



Institute for Global Environmental Strategies Annual Report FY2004



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Foreword



Akio Morishima

Chair, IGES Board of Directors

IGES, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, is an international research institute which aims for the realisation of sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region through practical and innovative strategic policy research. In 1998, IGES was established with the support of the Japanese government and Kanagawa prefecture.

Based on the project research method with a three year term, collaborative research has been conducted on practical research issues. FY2004 was the first year of the Third Phase and each project launched its research activity.

For the past six years, through the First (1998-2000) and the Second Phases (2001-2003), the projects cooperated with each other to pursue practical and problem-solving research for policy recommendations. Based on the outcome of the First Phase, IGES was pro-active in its efforts to work as an international research institute in the Second Phase. For instance, we tried to understand the policy needs and disseminate research output through dialogue in order to strategically meet the needs of targeted stakeholders. Meanwhile, we made links with international organisations and initiatives, and created mechanisms or networks so our research output could reflect the policies in a more effective way. In addition, we not only participated in major international conferences, such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), but also organised side events at these conferences. Throughout these activities, IGES has become widely and internationally known.

The Third Phase, starting from April 2004, sees the launch of 6 projects (Climate Policy Project, Forest Conservation Project, Urban Environmental Manage-

ment Project, Freshwater Resources Management Project, Business for Sustainable Society Project and Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration Project) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Programme. Along with concrete and practical policy research for the policy needs in the region, we work very hard for outreach activities by making the most of our intelligent assets, such as research output and networks established in the past phases. In December 2004, the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), with IGES as its secretariat, adopted the final report that included recommendations for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region. The report was officially launched at the 5th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (MCED 2005). Through our contributions and strong involvement of our researchers in the APFED discussion process, international recognition of IGES research activities has been enhanced. Moreover, the inter-governmental network secretariat "Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)" came under the administrative umbrella of IGES so that the network, with policy makers and research institutes in the region, has been strengthened.

In FY2004, the Information Dissemination and Outreach Programme was established to reflect the policy-making processes of national and local governments and the activities of businesses and local citizens. As a new challenge, in November 2004 IGES opened the website "IGES EnviroScope", where we disseminate the latest information about the environment and sustainable development in real time, including research output of IGES and other relevant organisations, as well as

environmental policy trends in various countries and regions around the world. By utilising this information and communication technology, we continue to enhance our capability for rapidly collecting and disseminating the latest information.

Based on this experience, IGES tries to promote higher standards of international strategic research and to influence policy and decision making by active outreach activities targeting various stakeholders. Throughout these activities, we continue to meet challenges from the Asia-

Pacific region for the realisation of global sustainable society.

Lastly, I would like to express my thanks to you and ask for your continued understanding of and cooperation with IGES research activities.



IGES Annual Report FY2004

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I Outline of IGES

Mission and Goals

Global Environmental Strategies from the Asia-Pacific Region

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), established by an initiative of the Japanese Government in 1998, is a research institute that conducts pragmatic and innovative strategic policy research to support sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region - a region experiencing rapid population growth and expanding economic activity.

The mission of IGES is to promote the transformation of 20th century society, characterised by mass production and mass consumption, to a new societal framework founded on sustainability. We must re-examine our value systems and socio-economic activities; change is essential. IGES aims to propose various measures for improved and realistic social and economic systems, which will form a new paradigm for the future.

Strategic policy research for the realisation of sustainable development is a formidable task in the Asia-Pacific region, which has such diverse topography and cultures, and great variance in the level of economic development. IGES collaborates with a broad range of stakeholders, such as national governments, non-governmental organisations, businesses and citizens groups, to carry out this research of such a challenging nature, aiming to ensure that the results are reflected in the policy-making process.

At IGES, we believe that developing and presenting effective strategies for the Asia-Pacific region will play a leading role in global environmental research in the 21st century, and contribute to the realisation of sustainable society in the world.

Our Approach

Strategic Policy Research on Global Environmental Issues

IGES is a strategic policy research institute that deals with global environmental issues. From a global perspective that transcends national boundaries, IGES proposes policies and institutional frameworks that aim to create a new type of environmentally sound and socially equitable society.

*In April 2003, IGES was granted Special Consultative Status under the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UN/ECOSOC).

Focus on Sustainable Development in the Asia-Pacific Region

IGES research focuses on sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific, a region experiencing rapid growth in industrial activity and population, with serious implications for the future global environment.

Outreach for Policy-Making

IGES is a policy-oriented institute that reaches beyond pure academic research. It aims to produce outputs that can be reflected in the policy-making processes of international organisations as well as national and

local governments, and in the activities of businesses, NGOs and local citizens. To this end, IGES reaches out actively to various stakeholders.



Main Research and Project Activities in FY2004

Research Projects

With the completion of three-year projects, IGES has carried out strategic research with the aim of achieving more practical results. Research activities in FY2004 dealt with projects in the first year of the Third Phase Strategic Research (FY2004 - 2006) and consisted of 6 projects: Climate Policy; Forest Conservation; Urban Environmental Management; Freshwater Resources Management; Business for Sustainable Society, and the Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration, as well as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) programme.

Outreach Activities

Aiming to have research results reflected in the activities of policy makers, businesses and local citizens, IGES made use of various international forums such as the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), for which IGES serves as secretariat, the UNFCCC 10th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP10) and the 5th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (MCED 2005), to make progress in working towards the diffusion and practical implementation of research outcomes.

From FY2004, IGES set up new information dissemination and outreach programme, and carries out wide-range, constructive information dissemination so that research outcomes can be reflected in activities of policy-makers, businesses and local citizens. In November 2004, the IGES EnviroScope was launched as an environmental information database to provide global, up-to-date information on-line about environmental and sustainable development, policy measures from countries and regions and research outputs from IGES and other institutions.

Inter-Governmental Programme and Network

IPCC National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme (NGGIP) Technical Support Unit (TSU)

To work as a liaison with intergovernmental programmes concerned with global environmental issues, the Technical Support Unit (TSU) for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme implemented by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

(IPCC-NGGIP) was set up at IGES in 1999. Progress was made to prepare new inventory guidelines and six authors meetings were held in FY2004.

Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

The APN (with 21 member countries) was established to promote global change research in the Asia-Pacific region, encourage developing countries to participate in this research and strengthen interactions between the science community and policy-makers. In April 2004, the APN secretariat moved to IGES.

Other Activities

In October 2004, the Centre for Sustainability (CfS) was established at the IGES Tokyo Office. The Centre aims to study, develop and implement ways to support sustainable industry and consumption. It gives support to company activities and products for industry or consumption that are environmentally-friendly, by implementing the "EcoAction21" certification and registration system.

Furthermore, regarding IGES' internationalisation, we strive to establish cooperative relations with international governments and research institutes and to this end, two more signatories were added to the Charter for the Establishments of IGES: the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). (Total number of signatory organisations is 47)

II Outcomes of Each Research Project/Programme



Climate Policy (CP) Project

1. Summary of the Third Phase Strategic Research

The long-term mission of the CP project is to propose, evaluate and recommend pragmatic climate policies contributing to sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region in an era of evolving global climate regime. In Phase 3, our research is geared to (a) evaluate domestic climate policies in developed countries (defined as Annex 1 countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC]), (b) propose measures for effective implementation of the Kyoto mechanisms, (c) examine ways to achieve global participation in the future climate regime, and (d) propose appropriate policies and measures for enhancing adaptation to climate change.

