Provence ...) or at the international level (Union for Mediterranean, World Bank, United Nations Programme for the Environment/ Plan Bleu) and should be invited to the discussions.

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on this side event on the following link: <http://www.otmed.fr/spip.php?article837> and by contacting Joel Guiot (guiot@cerege.fr) and Wolfgang Cramer (wolfgang.cramer@imbe.fr).

Bangkok Regional Forum on Climate Change

OVERVIEW

Organizers: MAEDI/UNESCO, Délégation régionale de coopération ASEAN/UNESCO Science Regional Bureau Asia and the Pacific, Jakarta, France, Embassy of France in INDONESIA -MAEDI, Delegation for regional cooperation, Jakarta, Indonesia, Asian Institute of Technology, Coe for sustainable development in the context of climate change (sdcc), Bangkok, Thailand

Date: from July 1st 9am to July 3rd 4pm

Location: Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand

Expected number of participants: >250

Nature of participants: ASEAN Climate Change Negotiators, UE Representative, ASEAN Secretariat Representatives; Scientists from Asia and UE

Keywords: ASEAN, Climate Change Science, UE

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- J. Ramos-Horta Ex-President of Timor Leste, Dili, Timor-Leste
- ZA. Hamid Services of the Prime Ministry of Malaysia , Science advisor, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- P. Wehrhein European Commission, Climate change finance and deforestation, Bruxelles, Belgium
- MAL. Sering Philippines Climate Change Commission, Manila, Philippines
- S. Huq International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), London, United Kingdom
- N. Beriot Observatory on the Effects of Climate change (ONERC), Paris, France
- T. Oki University of Tokyo, Institute of industrial science, Tokyo, Japan
- F. Schafhausen Ministry for the Environment, Nature conservation and nuclear safety, Berlin, Germany
- D. Zenghelis Grantham Research Institute at the London School of Economics and Political Science, Climate policy, London, United Kingdom
- N. Ravindranath Indian Institute of Science , Bangalore, India
- Ambassador Philippe Zeller, French Ambassador at Large for Climate Negotiations for Asia and Oceania

SUMMARY

This year, France will host the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP 21), whose main purpose will be the conclusion of a new international climate agreement, applicable to all countries after 2020. However, as was evident in the Warsaw Conference (COP 19), arriving at consensual agreements is easier said than done. There is a need for a broader framework of dialogue among the vast array of stakeholders - scientists, civil societies, governments, private sector - to unearth shared understanding of relevant issues, which would then lay the foundation for more meaningful global level talks between countries.

The Regional Forum on Climate Change (RFCC) - Low Carbon and Climate Resilient

Societies: Bridging Science, Practice, and Policy strives to enhance this channel of communication among the gamut of stakeholders, primarily among ASEAN countries.

Organized by the Asian Institute of Technology in collaboration with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, ASEAN Secretary General, and the European Union, the Forum seeks to propose interventions that would influence climate policy in the region, and inspire ASEAN position for climate change negotiations at the global scale.

The forum invites scientists in both climate change mitigation and adaptation sectors, in 5 thematic (Key Climate Science; Governance and Politics; Climate Finances and Business Opportunities; Climate and Disasters; Cross Cutting Studies) and 3 broad categories

- Contemporary scientific research on climate change related topics (Category A)
- On-the-ground evidence (case studies) of climate change mitigation and adaptation endeavors

(Category B)

- Current and proposed national (or regional and international) policy initiatives (Category C).

Political events

ASEAN policy makers and scientific advisers will meet in closed sessions to discuss their positions, concerns, and prospects for COP 21.

The third session of UE- ASEAN Dialogue on Climate Change will held on the last morning of the Forum.

Side contents

Ten (one from each ASEAN member state) young professionals and civil society candidates from the media community, ranging from bloggers to newspapers editors, will be selected to be trained to report on COP 21 and climate change during the Forum. Training will be provided by French Regional Attachés for Audiovisual Cooperation. The best candidates will be selected to report on the COP 21 in Paris in December 2015. CFI, the French operator for media cooperation, will finance their trip and provide training in Paris.

