

Side Events

Agriculture & Forest

Bioeconomy symposium 2020 - 2050

Who

INRA, Paris, France

Where

Ministry of Research, Paris, France

When

June 9th and 10th, 2015

Format

Conference



In brief

«Research and innovation in the biological science are the two pilars of bioeconomy, which can be a real solution for the climate change issue.

The Conference will address two issues:

- How can bioeconomy give sustainable responses to human needs?
- How to drive the transition to a bio-based economy, but also to revisit, reorient and restructure the emerging sectors (chemicals, biotechnology, materials, biofuels) in order to integrate bioeconomy into the economic system?»

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

Who

Master EDDEE (Sustainability, **Environment and Energy** Economics) Alumni, Paris, France

Where

Mines ParisTech, Paris, France

When

June 18th, 2015

Format

Conference, round table and wine tasting



In brief

«Climate is essential for wine as it influences the taste and the period of harvesting.

These changes concern particularly wine production, which is the second export sector in France, at a local scale (relocalisation of grape varieties, regions affected) and regarding our life habits (taste change, habits of consumption), but also on a macro scale (impact on the French economy).

This Side Event aims to raise public awareness about the concrete effects of climate change in this field.»

Drylands: Tripartite Agreement Brazil/France/Africa

Who

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

Where

IRD, Paris, France

When

July 7th, 2015

Format

Conference



In brief

«During the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012 (UNCSD), the Tripartite Agreement focused on the African drylands was launched.

The main idea is to structure a scientific program based on the impacts of climate change in the African Sahel drylands.

This conference shows the global community the needs to think about new templates of cooperation at global scale. It can be built thanks to cooperation between science, technology and innovation.»

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

Who

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable development, Ivory Coast & IRD, France

Where

University Felix Houphouet Boigny, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

When

June 29th and 30th, 2015

Format Debate



In brief

«According to FAO, destruction rate of indigenous forests in Africa is estimated to be more than 4 million hectares per year. Poor management policies of forest, including overexploitation and excessive harvesting contribute to emphasis the problem in Africa.

The main goal of this debate is to bring together the communities in West and Central Africa, and think about appropriate policies and programs on agriculture and forest which could have impacts on a social scale (health, food security, gender equality, biodiversity).»

Climate Smart Forestry: Recommendations for our common future

Who

Where ECOFOR, Paris, France

When July 8th, 2015

Format

In brief

change.

approach is designed to

development within the

explicit parameters of climate

Forests are able to mitigate

climate change mainly through

carbon sequestration, storage

But these different options

should they be combined?

The objective of this Side

Event is to elaborate

recommendations to be

proposed at COP21 regarding

Climate Smart Forestry. It will

be summarized and aggregated

in a comprehensive list of

statements.»

are generally conflicting. How

and substitution.

sustainable forestry

identify and operationalize

Round Table

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

ECOFOR

Malgasy Ministries and Institutions, with IRD, France

in Madagascar?

Where

Who

Antananarivo, Madagascar

When

June 22nd, 2015, from 9am to 5pm

Format Plenary and round-table



In brief

«Thanks to the important pools of carbon and to the other ecosystem services its Soil and Forest resources offer, Madagascar presents natural wealth. But, because of the continued degradation of natural habitats (deforestation, conventional agriculture practices, illicit exploitations...) the island is also among the priority countries for biodiversity conservation.

The 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.»