Our research in Phase 3 is guided by basic principles such as (a) recommending timely and appropriate measures by closely following the progress in UNFCCC negotiations and various national contexts, (b) considering climate change from a wider perspective of sustainable development, (c) ensuring high relevance of our research to both academic and policy circles, and (d) conducting research that is action-oriented through an effective information dissemination and outreach platform.

2. Activities in FY2004

In FY2004, the first year of the Third Phase, we made considerable progress in each of the four objectives mentioned above.

A. Domestic Climate Policies

Through a comparative assessment of policies and measures, coupled with high level policy dialogues, interviews and workshops, we analysed factors determining the progress of climate policy development in Germany and USA. In Germany, we found that domestic factors (e.g., participation of the Greens in the government, integration of climate concerns in policies of other sectors) had a greater impact on climate change mitigation policies than the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. Likewise, external institutional and political factors at the European Union (EU) level (e.g., the adoption procedure of environmental directives, favourable support by other

member states to the EU Emissions Trading System [ETS]) led to a reversal of Germany's position from purely voluntary approaches to active compliance with the EU ETS Directive. Based on the analysis of Germany's experience and the risk that Japan might be forced to agree on an international scheme which does not reflect its interests, we recommended that Japanese policy makers quickly launch multi-stakeholder dialogues in order to form a broad-based, unified position on a workable ETS in Japan.

In March 2005, a workshop on domestic policies in the US and Japan was co-organised with the Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP) in New York, and a field survey was conducted to examine the role of finance and shareholders' litigation in shaping the policies of the US private sector. Analysis of the climate diplomacy in the US, the largest emitter of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the world, revealed that there was a policy gridlock at the federal level mainly due to wide gaps in interests between the executive and the legislature. It was also suggested that facilitation of proactive mitigation policies at the state and private firm levels is perhaps the best way for optimal re-engagement of the US in global efforts. It was suggested that programmes, such as regional emissions trading in the Northeast US, and emission reduction plans in the transportation sector in California, could be considered for implementation in Japan and the rest of Asia after necessary modifications.

Climate policy analysis in rapidly growing Asian economies such as Korea, which is the 6th largest oil consumer and the 4th largest oil importer in the world, is the focus of another study. A visiting researcher from Korea examined policies adopted in the 1st and 2nd National Action Plan (NAP) and made recommendations to improve their effectiveness (e.g., energy efficiency, renewable energy promotion) in the 3rd NAP (2005 - 2007).

B. Kyoto Mechanisms

The main focus here was to examine how international cooperation could be enhanced through effective implementation of the Kyoto mechanisms while simultaneously looking at how Japan could reach its emission reduction targets using such mechanisms. Through a

field survey in Germany, Belgium, and five Central and Eastern European countries (Slovakia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, and Poland), we examined the pros and cons of six options for Japan to acquire emission reduction certificates: (a) Joint Implementation (JI) projects in the EU Member States, (b) JI projects in other countries, (c) Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects, (d) purchase of Assigned Amount Units (AAUs), (e) Green Investment Schemes (GIS), and (f) the establishment of domestic ETS in Japan and its linkage with other domestic ETS. Based on this study, we recommended that Japan should consider establishing a national credit purchasing scheme, and a mandatory domestic ETS with a view to link other domestic ET schemes. The survey revealed that the EU linking directive is likely to have a negative impact on Japan's ability to acquire credits, especially from countries such as the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Based on a comparative assessment of emissions trading schemes in the UK, EU and Canada, we put forward a proposal for introducing the domestic ET system in Japan, and suggested that more active private sector participation, in both design and implementation of the scheme, was crucial to its success. In another study, we examined the implications of the EU ETS on the CDM/JI market and concluded that the EU ETS, in general, improved the liquidity of the CDM/JI market worldwide, thereby increasing the volume of demand for Certified Emission Reductions (CERs). Through an assessment of capacity building needs of selected Asian countries, measures for effective implementation of CDM (e.g., raising awareness of legal and financial institutions, simplification of procedures for project approval) were suggested. The study was useful not only as an input to the IGES CDM programme, but also to clarify priorities for CDM in the region.



Fig.1: International Seminar on CDM in Pacific Island Countries, Apia, Samoa (14 Oct. 2004)

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In October 2004, in cooperation with the UNEP Risoe Centre for Energy, Climate and Development (URC), and the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP), we organised an international seminar in Samoa on "Clean Development Mechanism in Pacific Island Countries: Issues and Challenges" with a view to assess the current status and future potential for CDM in the region (Fig. 1).

Under the editorship of Prof. Shuzo Nishioka, the former project leader, a special issue of the International Review for Environmental Strategies (IRES) featuring the Kyoto Protocol and its implications was published (Fig. 2). Several authors suggested that more active use of the Kyoto mechanisms and their suitable restructuring in the future would create a base for a more effective international climate policy framework.



Fig.2: IRES Vol.5 No.1

C. Future Climate Regime

The Russian ratification of the Kyoto Protocol in November 2004, and the consequent entry into force of the Protocol on 16 February 2005, gave further impetus to our work on the post-2012 climate regime. As part of our efforts to identify the effective means of achieving global participation in the future regime, we examined the credibility of the US commitments in international climate protection. We suggested that more attention should be paid to domestic politics in the US, and on ways to reconcile the interests of the White House and Congress, perhaps through creating necessary domestic institutional frameworks.

In September 2004, we organised, in cooperation with the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), an open symposium and an informal expert consultation entitled "International Climate Regime Beyond 2012: Long-term Goals and Near-term Actions" (Fig. 3). An international panel discussion at the open symposium, which was attended by over 200 participants, identified that it is technically possible to stabilise GHG concentrations at 550 and 650 ppmv CO₂-eq but the latter concentration is unlikely to keep a rise in global mean temperatures below 2°C. A fully effective ET system and

progressive policies by Japan and Europe were considered crucial to influence the US policies in the future. At the request of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we summarised the discussions of an informal meeting

of senior climate negotiators from nineteen countries on "Further Actions against Climate Change" held in September 2004.



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Fig. 3: Open symposium on International Climate Regime Beyond 2012: Long-term Goals and Near-term Actions, Tokyo (10 September 2004)

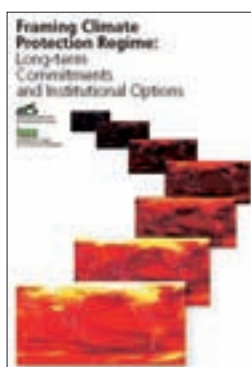


Fig.4

At the 10th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP10) held in Dec. 2004, we held a side event in cooperation with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India, and discussed the Kyoto Protocol's achievements and ways to establish a future climate regime (Details on page 30). On this occasion, a report jointly prepared with NIES entitled "Framing Climate Protection Regime: Long-term Commitments and Institutional Options" was distributed (Fig. 4).

Some attention was focused on the role of developing countries in the future climate regime. At a UNU-IAS Round Table on Climate Change held in March 2005, we suggested that effective participation by developing

countries, which is crucial to the success of the future climate regime, is largely dependent on building trust among countries. This can be accomplished through: (a) showing demonstrable progress in commitments by Annex 1 countries, (b) considering developing country concerns such as equity, adaptation and development, and (c) enhancing the flexibility of the Kyoto mechanisms through proper restructuring. In association with NIES and the Tokyo Institute of Technology, we organised in March 2005 an open symposium entitled "Low Carbon Society Scenario Toward 2050 - Scenario Development and Its Implications for Policy Makers". At the symposium, we discussed concerns and dilemmas faced by major developing countries in choosing pathways to realising a low carbon society, and argued for creation of a global framework for resource transfers that provide incentives for transition away from carbon-intensive economies.