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on this side event on the following link :

<http://www.rfcc2015.ait.asia/>

Drylands: Tripartite Agreement Brazil/France/Africa

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Center for Strategic Studies and Management, Brasilia, DF, Brazil

Date: July 7th, from 3:30pm to 5:30pm

Location: IRD, Paris, France

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: scientists, policy makers

Keywords: Drylands, Climate Change, Global Action, Collaboration

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- B. Ferraz Center for Management and Strategic Studies, Brasilia, Brazil
- A. Sifeddine Institut de recherche pour le développement , Paris, France
- JL. Guyot Institut de recherche pour le développement , Paris, France
- A. Galvao Center for Management and Strategic Studies, Brasilia, Brazil

SUMMARY

In spite of political progress made in favor of sustainable development, efforts devoted to combating global warming (to slow down its effects) and to developing adaptations (to lessen the consequences) are still insufficient. In the light of this, the Drylands TTS initiative, led by four institutions (Center for Management and Strategic Studies-CGEE and National Scientific and Technological Development Council – CNPq/Brazil; Institut de recherche pour le développement – IRD/France; and Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall – APGMV/Africa Sahel), worked between the years 2010 and 2012 in order to structure a scientific program and fund focused on impacts of climate change in the African Sahel drylands.

During the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012 (UNCSD) the initiative launched the Tripartite Agreement focused on the African drylands. The call to the TTS edict released in June 2012 explored support and financing to scientific projects driven to the Sahelian region. The initiative also laid the foundations for a scientific community between Brazil, France and the countries of the Sahelian region. The central idea was to foster the development via cooperation activities in joint projects of science, technology and innovation (ST&I), contributing directly to the generation and dissemination of knowledge and increasing the technological capacity of the African countries involved. Support for scientific research projects considered the issues related to the process of desertification of arid and semi-arid areas, with priority given to the Sahelian region, focused on the following areas: 1. agriculture and food; 2. management of natural resources (water, soil, biodiversity); 3. adaptation to climate change; 4. sustainable and human development; 5. governance, technology and innovation.

To meet the challenges of sustainable development and build the future we want, highlighted by the Rio + 20, the global community need to take into account the construction of new templates of cooperation at global scale. New templates need to be supported by a strong and innovative multilateralism, committed with the exchange and cooperation of science, technology and innovation.

Understanding Risk and Vulnerability: From Knowledge Gaps to Action

OVERVIEW

Organizers: UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme), Division of Early Warning and Assessment

Date: July 7th, from 3pm to 5pm

Location: UNEP Offices, Paris, France

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: Policy makers, Researchers, Scientists, Disaster Risk Reduction actors, Humanitarian actors, Academicians, Health practitioners, Students, Media

Keywords: Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change, Early Warning, Vulnerability

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- J. Mcglade United Nations Environment Programme, Division of early warning and assessment, Nairobi, Kenya
- C. Gordon University of Ghana, Institute for environment and sanitation studies college of basic and applied sciences, Accra, Ghana
- A. Othowai IGAD Climate Predication and Application Centre (ICPAC), Disaster risk management, Nairobi, Kenya
- J. Oduor National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Disaster risk reduction, Nairobi, Kenya
- J. Palutikof Griffith University, National climate change adaptation research facility, Southport, Australia
- S. Huq International Institute for Environment and Development, Dhaka, Bangladesh
- X. Yinlong Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development in Agriculture, Climate change lab, Beijing, China

SUMMARY

This year is an important year for global governance with the post 2015 disaster risk reduction, climate change and development goals under discussion. It is clear that there is an urgent need for action – temperatures are rising, economic losses from disasters are increasing. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction calls for “a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability, as well as on the easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, complemented by traditional knowledge.” This session will explore how we can achieve risk-informed decision making. How do we move from knowledge to action? What are the gaps in understanding of risk and vulnerability that need to be filled? What science informed new tools are available for action? The session will present results of UNEP’s Climate Early Warning System Project and PROVIA.

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on this side event at <http://www.unep.org/provia/>

Contacts :

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Fostering the Role of Science in the Climate Change Debate: a multi-stakeholder approach

OVERVIEW

Organizers: AXA Research Fund, Paris, France

Date: July 8th, from 2pm to 5pm

Location: AXA Group Headquarters, Paris, France

Expected number of participants: 1-50

Nature of participants: Researchers, students, AXA experts, media experts and civil society representatives

Keywords: Climate Change, Multistakeholder, Risk Management, Dissemination

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- C. Prentice Imperial College, Department of life sciences, London, United Kingdom
- M. Dreyfus Université de Lille 2/CNRS, Ceraps, Lille, France
- M. Springmann University of Oxford, Nuffield department of population health, Oxford, United Kingdom
- S. Sidze United Nations University, Institute for environment and human security, Bonn, Germany
- C. Josserand CNRS & Université Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris VI), Institut d'alembert, Paris, France
- E. Delbourg Ecole Polytechnique, Economics, Palaiseau, France
- L. De Carlo ESSEC Business School, Département droit et environnement de l'entreprise, Cergy, France
- M. Choux AXA Group, Paris, France

SUMMARY

Understanding and sharing knowledge about existing and emerging risks is key to insurance, to help improve society's resilience and build up risk management capacity.

This is why through the AXA Research Fund, the science philanthropic initiative of the Group, AXA has notably supported globally 150 fundamental research projects to understand and better prevent climate and environmental risks, with a planned total commitment of EUR 35 million by 2018 on those specific issues.

In the run up to the Paris conference, the AXA Research Fund first launched in December 2014 the "Voice of Researchers on Climate Risks": a month-long consultation of the AXA-supported scientists, to know their thoughts, and ongoing and/or planned contributions to the discussions around Climate and Environmental Risks.

Secondly, on April 2nd, the AXA Research Fund organized a series of multi-stakeholder workshops on six topics related to climate change that came out of the survey as of critical importance to the scientific community. More than sixty participants including researchers, AXA experts, students involved in the Sciences Po Paris' "Make It Work" initiative (<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com>) and civil society representatives were invited to join the discussions, with the aim of both identifying continuing problems in climate-change research, and searching together for constructive solutions to them. The overarching goal was to try and foster the role and commitment of science to the Climate Change debate.

In the spirit of the Common Future Conference, a third session, potentially on July 8th, will gather again some of the April 2nd workshop's participants. AXA-supported researchers attending the Common Future conference will be involved, along with students, AXA experts, media and civil society representatives. Building on everybody's recent experiences (Common Future, Make It Work etc.), participants will explore and go back on the proposals and key recommendations issued by the six panels of April 2nd:

- How to improve transversal initiatives using network effects
- The reliability of scientific data and what needs to improve it

- How to construct more useful climate models
- How to refocus the public debate at a time of skepticism and climate change “fatigue”
- How to overcome silo thinking in the scientific community itself
- How to improve the evaluation of public policy initiatives relating to climate change.

The results of those sessions will be disseminated through AXA-owned platforms and throughout research and expert communities.

The idea is to help inform public discussions and multi-stakeholder dialogues about climate change in the run-up to the Paris conference, but also to stimulate further actions by the scientific community to bring about change.

Promoting the voice of researchers is particularly critical in the current negotiations on climate change, as solid elements of proof are a critical building block towards reaching global agreements.

This side event is part of a broader, ongoing communication and engagement effort supported by AXA and the AXA Research Fund that are aimed at highlighting the important role of scientific researchers in the public debate, before, during and beyond the COP21 Paris conference.

Societies challenged by climate change: the stakes, dimensions and lessons

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Institut des Hautes Etudes pour la Science et la Technologie, PARIS, France

Date: June 30th, 1:30pm - July 3rd, 6pm

Location: Château de Montvillargenne, Gouvieux, France

Expected number of participants: 80-100

Nature of participants: Researchers, industrials, politics, NGO, medias

Keywords: science society

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- G. Boulton, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- Y. Bo, Fudan university, Shanghai, China
- M. Bursztyn, Universidade de Brasilia, Brasilia, Brazil
- P. Criqui, CNRS université de Grenoble, Grenoble, France
- A. Dahan, CNRS, Paris, France
- JB. Fressoz, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France
- R. Issolah, Ecole Nationale Supérieure Agronomique (ENSA), Alger, Algeria
- S. Foucart, Le Monde, Paris, France
- M. Girel, ENS, Paris, France
- R. Guesnerie, Collège de France, Paris, France
- S. Maljean-Dubois, CNRS/Ceric, Paris, France
- H. Wismann, EHESS, Paris, France
- H. Le Treut, Institut Pierre Simon Laplace, UPMC, Paris, France
- H. Le Guyader, UPMC, Paris, France
- JL. Valdes, Unesco, Paris, France
- J. Zhang, Fudan university, Shanghai, China
- Y. Huang, Fudan university, Shanghai, China
- E. Garnier, CNRS, France
- B. Collomb, groupe Lafarge, France
- C. de Perthuis, université Paris-Dauphine, France
- J-C Billier, Paris Sorbonne, France