D. Adaptation to Climate Change

Building on field surveys and focus group discussions with policy makers and local communities affected by floods, droughts and sea level rise in three districts (Manikganj, Thakurgaon and Satkhira) of Bangladesh, six local practices that are potentially useful to facilitate adaptation to future climate change were identified and included in the Good Practices Inventory of the Research on Innovative and Strategic Options (RISPO) project. In addition, two strategic policy options (facilitating adaptation to climate change using local knowledge, and integrating local knowledge in sectoral development plans) were formulated. The field surveys revealed that local people used indigenous knowledge to cope with climate change, but policy makers both at local and national levels did not make proactive efforts to include local knowledge in adaptation plans. In certain sectors related to disaster management (e.g., floods), however, some efforts were underway to exploit local knowledge. At the 14th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change held in Sydney, Australia, we presented the Bangladesh case study as an example of Proactive Micro-Adaptation (PMA), which comprises anticipatory strategies, measures and means by communities, local governments and other stakeholders at local level to reduce negative impacts and capitalize on positive opportunities associated with climate change.

As Pacific island countries (PICs) are one of the highly vulnerable regions affected by climate change and sea level rise, we organised in October 2004 an international workshop entitled "Adaptation to Climate Change in the South Pacific Region: Bridging Research, Policy and Implementation" in Apia, Samoa (Fig. 5). This workshop brought together policy makers and research-



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Fig. 5: International Workshop on Adaptation to Climate Change in Pacific Island Countries, Apia, Samoa (12-13 Oct. 2004)

ers from 18 countries including 12 PICs and was jointly held with URC and SPREP, with generous financial support from the governments of Japan, New Zealand and Australia. At the workshop, we presented an overview of issues and challenges in designing adaptation policies in the context of sustainable development at local, national and international levels. For example, the rationale and need for designing a protocol on adaptation at the international level was discussed.

To raise awareness of adaptation needs and priorities at the international level, we organised a side event at COP10 entitled "Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change in Development". A panel comprising of policy makers, representatives of development agencies and regional organizations, and researchers, including those of IGES, discussed options and challenges for mainstreaming adaptation in development (Details on page 29).

3. Future Work

With the Kyoto Protocol coming into force on 16 February 2005, climate change policies have received a big boost in the Asia-Pacific region with high expectations for utilizing the Kyoto mechanisms and for developing a more effective climate regime beyond 2012. To deal with this new development, we will intensify efforts focusing on ways to design the future regime that adequately reflects the concerns and developmental aspirations of various countries in the region. We will continue to utilise international meetings like COP11/MOP1 and IHDP (International Human Dimensions Programme) to strengthen the debate on climate policies, and make proactive efforts in designing options aimed at environmental conservation and sustainability in Asia.

Forest Conservation (FC) Project

1. Summary of the Third Phase

Strategic Research

The original goal of the FC project in the Third Phase was to promote "collaborative forest governance" (CFG) under the theme of "Designing Policy Options for Sustainable Forest Management".

2. Activities in FY 2004

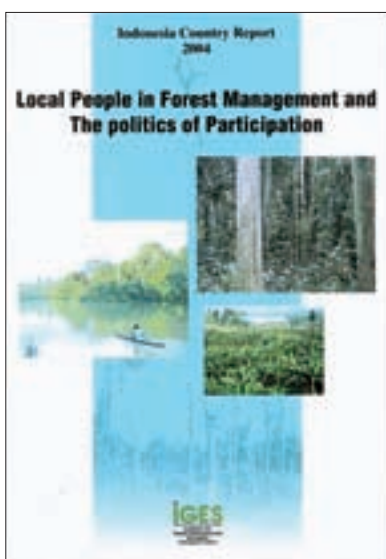
Three countries were selected for action research and a discussion paper on collaborative forest governance was drafted. The discussion paper was presented in December at the workshop "Bridging between research and practice: Towards the realisation of collaborative forest governance in West Kutai District, Indonesia", organised jointly with the "Biodiversity and Ecosystem Restoration Research Project" of 21st Century Centre of Excellence (COE) Programme at the University of Tokyo.

Additionally, research was conducted in East Java and Lombok on collaborative forest management. The local policy guidelines and village action guidelines for participatory forest management in Laos were also revised.

The FC Project commissioned studies on forest governance in selected Asian countries to identify bottlenecks and countermeasures to good governance, particularly at the local level. The results of these studies will be synthesized in FY2005 to extract broad lessons for better forest governance in the region.

A paper based on the FC Project's Second Phase research was presented at the Third Asia Forest Partnership (AFP) workshop held in July 2004. Project researchers facilitated a session of the subsequent workshop in December. The Project also presented a paper at the "Climate Change and Forest Sector: Clean Development Mechanism in Tropical Countries" workshop in September 2004 organised by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). The Project attended the World Conservation Congress in Bangkok and acted as a moderator at the Asian Wetland Symposium in India, further raising the profile of IGES.

In FY 2004 various publications were finalized. The "Policy Trend Report 2004" provided an analysis of trends in forest policy in selected Asian countries. The "Guidelines and Recommendations for Participatory, Sustainable Forest Use and Management" set



out Village Action Guidelines, Local Policy Guidelines and National Policy Recommendations which were the main results of Second Phase research. The "Indonesia Country Report 2004" summarized the results of field studies in Indonesia where the process of guideline formulation took place.

3. Issues

However, critical shortcomings of the proposed research were identified by peer reviewers and Board Directors during meetings held in February. Taking heed

of these comments, the project decided to drastically modify its research plan for the remainder of the third phase. The project is seeking to build on past and ongoing research and to set a new research agenda under the theme "Replacing Destructive Forestry Practices with Sustainable Forest Management". Research will be conducted on two separate topics - the involvement of local people in plantation forestry and forest certification - and a scoping study will be undertaken of illegal timber imports to Japan.



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Workshop on Collaborative Forest Governance (7-9 December 2004)

Urban Environmental Management (UE) Project

1. Summary of the Third Phase Strategic Research

The Urban Environmental Management Project proposes practical strategies for urban environmental management, aiming to create sustainable cities in Asia. In practical terms, it addresses such problems as air pollution, wastewater and solid waste management as well as various cross-cutting issues including regulations, financing and organisational arrangements. The project contributes to policy-making processes through international networks and initiatives for urban management capacity building, with the involvement of city policy-makers.

2. Activities in FY 2004

In FY 2004, the UE project carried out activities in fields such as transportation and the environment, municipal solid waste management, and community participation and public-private partnership in urban environmental management. These are directly and indirectly linked to urban air pollution and greenhouse gases, material flow and waste policies, and urban water supply, with aims to make a firm contribution to the environmental issues faced by cities in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region. It has also carried out activities for strengthening intercity environmental cooperation networks in the Asia-Pacific region towards the ESCAP Environmental Ministers' Conference.

On the theme of transport and the environment, the UE project members participated in the "Better Air Qual-

ity 2004 Conference on Co-benefits of GHG Mitigation Strategies from Urban Transportation in Asian Cities" hosted by the Asian Development Bank, and the conference on "Strategies to Promote Energy Efficient Technologies in Urban Transportation in Asian Cities" hosted by the Asian Institute of Technology under the auspices of the Swedish International Development Agency, as well as presenting its research articles. It also hosted a dialogue on strategies to mitigate air pollution from urban transport in the Kathmandu Valley with the Nepalese Ministry of Population and the Environment, in Kathmandu (Nepal) in July.