SUMMARY

The IHEST European Summer School will compare multiple perspectives on climate change, on the boundaries of science and society. By comparing approaches and points of view, the speakers and participants will be asked to shed light on the processes underway, to identify the normatives at work, be they scientific, political, economic or social, to discern the nature of the controversies specific to this major issue, and the nature of the choices confronting politicians, caught between short-term interests and long-term stakes. What does the climate change issue tell us about the dialogue between science and society? These will be the guiding themes of the seminar.

Day 1: Climate and temporalities

How has climate change become the subject of inquiry into both its causes and origins? This will be the first question of the seminar, which will open with analyses of varying temporalities, between the past, present and future. Are we currently experiencing a discontinuity tied to the possible irreversibility of the process of climate change? What are the challenges in terms of knowledge? A long, historical process, climate change has suddenly become an urgent matter, given the acute potential consequences. What historical, climatological, socio-economic and philosophical analyses can provide some response? What can be said about climate prior to the birth of climate science? What climate stories tell us? Which time and space scales to characterize climate change?

Day 2: Climate change: how to grasp and speak about the issue

Before thinking about acting against climate change, how do we speak about it, give substance to its effects, and comprehend the gap between perceptions of meteorological phenomena and hypotheses put forward by climate sciences, in all their complexity and uncertainty? This is a real challenge in pedagogical terms. More specifically, what processes are needed to ascertain, evaluate and debate the stakes of climate change? The second day of the seminar will focus on identifying and exploring these processes, in differing contexts such as the media, education, cultural initiatives and new climate services in France and elsewhere around the world.

Furthermore, what do controversies around climate change teach us? What are the objects of the attacks? Is the debate actually limited to questioning standard scientific study? Can we effectively combat climate change without improving education? Do political choices hinge on a better scientific understanding of the subject? What is the impact of mediatization? More broadly, how can people be encouraged to fight against climate change?

Day 3: Reacting to climate change

Management of knowledge and the production of data, the interface between expertise and policy, economics and technology: these are areas where we find innovations in the fight against climate change and which will be analyzed during the third day. Are these innovations necessarily synonymous with progress? What are the underlying utopias?

The inter-government panel on climate change (IPCC) is presented as an innovative model of organization, coordination and co-decision between scientists and policy-makers. How does expertise function within this organization? Who can legitimately report on climate and produce data? Is the organization no more than a venue for confrontation between science and policy? How are decisions crafted?

Day 4: Climate change: the challenge of global governance

The fight against climate change is an affair of States and of citizens. It requires trade-offs and decisions which involve policy, expertise, law, economics, diplomacy, and, above all, public participation. Climate change raises the fundamental question of the legitimacy of global governance, its democratic basis and concerns of justice in the face of climatic inequality. What is the responsibility of countries in the climate situation? Who must make an effort, and to what extent? How can we manage interdependence between the local, regional and international levels, where the decision of one may interfere with the situation of another? What are the stakes of governance? What are the main challenges and points of international dispute?

MORE INFORMATION

The link to the event website is <https://universit2015.wordpress.com/>

This blog will be updated regularly until the event takes place.

Contact:

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Responsable recrutement & développement

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Coping with climate change: The contribution of collaborative research projects

OVERVIEW

Organizers: ANR, Environment, ecosystems and biological resources, ANR, Sciences humaines et sociales, ANR, Investissement d'avenir, Paris, France

Date: July 6th, from 9am to 6pm

Location: Maison de la Chimie, 28 Rue Saint Dominique, 75007 Paris

Expected number of participants: 100-250

Nature of participants: Scientists and decision-makers

Keywords: Pluridisciplinary, Humanities and Social Sciences, Stakeholders, Adaptation and mitigation

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- PY. Le Traon IFREMER, Brest, France
- J. Chavé Laboratoire Evolution et Diversité Biologique, Toulouse, France
- J. Guiot Centre de Recherche et d'Enseignement de Géosciences de l'Environnement, Aix en Provence, France
- A. Cazenave Laboratoire d'Etudes en Géophysique et Océanographie Spatiales, Toulouse, France
- S. Maljean-Dubois Centre d'étude et de Recherche Internationales et Communautaires, Aix en Provence, France
- S. Ambec Toulouse School of Economics, Toulouse, France
- M. Musy Institut de Recherche en Sciences et Techniques de la Ville, Nantes, France
- P. Braconnot Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement, Gif sur Yvette, France

SUMMARY

Since thirty years, the international scientific community develops many research studies about how the Earth's climate and the role of human activities in observed climate change. The contribution of the French scientific community is recognized, especially for his research in the areas of reconstruction of past climates, the cycle of greenhouse gases, Earth observation, climate scenarios and their impacts. Beyond these works, the last ten years new multidisciplinary themes have emerged to contribute to a better adaptation of societies to cope with climate change impacts.

Since its creation in 2005, the French National Research Agency (ANR) has funded many collaborative and multidisciplinary projects that contribute significantly to increased knowledge on:

- fundamental processes related climate change, and observation and simulation methods;
- impacts of climate variability and change on various environment and induced vulnerabilities for societies;
- mitigation strategies in terms of modes of governance, policies and instruments for implementation, adaptation forms for ecosystem management and production patterns;
- potential alternatives in terms of resource management (water, soil, land and marine biodiversity, forest ...), agricultural and food production, management of urban and rural areas, waste recovery and energy production.

On the occasion of the 21st Conference of Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP21) which France holds the presidency, the colloquium "Coping with climate change: The contribution of collaborative research projects", organized by ANR aims to present the latest research in the field of climate change conducted in the framework of collaborative projects financed by the ANR or by the France Strategic Investment Program on which ANR is the operator for the higher education and research part.

Beyond progress on climate processes and scenarios of evolution, the colloquium will address issues related to impact, resilience, adaptation and reduction of greenhouse gases. The following topics will be highlighted:

- links between the various parameters characterizing climate change, including interactions with ecosystems and societies through integrated approaches;
- contribution of Humanities and Social Sciences;
- cooperation with stakeholders, and the different public and private actors.

The day will be organized around four plenary sessions on the following topics:

- Observation of the processes of change
- The climate impacts and associated vulnerabilities
- The strategies of impact reductions: policies and regulations
- Towards alternative solutions

Nearly 100 posters will complement the oral presentations, including in emerging areas, such as the impact of climate change on health, with a particular focus on infectious diseases.

The closing roundtable will bring together representatives of government departments and research institutions.

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on this side event at <http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/climat/>.

Contact: anr-climat@agencerecherche.fr

Second CLIC Encounter

OVERVIEW

Organizers: CLIC

Date: from June 22th 8am to June 28th 6pm

Location: Palace of Mexican Secretariat Foreign Affairs. Government of Mexico

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: Students & Young activist

Keywords: Climate Change, Activism, Youth, Latin Americans

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- L. Terrazas Red Paz Integración y Desarrollo, La Paz, Bolivia
- R. Rosenberg Engajamundo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- C. Wright Adopt A Negotiator, Sidney, Australia
- D. Espinoza Red Nacional de Jovenes por el Agua, Mexico City, Mexico
- R. Nyambura YOUNGO, Nairobi, Kenya
- S. De Silva Government Sri Lanka, Colombo, Sri Lanka

SUMMARY

CLIC is the Latin American and the Caribbean Youth Network on Climate Change and Sustainable Development. We advocate activism from a constructive perspective, seeking that our members and affiliates can propose -and execute- ideas for transforming the approaches of communication with Civil Society, improving the actions and activities related to tackling Climate Change and education for sustainable development.

In a more formal basis, we have promoted the inclusion of young people on the official delegations of parties before the UNFCCC meetings, having succeeded with the accreditation of a dozen of participants during the last COP20. As well, we promote a constructive dialog with governments, seeking for more youth participation in the making decisions processes. We understand that for having binding proposition, is necessary to have concrete opinions, feasible and related to the official guideline, nevertheless we seek to include a more integral perspective, acquired with education and empowerment.

Following this idea, we have designed a new CLIC Encounter (our second one) in the Mexico City, gathering young climate activist from Mexico and the LAC region, with the idea of providing them with new and global tools, for being more effective when it comes to propose something at their local governments, or when it comes to execute an education programme in their local communities.