On the theme of urban waste management, the project was invited to publish a paper in a special edition of Waste Management World, the magazine of the International Solid Waste Association and presented another paper at the 2004 World Conference of the Association held in Rome (Italy) in October. It carried out field investigations in Dhaka (Bangladesh), Switzerland and Germany. The project was also invited to participate in the Workshop-cum-Study Visit on Community-based and Decentralized Solid Waste Management organised by UN-ESCAP in Bangladesh.

On the theme of citizens' participation and public-private partnership in urban environmental management, the project co-hosted a workshop with OECD on Environmental Policy Measures for Water Quality Management in Tokyo, in December. It also presented research articles at the World Bank and Japan Bank for International Cooperation training workshops, such as



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The 7th Thematic Seminar of the Kitakyushu Initiative



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The 3rd Meeting of the Kitakyushu Initiative Network

the "Training Workshop for Mayors of Thai Municipalities on Public Participation in Solid Waste Management".

On the theme of activities for strengthening intercity environmental cooperation networks in the Asia-Pacific region towards the ESCAP Environmental Ministers' Conference, the project compiled a report on activities such as the collection and analysis of successful practices in urban environmental management carried out up to now, hosting thematic seminars, and carrying out pilot activities, based on the Kitakyushu Initiative agreed at the 4th Ministerial Conference on the Environment and Development (MCED4) held in Kitakyushu City in 2000, and submitted this report to the MCED5 meeting held in Seoul (Republic of Korea) in March 2005. It also hosted a preliminary conference on the 3rd Conference on the Kitakyushu Initiative for MCED5, in Kitakyushu in August, and also thematic seminars in Kitakyushu and Bangkok (Thailand) in July and December respectively.

3. Upcoming Activities

Based on the recommendations of the Peer Review conducted by outside evaluators in June 2004, the project has revised the previous research plan for the Third Phase research. In the FY 2005, the project will conduct research into two areas, namely, transportation and waste disposal with air pollution control and solid waste management as strategic targets by addressing various technical and soft measures as tools of implementation and GHG reduction as an ultimate goal. The study on technical measures will include the ways to improve energy performance, fuel changes, and waste disposal techniques. The soft measures will include transport modal shift, 5R (Reduce, Reuse, Resource, Recovery, Residual Management), city planning and other administrative and management systems. The project will work closely with the international forums of local policy makers such as Kitakyushu Initiative and will also disseminate its research results through other international initiatives such as CITYNET (Network of Local Authorities in the Asia-Pacific) and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI).



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Composting demonstration plant (Dhaka, Bangladesh)



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Illegal houses (Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Freshwater Resources Management (FW) Project

1. Summary of the Third Phase Strategic Research

The Freshwater Resources Management (FW) Project promotes two programmes under the theme "Strategies for Sustainable Freshwater Resources Management", namely "Research on Sustainable Water Management Policy" (SWMP) which aims to propose integrated policy design, and "Water Environment Partnership in Asia" (WEPA) which is developing an information platform including policies and technology for water environment conservation.

2. Activities in FY 2004

2-1 SWMP: Research on Sustainable Water Management Policy

In FY2004, SWMP focused on groundwater resources, and carried out case studies in Bangkok (Thailand), Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam), Bandung (Indonesia), Tianjing (China) and several cities in Japan. Based on the data collected in each area, comparative analysis took place on various quantity and quality issues regarding groundwater use, including land subsidence. The socio-economic conditions in each city as well as policy measures were also studied.

a. Inception Workshop (12 June 2004, IGES)

At this workshop, the status of groundwater resources in the four target cities and in Japan was introduced. There was also discussion and consensus on the framework for collaboration with research partners. Based on this discussion, the research partners collected information and data on groundwater use and management in the four cities.

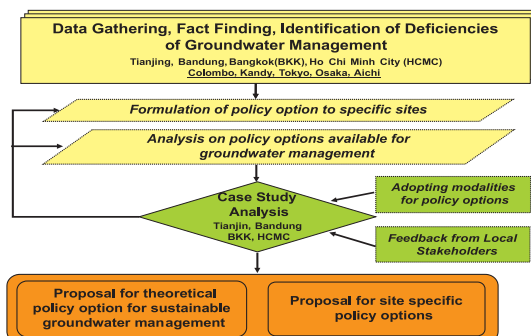


Figure: Scheme of SWMP

b. 2nd Research Meeting/Stakeholder Meeting

(31 January - 2 February 2005, Bandung, Indonesia)

At this research meeting, the research partners shared information through reports of interim study outcomes on groundwater management in the four target cities and three Japanese cities (Tokyo, Aichi, Osaka). There was also a discussion about the framework and direction of future collaborative research. The research meeting was followed by a Stakeholder Meeting, at which participants from government agencies, universities, industries, and NGOs in Bandung exchanged opinions on the SWMP interim research findings.



Stakeholder Meeting

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2-2 WEPA: Water Environment Partnership in Asia

WEPA was an initiative proposed by the Japanese Ministry of the Environment at the 3rd World Water Forum in March 2003, and the project was launched formally in April 2004. WEPA, with 10 partner countries from Asian monsoon regions, is developing 4 databases on policy-related information for water environment, activities by NGOs and CBOs, technology for water environment conservation, and information sources. The FW project acts as the secretariat for WEPA and set up a steering committee of Japanese water experts. It studies the structure and content of the database, as well as collecting data from partner countries. The FW project participated in the 12th Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD12) and the Stockholm Water Week, to publicise WEPA activities.

The Working Meeting for the Policy-related Information Database was held in Tokyo on 13-14 December 2004, to discuss how to facilitate data collection. On

24-25 January 2005, the 1st International Workshop for WEPA took place in Tokyo to share the current status of WEPA activities including database development and to discuss a concrete data collection schedule leading up to the 4th World Water Forum (WWF4) to be held in Mexico in March 2006.

In January 2005, the WEPA homepage was launched. (URL <http://www.wepa-db.net/>) (note that the database is not yet released to the general public)



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3. Future Developments

Based on the comparative research done so far, SWMP will continue to cooperate with researchers from each of the countries to select theories and conditions for implementing sustainable groundwater management, and to develop specific policy options for groundwater management in the target areas. Furthermore, the scope of research will be extended to include surface water as an alternative water source to groundwater. The outcome of the research will be presented to the 4th World Water Forum (WWF4).

WEPA will organise two working groups, one for policy-related information and the other for technology, to promote data collection and the finalisation of the contents. It aims to release a prototype database into the public domain by WWF4. A second WEPA international workshop is planned to increase awareness of WEPA through water environment policies in the Asian area.



The First International Workshop for WEPA (24-25 January 2005)

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Business for Sustainable Society (BSS) Project

1. Summary of the Third Phase Strategic Research

In light of the growing strength of global environmental constraints in the decision-making process, the project presents mid- and long-term development scenarios for industries and local communities, through environmentally-sound business models and local development systems, with the aim to contribute to sustainable society.

2. Activities in FY2004

FY 2004 was the first year of the BSS Project and priority was placed on the clarification of research concepts and frameworks. Focusing on "business" and "local community" as elements in encouraging social change towards a sustainable society, the project established a research base by collecting cases of environmentally-sound business models and local development systems.

2-1 Research on Environmentally-Sound Business Models

The private sector must identify and promote business models that can successfully balance economy and environment, as without this transformation, social structural change will not be achieved. The BSS project focuses on "Product Service Systems (PSS)" which offers a set of products and services that create value-added advantages for the needs of the customer. Research is being conducted to report on the environmental effectiveness of the transformation to these new

business models, and on the adaptation methods and policies based on case studies.

In FY 2004, the project gained a good understanding of and characterised the current state of PSS and related business models in Japan. We then identified models and cases likely to have high sustainability potential, and carried out a basic evaluation of this potential. From these models and cases, we will be able to identify policy, market and business factors influencing economic success and sustainability potential, and then clarify their potential contribution to sustainability at the local level and to the general economy in Asia.

2-2 Research on Environmentally Sound Local Development Systems

Local level decisions and activities play an important role in the transformation to a sustainable society. This project conducts research on the degree of environmental, economic and social effectiveness of technology on local systems of transport, energy, housing, water and waste management. Our goal is to produce an adaptation manual on such environmentally-sound technology and on local planning.

In FY 2004, we investigated technology systems using local resources, based on information on environmentally-sound technology gathered in case studies. We kept track of local development systems in Japan, China and Korea, and gathered and analysed information on sustainable development strategies adopted by local authorities. For the case study collection on environmentally-sound local development, documented information



International Symposium 2004 on Business and the Environment (17 November 2004)

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on ecovillages around the world was gathered and analysed based on elements concerning urban planning. To gain further practical research results, we selected case study areas and formulated specific sustainability strategies.

2-3 Integrated Research

In FY2004, the BSS project conducted quantitative analysis of global environmental constraints in Japan up to the year 2050.

2-4 Other Activities

To celebrate the inauguration of the BSS project, we organised an international workshop entitled "Environmentally-sound Business Model - Potential of PSS for Sustainable Production, Consumption and Supply Chain" (16 November 2004) and an international sym-

posium "Prospective Directions of Sustainable Society - Roles and Possibilities of Industry, Technology and Community" (17 November 2004). The workshop and symposium gave us the opportunity to launch the "BSS Study Group". Furthermore, we promoted the "Studies on Environmental Accounting and Environmental Measures Leading to Technological and Managerial Innovation" funded by the Global Environmental Research Fund (MoE, Japan).

3. Future Issues

The BSS project will try to show quantitatively local and national strategies for achieving sustainable society. In FY 2005, further progress will be made in researching environmental business models and environmentally sound local development systems, compiling case studies and carrying out evaluations.

Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration (LTP) Project

1. Summary of the Third Phase Strategic Research

The Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration Project examines how the fundamental principles of sustainable development apply to the Asia-Pacific region, from a long term, cross-sectoral viewpoint. The project aims to propose effective and straightforward policies.

2. Activities in FY 2004

2-1. Asia-Pacific Environmental Innovation Strategy Project/Research on Innovative and Strategic Policy Options (APEIS/RISPO)

Asia-Pacific Environmental Innovation Strategy Project (APEIS) is an international joint project with participants from research institutes connected with the environment and development, as well as other international organisations and policy makers from countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The main goals of APEIS are to develop support tools for policy makers based on technical information, to propose policy options and to put forward progressive, strategic policy options to promote environmental innovations in the region. APEIS consists of three sub-projects: Integrated Environmental Monitoring (IEM); Integrated Environmental Assessment (IEA), and Research on Innovative and Strategic Policy Options (RISPO).

APEIS/RISPO, under IGES' charge, brings together an international team of research institutes and international organisations from about 20 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The team works on 8 research sub-themes such as Financial Mechanisms for Renewable Energy Development and Environmentally Sustainable Transport Systems for Urban Areas and etc. Research is also carried out in coordination with other IGES projects.

FY2004 is the final year of the project, and we continued to conduct research based on written surveys and field studies to improve the Good Practices Inventory, as well as preparing strategic policy options. The Third RISPO Plenary Workshop was held in March 2005 to review 89 strategic policy options for the Asia-Pacific region compiled over the past three years. These were revised and included in the web database, which was officially launched in June 2005. Furthermore, the final

results of RISPO were presented to the region's environmental ministers at the 13th Environmental Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA).

2-2 Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED)

APFED was established in ECO ASIA 2001 to consider a model for an equitable and environmentally sustainable society, and present the results to policy-makers around the world. IGES was appointed as the secretariat for APFED to support the smooth deliberation and formulation of results.

FY2004 was the final stage for APFED to make its final report and implement the three commitments in the APFED message, and there were 2 substantive meetings and several expert and multi-stakeholder meetings held last year. The results of discussions at these meetings were reflected in the final APFED report, compiling policy recommendations for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region. The report was approved at the APFED 6th Substantive Meeting held in Tokyo in December 2004. The final draft of the report was presented at the 5th Ministerial Conference for Environment and Development (MCED) held in March 2005 in Seoul, Korea, and the APFED appeal was adopted.

2-3 Sustainable Asia 2005 and beyond: In Pursuit of Innovative Policies

The LTP project is responsible for the coordination of this research to be formulated and published as an IGES-wide initiative, a decision made by the Board of Directors in February 2001. The research aims to offer innovative policy options and strategies for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region through an integrated, cross-cutting effort involving all IGES research projects, and to disseminate the results on a wide scale. At the Board of Directors meeting in June 2004, a concept paper was presented, approaching stakeholder participation from 3 angles: "vertical synergisation" at local, national and international levels; "horizontal synergisation" between stakeholders cutting across geographical borders, and "cross-sectoral synergisation". It was then proposed to give a wider range of research into sustainable development and environmental management to

include such areas as "regulations", "standards", "market-based mechanisms", "voluntary actions", and "partnerships", and a draft chapter formulated for each topic. We plan to continue checking and improving the draft so as to submit policy recommendations with a wider scope.

2-4 State of the Environment: Northeast Asia, 2005

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) organises the Ministerial Conference for Environment and Development (MCED) every 5 years. UNESCAP prepared a report for the 5th MCED conference held in Seoul, Republic of Korea in March 2005, entitled "State of the Environment in Asia and the Pacific 2005" (SOE 2005), and the LTP project had been commissioned to draft one of the chapters, on the Northeast Asia sub-region. The chapter gathered together information on the causes, current status and measures taken regarding particularly important environmental issues in Northeast Asia.

3. Future Issues

FY2005 will see the start of APEIS/RISPO II (Integrated Policy Design on Trade, Environment and Sustainable Development in the context of Regional Economic Integration in Asia) and APFED II (Action Platform). In addition, a new sub-project "Environmental Education for Sustainable Development" added in April 2004, will be put into practice. The LTP project will continue to support and activate dialogue centered among stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region and work to boost its presence as a leading strategic research body in the area.



The Third Plenary Workshop of Research on Innovative and Strategic Policy Options (RISPO) © IGES



Launch of the APFED Final Report at the MCED Side Event
Photo courtesy of IISD/ENB
Photographer: Franz Dejon/IISD

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Programme

1. Summary

The CDM Programme is an implementing body for one of the several promotional initiatives for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI) launched by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan. The CDM programme implements capacity building activities with regard to CDM/JI in developing countries and in transition economies, mainly in the Asia-Pacific region. In concrete terms, the programme compiles and distributes CDM/JI-related information, supports networking between Japan and related organisations in the host countries, trains human resources to implement CDM and supports the identification, development and implementation of projects.

2. Activities in FY2004

2-1 Workshops, National Meetings, General Meeting

In FY2004, Thailand was added to the group of target countries from the previous year, namely Cambodia, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines, and various training sessions and workshops were held to develop Project Idea Notes (PIN) and Project Design Documents (PDD). National meetings on FY2004 activities were also held in each host country to identify and propose countermeasures against barriers to CDM implementation. The activities of each country are set out below.