Our Network is very diverse, integrating youth movements from different countries of the Latin American and the Caribbean Region (LAC). We have identified that the issues associated to Climate Change and Sustainable Development are recurrent everywhere, from Mexico City to Buenos Aires. So why not trying to share good practices? That's as well what we are aiming to do.

In the capacity building sessions, we bring brilliant young people from LAC regions and another parts of the World, , in order to see how they are acting in topics related to fundraising, wise usage of social networks, inclusion of native communities perspectives, negotiation at a UN Scale, public incidence and environmental activism -among others- This help to inspire and to learn, and our attendees can form a more solid opinion on how to be more effective when acting in their local communities or in their governments. We believe that -thanks to the current dynamics- now is not possible to talk only on climate change activism, but everything needs to be integrated or linked with a political perspective, as well nourished with the actual behaviour of entrepreneurship and social activism. Sustainable Development (with it environmental, economical, political, social, cultural and spiritual nuances) will contribute to a better understanding of how to build better alternatives for addressing climate change. And we as young people want to be part of that shaping process.

The climate change debate, interpreting signs from the future

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Collège des Bernardins (Paris)

Date: Monday 6 July 8.00 pm -10.00 pm

Location: Collège des Bernardins, 20 rue de Poissy, 75005 Paris

Expected number of participants: 300

Nature of participants: Scientists, theologians, historians

Keywords: Philosophy, Theology

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- Youba Sokona, South Center (Geneva), Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group III
- Nebojsa Nakicenovic, Deputy DG/CEO of IIASA (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis) (Laxenburg, Austria)
- Ottmar Edenhofer, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group III
- Hervé Le Treut, Head of the Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace, CNRS, IPCC Lead Author
- Jean-Charles Hourcade, researcher at CIRED, head of R2DS, IPCC Lead Author
- Erika Rosenthal, President of Earth Justice
- Jacques Arnould, CNES policy officer, historian and theologian
- Frédéric Louzeau, head of the Collège des Bernardins Research Center, philosopher and theologian

SUMMARY

This side event will address philosophical and spiritual aspects of the climate debate. The whole issue may be dispelled by an act of faith in our ability to swiftly identify technical solutions that will spare us from having to change the way we produce, consume, use land and distribute wealth. It is nevertheless crucial that, despite our different cultural backgrounds, levels of wealth and visions of what constitutes a good society, we immediately consider how we should define the foundations of solidarity between the generations without jeopardising the future through our current actions or imposing the future on the present on the grounds that the general outlook appears bleak.

MORE INFORMATION

Contact: Frédéric Louzeau

Head of the Research Center

chrystel.conogan@collegedesbernardins

Transport & Climate Change - European Researchers Act

OVERVIEW

Organizers: ETRA – European Transport Research Alliance & IFSTTAR, Direction for European and International Affairs, Marne-la-Vallée, France

Date: July 6th 9am - 6pm

Location: IFSTTAR HQ, 14 -20 boulevard Newton, Cite Descartes, 77 447 Marne-la-Vallée, France

Expected number of participants: 100-200

Nature of participants: Academia, research managers, administration representatives

Keywords: Transport, adaptation, mitigation, research solutions

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- Prof. George A. Giannopoulos, Chairman of ETRA
- Helene Jacquot-Guimbal, Director General IFSTTAR, Vice chair ETRA
- Dr. E. Mitsakis, Hellenic Institute of Transport
- Markus Leitner, Environment Agency, Austria
- I. Stamos, Hellenic Institute of Transport
- Prof. Angel Aparicio, UPM Spain
- Heyndrickx Christophe, Transport and Mobility Leuven/Belgium
- David Jaroszweski, Centre for Railway Research and Education University of Birmingham / UK
- Agnès Jullien, IFSTTAR

SUMMARY

The European Transport Research Alliance – ETRA, as an Organisation encompassing several leading European Associations with members involved in different aspects and areas of Transport research, recognizing the horizontal nature of the transport impacts on, and from, climate change is organising this Workshop within the frame of the “Our Common Future under Climate Change - CFCC-2015” Conference.

Within the above frame the ETRA Workshop aims at:

- Highlighting some key results of current transport research, related to climate change.
- Advising on the practical steps towards adaptation and mitigation actions in the short to medium term.
- Recommending the necessary policy actions at European level.
- Providing a concise overview of the research being developed throughout Europe in the field of transport and with respect to climate change issues.
- Identifying needs for future research on transport and climate change adaptation or mitigation.