Cambodia

Operation/Activity	Date
National Meeting	4 Feb. 2005
Training Workshop on Project Design Workshop (PDD)	17-18 Jan. 2005
Training Workshop on Project Idea Note (PIN) and Baseline Calculation	17-18 Nov. 2004

India

Operation/Activity	Date
National Workshop	31 Jan. 2005
DA-IGES Workshop on CDM: Opportunities in Rajasthan	28-29 Jan. 2005
Capacity Building Workshop for the Financial Sector on CDM	25 Jan. 2005
Facilitating CDM in States in Southern India	17-18 Jan. 2005
Facilitating CDM in States in Western India	10-11 Jan. 2005

Indonesia

Operation/Activity	Date
National Meeting	21-22 Feb. 2005
Training Workshop on Project Design Document (PDD)	1-3 Feb. 2005
Training Workshop on Project Idea Note (PIN) and Baseline Calculation	13-15 Dec. 2004

The Philippines

Operation/Activity	Date
National Workshop	7 Feb. 2005
Project Design Document (PDD) Training Workshop	24-26 Jan. 2005
Training Workshop on CDM Baseline Calculation	30 Nov.-2 Dec. 2004
Project Idea Note (PIN) Training Workshop	24-27 Oct. 2004
Integrated Capacity Strengthening for the CDM Training Workshop	18-21 Oct. 2004

Thailand

Operation/Activity	Date
1st Designated National Authority (DNA) officials CDM study meeting	21 Jan. 2005
2nd Designated National Authority (DNA) officials CDM study meeting	30 March 2005

In March 2005, a meeting to review FY2004 activities was held in Tokyo with participants from target countries of Integrated Capacity Strengthening for CDM/JI. Multi-stakeholders from many sectors including national government representatives, NGOs, and international institutions gathered to hear activity reports from each participating country, and to take part in general and group discussions. There was lively discussion on effective capacity development programmes to promote CDM.

From 29 September to 1 October 2004, a regional level workshop on CDM was held in co-operation with UNEP-RISO (United Nations Environment Programme Risoe Centre on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development).

At the 10th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP10) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), a side event on CDM was organised to discuss the future capacity building needs.

2-2 Publications

In FY2004, we published a textbook (CDM and JI in CHARTS) to provide a basic and easy-to-understand description of CDM and other Kyoto Mechanisms, and also the CDM Country Guide to provide a summary of information necessary when implementing CDM in each host country, including DNA structures and national project approval processes, regulations in relation to CDM projects, national CDM potential, government incentives, and financial issues.

3. Future Issues

In FY2005, we will continue activities to further contribute to capacity building in host countries, and plan to hold various events including workshops for government officials to strengthen the CDM national approval process. We plan to publish the CDM Country Guide translated into local languages, prepare basic information for formulating CDM projects, as well as organise regional level workshops with other international organisations.

Ⅲ Outreach Activities



The 12th Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA 2004)

Date: 19-20 June 2004

Venue: Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture, Japan

Organisers: Ministry of the Environment of Japan, Tottori Prefectural Government,
City of Yonago

Participants: National delegates from 20 countries, including 6 ministers, representatives from
13 international organisations, and other participants

Summary:

The congress aimed to assess the region's efforts towards sustainable development, including the progress of environmental education, which is one of the most important tools for realising such development, and to have discussions on a ministerial level on the direction of cooperation in the region regarding sustainable development.

In Session 2, speakers from the IGES Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration Project (LTP) pre-

sented the progress of related projects, namely the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED) and the Asia-Pacific Environmental Innovation Strategy Project (APEIS), and discussions took place. In addition, it was proposed that for the future development of these two projects, the partnership between APEIS research results and new initiatives proposed by APFED should be strengthened.

International Symposium 2004 on Business and the Environment "Prospective Directions of Sustainable Society - Roles and Possibilities of Industry, Technology, and Community"

Date : 17 November 2004

Venue: International Conference Center Kobe (Kobe City)

Organiser: IGES

Participants: about 200

Summary:

The Business for Sustainable Society (BSS) Project organised the international symposium to celebrate its inauguration in April 2004. (An international workshop was held on the previous day to examine one of the BSS's core research topics "Environmentally-sound Business Model")

First of all, the project leader, Prof. Masaaki Naito, brought up the issue of prospective directions of environmentally-sound local development and local technology systems, and then Prof. Takashi Gunjima, sub project leader, introduced prospective directions of environmentally-sound business model. The key-note speech was given by Dr. Peter Harper (Centre for Alternative Technology: CAT, UK) addressing social economy and community development, followed by Prof.

Ryoichi Yamamoto (University of Tokyo) who spoke on sustainable companies and eco-service. There was then a panel discussion where specialists from Japan and abroad exchanged information on issues such as the current situation and research trends in Japan, Europe and the US, as well as examining future challenges for the project.

Reflecting high expectations for the new project, participants showed strong concern in the face of a global environmental crisis and explored such topics as common factors for both developing countries in Asia and developed countries like Japan, the best way for various organisation to deal with different goals, and the mid to long-term scenario for industry and local society.

Contributions to COP10: Side Event Mainstreaming Adaptation in Development - Idealistic or Realistic?

Date : 11 December 2004

Venue: La Rural Exhibition Centre (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Organiser: IGES

Summary:

IGES' Climate Policy Project organised a side event at COP10 at which multi-faceted discussions took place on ways to mainstream adaptation to climate change in the development of various sectors.

After opening speeches by Prof. Akio Morishima and Mr. Hiroshi Ohki (former Minister of the Environment and Chairperson of COP3), Dr. Ancha Srinivasan, IGES, summarised the outcomes of two IGES workshops on adaptation to climate change held in Nepal (mountain ecosystems) and Samoa (Pacific Island countries). Next, there were presentations on key issues of mainstreaming adaptation in development, given by Shardul Agrawala (OECD), Taito Nakalevu (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme/SPREP) and

Andrew Teem (Kiribati's Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development). A panel discussion was then chaired by Prof. Shuzo Nishioka (National Institute for Environmental Studies/NIES), with active participation from policy makers (Japan, Indonesia and Kiribati), and representatives of inter-governmental organisations (OECD, SPREP) and development-related institutions (World Bank, New Zealand Agency for International Development/NZAID, Japan Bank for International Co-operation). The panelists discussed appropriate ways for mainstreaming adaptation, the necessity for institutional and funding arrangements, and lessons to be learnt from current programmes.



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Contributions to COP10: Side Event The Kyoto Train: Where do we go next?

Date : 15 December 2004

Venue: La Rural Exhibition Centre (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Organisers: IGES and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

Summary:

The Climate Policy Project organised a side event together with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) from India, assessing the Kyoto Protocol and how to build a framework for future climate change.

After keynote speeches from Prof. Akio Morishima, Chair of the IGES Board of Directors, and Dr. R.K. Pachauri (Chair, IPCC), Prof. Morishima gave a presentation introducing salient points on the assessment of the Kyoto Protocol and future climate framework published by IGES in a special issue of IRES (International Review for Environmental Strategies). Mr. Osamu Mizuno (MoEJ) introduced an interim report of the Central Environmental Council, Japan, on the climate regime beyond 2012. A panel discussion was then held with the following panelists: Mr. Michael-Zammit Cutajar (former UNFCCC Executive Secretary), Prof. Hironori Hamanaka (Keio University), Prof. Jacqueline McGlade (European Environmental Agency), Prof. Dan Bodansky

(University of Georgia), Ambassador Chandrasekhar Dasgupta (TERI), Dr. Cedric Philibert (International Energy Agency), Mr. Jai-chul Choi (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Korea), and Dr. Yang Hongwei (Energy Research Institute, China). A lively discussion took place on building a framework for future climate change and how to implement this.



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Contributions to COP10: Side Event Next Steps for CDM: Gaps and Ways to Overcome

Date: 15 December 2004

Venue: La Rural Exhibition Centre (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Organisers: IGES, Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MoEJ), Global Environmental Center Foundation (GEC), Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center (OECC)

Participants: 100

Summary:

As a side event at COP10, IGES held an event in cooperation with organisations linked to other CDM/JI promotional initiatives under the auspices of the MoEJ.

After the welcoming remarks from Prof. Akio Morishima, Chair of the Board of Directors at IGES, Mr. Osamu Mizuno (MoEJ) presented an overview of Japan's activities on capacity building work for CDM/JI. This was followed by presentations from Mr. Shinichi Ilioka (IGES, CDM Programme Manager), Ms. Joyceline Goco (Environmental Management Bureau, the Philippines), Ms. Masako Ogawa (GEC), Mr. Kazuhito Yamada (Pacific

Consultants), Dr. Naoki Matsuo (Climate Experts), Ms. Makoto Kato (OECC), and Mr. Ernesto de Michelli (Patagoni CO2), who gave reports on successful cases and future issues regarding 3 areas of the CDM programme, namely institutional and human capacity building, technical support and networking. In addition, there was a report from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) on CDM initiative activities, and a panel discussion lead by Mr. Takahiko Hiraishi, Member of the IGES Board of Directors, on issues to address for successful implementation of CDM projects.

Workshop on Collaborative Forest Governance

Date: 7-9 December 2004

Venue: Graduate School of Agriculture and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo

Organisers: IGES, "Biodiversity and Ecosystem Restoration Research Project" of 21st Century Centre of Excellence (COE) Programme of the University of Tokyo

Participants: 35

Summary:

IGES Forest Conservation Project organised this workshop entitled towards sustainable forest governance in West Kutai District, Indonesia. The workshop was attended by the Governor of West Kutai, Mr. Rama Alexander, along with 35 researchers, policy makers and academics from Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, India, Bangladesh and Japan, including some graduate students from the University of Tokyo.

At the workshop, there were presentations on a variety of topics, including stakeholder participation, forest governance, ecosystem approach, sustainable forest management, and principles of people's involvement in

forestry. On behalf of the Forest Conservation Project at IGES, Dr. Bishnu Bhandari, principal research fellow on the project team, presented a paper for discussion on strategies for collaborative forest governance. A lively discussion took place, on the concept of collaborative forest governance, its structures and strategies. The workshop provided a forum for a positive exchange of opinions on sustainable forest management in West Kutai District.

A field excursion was organised for the international participants to the University forest in Chichibu, Saitama.

The Third Plenary Workshop of Research on Innovative and Strategic Policy Options (RISPO)

Date: 2-4 March 2005

Venue: IGES Headquarters, Hayama

Organiser: IGES

Participants: 31

Summary:

The Research on Innovative and Strategic Policy Options (RISPO) is a sub-project of the Asia-Pacific Environmental Innovation Strategy Project (APEIS) carried out under the umbrella of ECO ASIA. The Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration Project at IGES is in charge of research activities. At this plenary workshop, participants reviewed 89 strategic policy options for Asia and the Pacific that had been compiled over the past three years, with the cooperation of regional research institutes in the fields of environment and development.

The participants from collaborating institutions discussed and shared comments for improvements which

were then recorded in the Good Practices Inventory and the web-based database, which was launched officially in June 2005. It is hoped that the strategic policy options included in this database can be searched for using various keywords, and that it can be used not only by policy-makers in national and regional government but also by those in industries to formulate their strategic policy development.

The final results of RISPO were presented to Asia-Pacific region environmental ministers at the 13th Environmental Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA) held in June 2005 in Gifu Prefecture, Japan.

Integrated Capacity Strengthening for CDM/JI: Tokyo Meeting 2004

Date: 3-4 March 2005

Venue: Toshi Centre Hotel, Tokyo

Organiser: IGES

Participants: 50

Summary:

IGES CDM programme held the Tokyo Meeting 2004 of the ICS-CDM/JI, a capacity building programme supporting the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI) for sustainable development in developing countries and in transition economies. There were 50 participants from 7 countries in Asia (Cambodia, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, China and Japan), as well as from international organisations such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) Risoe Centre.

At the Tokyo Meeting, multi-stakeholders convened from various sectors including representatives from governments of developing countries, NGOs and other

international organisations, to hear activity reports from each country and take part in the general meeting and group discussions. Participants shared lessons learnt over the past year, identified topics and carried out vigorous discussions on CDM capacity building activities for successful CDM implementation.



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MCED 2005 Side Event Multi-stakeholder Forum for an Equitable and Environmentally Sustainable Society Message from the Asia-Pacific: A New Era for Sustainable Development and a Knowledge Network

Date: 27 March 2005

Venue: Lotte Hotel (Seoul, Korea)

Organisers: IGES, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Participants: 120 (APFED members, government delegates and others)

Summary:

IGES, as the secretariat for the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), makes contributions by proposing policy recommendations, and organised this side event at the 5th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (MCED 2005) in cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

At this event, the APFED Final Report was officially launched (including an Overview of the Asia-Pacific region, Future Vision for the region, APFED recommendations, and the Action Platform setting out ways to implement the recommendations). APFED also presented

key recommendations and main points for equitable and environmentally sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region as well as asking for support in putting the APFED recommendations into practice. In addition, the side event held a discussion on the next steps to implementing the recommendations, including the importance of creating a knowledge-based network linking strategic research institutes in the region.

Finally, participants adopted the "APFED appeal to the MCED" which was reported to the MCED Ministerial Segment on 28 March by APFED member Prof. Akio Morishima, Chair of the Board, IGES.

Information Dissemination and Outreach

Under the Information Dissemination and Outreach Programme, which was established in April 2004, IGES disseminated information about its research output and activities, and analysed the latest information about policy and research trends in an easy-to-understand format. In addition to information collection and dissemination, IGES further promoted outreach activities by identifying and focusing on each target audience so that the research outputs are taken up and used by those audiences.

Periodicals

1) International Review for Environmental Strategies (IRES)

The Academic Journal *International Review for Environmental Strategies (IRES)* was launched in August 2002 as an academic journal. In FY2004, IGES published three (3) issues including special issues on "Environmental Education" and "Kyoto Protocol" (3,000 copies). In August 2004, IRES was registered to an online database "EBSCO" which is used in libraries worldwide. It is expected that IRES will be accessed and used more widely in the future.



2) Top News on Environment in Asia 2004

The FY2004 version was published with contributions from 19 countries and two (2) organisations about critical news that occurred in the Asia-Pacific region and in each country. This publication, which was released in March 2005, was well-accepted especially by the media as a unique publication that compiled news directly from each country. (2,000 copies, available both in English and Japanese)



3) Newsletter

The newsletter *What's New from IGES* presents not only research project activities and seminar/workshop information, but also introduces the researchers themselves as well as their research analysis. Three (3) issues were published during FY2004. (1,500 copies in English and Japanese each)



Information dissemination and outreach over the Internet

1) E-alert

Through an e-mail newsletter E-alert, IGES publicised up-to-date IGES activities and topics on global environmental issues generally on a monthly basis. (Approximately 1,600 subscribers, available both in English and Japanese) Based on a needs assessment survey conducted among E-alert subscribers in August 2004, a new feature "E-alert Interviews" which introduces interviews with IGES researchers was launched in February 2005.