The workshop will cover the whole spectrum of Transport research and will focus on presenting research results and solutions that the European research community proposes as regards the role and interactions of the transport system with the climate change phenomenon. It will also focus on how to move from research to implementation in a constrained funding environment and time frame.

Through this workshop, ETRA intends to show the added value that can be accrued from a multidisciplinary approach in tackling our transport problems and the need to adapt any solutions to real societal needs and demands. It will also demonstrate the greater synergies that can be achieved through the collaborative approach adopted by the ETRA partners on the transport transversal issues and transport related global challenges.

Format

There are three Sessions foreseen with discussion period at their end, and one Round Table discussion at the end during which a wrap up report will be made, by a nominated rapporteur, on the results of the previous Sessions as well as a conclusions statement including future research needs and available implementation tools.

According to the number of papers and / or participants the organizers reserve the right to increase the number of Sessions and/or make parallel ones too.

The audience of the Workshop is expected to consist primarily of researchers, research managers, and relevant administration officials involved or interested in climate change issues.

MORE INFORMATION

Contacts:

For further info on ETRA

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1200 Brussels - Belgium

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e-mail: info@etralliance.eu

For further info on the side-event

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OR

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From Durban COP17 to Paris COP21: flagship Workshop on Water Science Cooperation for Human Capital Development

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Water Research Commission - WRC, Institute for Research and Development - IRD, University of KwaZulu-Natal - UKZN, Department of Science and Technology (DST), French Embassy, ESASTAP Plus and Alliance Française de Durban

Date: from June 11th to June 12th

Location: UNITE Building, Howard College, UKZN, Durban, South Africa

Expected number of participants: 50-100

Nature of participants: Decision and policy-makers, researchers and students

Keywords: Human Capital Development, Water resources, Wet lands, international cooperation - South Africa

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

- Dr Albert van Jaarsveld, Vice-Chancellor and Principal: University of KwaZulu-Natal (tbc)
- Elisabeth Barbier, French Ambassador in Pretoria
- Dr Henry Roman, Director: Environmental Services and Technologies, DST
- Dhesigen Naidoo, CEO, Water Research Commission
- Dr Pierre Lemonde, Attaché for Science & Technology, French Embassy in South Africa
- Prof Thierry Lebel, IRD, Grenoble, France
- Prof Graham Jewitt, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa
- Dr Vincent Chaplot, IRD, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa
- Dr Jean Albergel, IRD/CNRS Representative in South Africa
- Dr Stanley Liphadzi, Water Research Commission
- Stephen Hogan, EU Science Counsellor to the African Union (tbc)
- Mrs Mamohlong Tlhagale, Director: Strategic Partnerships, DST

SUMMARY

The Republic of South Africa through the Department of Science and Technology (DST) promotes and facilitates national and international cooperation in Science and Technology to enable the exchange of knowledge and to develop capacity specifically in research and development. The efficacy of such international cooperation is reflected through a longstanding bilateral agreement between France and South Africa in which French researchers are deployed to work in South Africa with local researchers to advance science and enhance human capital development. The success of these partnerships is embodied in the area of water research in which researchers from the French Institute for Research and Development (IRD) were seconded to the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) to contribute to ongoing soil water studies and ultimately, jointly led Water Research Commission (WRC) funded research projects titled Water, Sediment, Nutrient and Organic Carbon Fluxes in Small-scale Agriculture Landscapes. The projects built on and strengthened ongoing research at UKZN by investigating a new and important research question on the role of water movements on the global carbon cycle with implications for water scarcity, water quality, food security and climate change.

These WRC-funded projects are conducted in the Potshini experimental catchment near Bergville (KwaZulu-Natal Province) which was set up under the SSI project with funding from DGIS, SIDA and IWMI. In extending the soil water studies, the principal investigator, Dr Vincent Chaplot (IRD) recruited BSc (Hons), MSc and PhD students from mixed backgrounds, and trained them under a co-supervision arrangement with UKZN.

The resulting strong scientific grounding of the students, prolific publication records and the investigation of new scientific questions within the context of South Africa, highlight the importance of sharing local and international expertise and international cooperation in advancing science and

human capital development in developing countries. Issues of water management, natural resources and environment are global challenges highlighted by climate change impacts. Basic research on climate change, water resources, development of new technologies on water supply and sanitation, as well as innovation in the field of water uses are crucial to tackle global changes. Consequently, academics, research institutes and private sector are focused on more and more international and integrated cooperation.

H2020 European Research programmes, as well as the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (CoP 21) in Paris are opportunities to highlight and enhance the cooperation between France and South Africa in this regard. Opportunities within H2020 and EUREKA – key European driven-market programme, will be presented by ESASTAP Plus partners.

The main objectives of this Dialogue/Workshop are to:

- share experiences in ‘best management practices’ for water-related (WRC) research projects
- explore opportunities to strengthen the international cooperation in science research and development particularly through H2020 and EUREKA
- discuss water research within the COP21 framework and potential partnership to tackle Climate change issues (Projected water resource availability and utilization, and more broadly mitigation & adaptation)

An evening side-event to this Workshop will be organised in collaboration with the Alliance Française de Durban around the exhibition «Tana Delta: a wetland in the balance » and a 25 minute documentary by the filmmaker Khamis Ramadhan, featuring water management issues in the Tana Delta. This side-event will provide an interesting platform to further interact on Climate Changes issues with other stakeholders from the South African civil societies.

Anticipated length of the side event:

- half day site visit to the Potshini Experimental Catchment established as a long term observatory for water sediments and carbon fluxes
- Evening exhibition & film projection: «Tana Delta: a wetland in the balance » (French alliance)
- One full day: high level presentations and discussions
- A Full day workshop

MORE INFORMATION

You will find more information on the following websites:

English version: <http://www.southern-africa.cnrs.ird.fr/all-news/news-in-southern-africa/flagship-workshop-on-water-science-cooperation-for-human-capital-development>

French version: <http://www.afrique-australe.cnrs.ird.fr/toute-l-actualite/l-actu-en-afrique-australe/atelier-de-cooperation-en-sciences-de-l-eau-pour-le-developpement-du-capital-humain>

Contact: Mollier Ludovic - ludovic.mollier@ird.fr

COP21 Simulations CKAA

OVERVIEW

Organizers: Climate-KIC Alumni Association (CKAA)

Date: 26th June 2015

Location: London – Zurich – Berlin (simultaneously)

Expected number of participants: 50-100 (in each location)

Nature of participants: Young professionals, Students & Academics

Keywords: Climate Change, Simulation, Discussion, Networking

SUMMARY

The COP21 Simulation will be held by the Climate-KIC Alumni Association (CKAA) in London, Berlin and Zurich. Professionals and academics are invited to debate and discuss on one of the main topics of the COP21. Young professionals and students are invited to join this discussion.

Attendees of the event try to achieve a goal in a simulated COP event. While doing this they will increase their understanding on how negotiations and diplomacy are involved. The outcome can be compared to the results of simulations in different locations: London, Berlin and Zürich.

The simulation is guided by our team of our Climate-KIC Alumni Association. The Climate-KIC Alumni Association is a community, which has created a network that binds highly skilled professionals from across Europe with a single focus: Creating solutions to combat climate change through the generation of new businesses.

The Alumni Association forms an important part of the European Union's main climate and innovation initiative known as Climate-KIC. It is open to all graduates of Climate-KIC's education programmes, as well as start-up companies that have gone through the accelerator programme.

More information

The CKAA community, in 2014 consist of over 1000 members consisting of entrepreneurs, and young professionals working on creating a climate-resilient society. Members are spread right across Europe, and also outreach to the Americas, Asia and Africa. The number of members continues to grow as the CKAA takes in 400 graduates and companies every year.

The association is run entirely through the voluntary contribution of its members. Each region has a team of representatives that coordinate local events, with the governing board running the association at a European level. There are also separate workgroups that coordinate projects such as mentoring programmes, lobbying initiatives, podcasts, webinars, publications and IT.

All members of the Climate-KIC Alumni Association have graduated from some of the available Climate-KIC programs.

MORE INFORMATION

Link to a website: <http://www.ckaa.eu>

Contact:

General contact:

Arno Zimmermann: arno.zimmermann@gmail.com

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Anastasia Nikologianni: nikologianni@ckaa.eu