2) EnviroScope

In November 2004, the IGES EnviroScope - Online Platform on Environmental Strategy, Policy and Research, was officially launched. This site collects and provides detailed and updated information on current environmental and sustainability issues around the world. More than 30 organisations, including UN-related organisations, and national administrative organisations and research institutions from 12 countries across the world, participate in IGES EnviroScope.

EnviroScope: <http://enviroscope.iges.or.jp/>

3) eLearning

Based on the research outputs by the Urban Environmental Management Project, IGES developed an eLearning module "Promoting Public Participation in Solid Waste Management: Increasing Public Awareness in Reuse and Recycling". In December 2004, the module was used at two training sessions in Bangkok (Thailand)

and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) mainly for staff members of local governments. The module is available both on the website and CD-ROM.

More details about internet-based information dissemination: <http://www.iges.or.jp>

Information dissemination through media

During FY2004, IGES strengthened its contact with the media as a powerful tool in the dissemination of IGES research results to related audiences including policy-makers. IGES successfully increased its visibility in the domestic media during FY2004, resulting in 18 press releases and 56 newspaper articles published by March 2005.

IV IPCC-NGGIP Technical Support Unit(TSU)



IPCC-NGGIP Technical Support Unit (TSU)

Recognising the problem of potential global climate change, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988. It is open to all members of UNEP and WMO.

The role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.

The National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme (NGGIP) is one of the four pillars of the IPCC. Its objectives are; firstly to develop and refine internationally-agreed methodology and software including good practice guidance for the calculation and reporting of national greenhouse gas emissions and removals; and secondly to encourage the widespread use of this methodology and guidance by countries participating in the IPCC and by signatories of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The NGGIP is managed by the Task Force Bureau (TFB).

The Technical Support Unit (TSU) for NGGIP was established at the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in September 1999 with substantial co-operation from the IPCC, OECD, IEA and related organisations. It is funded by the Government of Japan. It assists the Co-chairs of the TFB and serves the needs of the NGGIP and provides all the administrative and technical support needed by the programme.

In 2004, the TSU had nine staff. An intern was conducting research under the TSU Inventory Internship programme which was launched in 2003 to provide opportunity to young researchers/scientists to familiarise themselves with the IPCC methodologies for national GHG inventories through applied studies on the science relevant to specific sector(s).

Major recent achievements of the TSU were the publication of the IPCC reports on *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*, and on *Definitions and Methodological Options to Inventory*

Emissions from Direct Human-induced Degradation of Forests and Devegetation of Other Vegetation Types. Both reports were formally accepted by the IPCC and welcomed by the SBSTA of the UNFCCC in 2003. They appeared in print in April 2004 and have been widely distributed by the TSU.

The TSU is now managing the process of preparing new inventory guidelines. These *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* are being prepared in response to an invitation from the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. During 2004 the TSU held six authors meetings; in Oslo, Norway; Le Morne, Mauritius; Washington, USA; Arusha, Tanzania; Ottawa, Canada; and Manila, The Philippines. About 240 authors from around the world have contributed to produce the first order draft. In 2005 an extensive review process begins.

The TSU prepares reports by asking for nominations of authors by national governments. From these nominations a list of authors is selected whose experience covers the technical areas of the proposed report as well as giving the authorship the widest possible geographic representation. For the report as a whole a steering committee is formed to guide the process while contributing lead authors are nominated for each chapter who are responsible for that chapter's completion.

The IPCC Emission Factor Database (EFDB), a dynamically evolving software tool vetted by its Editorial Board together with the TSU, was launched in 2002, and the CD-ROM version was made available in 2003. The TSU held the 3rd annual meeting of the Editorial Board in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in March 2004. This database will contain emission factors and other data needed by expert to estimate national greenhouse gas emissions. The database has been made available to assist national experts by sharing knowledge and experience in estimating emissions. The EFDB does not guarantee that each factor is suitable for a particular use but it does provide the background data needed by experts to judge the applicability of the information themselves.

In addition TSU staff members have represented the IPCC on inventory matters at a number of meetings such as UNFCCC workshops/meetings on Harvested Wood Products, Inventory Training and non-Annex 1 na-

tional communications, the UNDP workshop for Capacity Building for Improving GHG Inventories, the meeting of UNECE Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections, the workshop on GHG Inventories in Asia

Region organized by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan as well as scoping meetings for the IPCC fourth Assessment Report.



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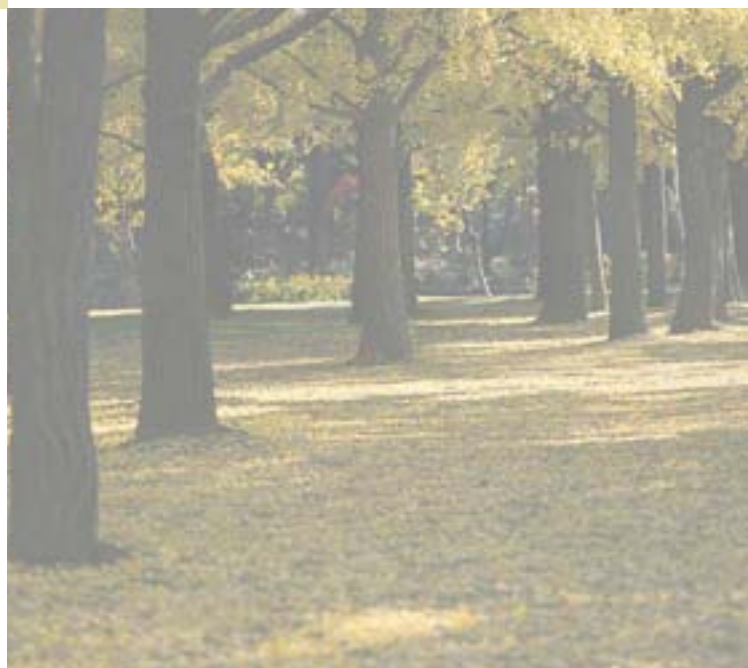
2006 IPCC Guidelines: The First Authors/Experts Meeting on Cross-Cutting Issues and Reporting Tables (Oslo)



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2006 IPCC Guidelines: The Sixth Authors/Experts Meeting - Consolidation of First Order Draft (Manila)

V Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)



Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

1. About the APN

The Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) is an inter-governmental network for the promotion of global change research, whose mission is (1) to foster global change research in the Asia-Pacific region, (2) increase developing country participation in that research, and (3) strengthen interactions between the science community and policy-makers. The APN's membership includes 21 countries¹. The APN started its First Phase in 1996 and its Secretariat has been located in Kobe, Japan and hosted by the Hyogo Prefectural Government, since 1999. Inter-governmental networks now support global change research in three major regions of the world - North and South America, Europe and Africa, and the Asia-Pacific. The APN supports global change research in the Asia-Pacific region. Europe and Africa are supported by the European Network for Research in Global Change (ENRICH); and the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI) supports North and South America. The APN receives monetary contributions from Japan (MOEJ and Hyogo Prefectural Government), USA (NSF)², Australia (Australian Greenhouse Office) and New Zealand (New Zealand Ministry of Environment). Equally important, the APN also receives in-kind support (human resources, equipment, venues for meetings, etc.) from many other member countries. This in-kind support is invaluable to the APN, although it is difficult to quantify in monetary value. The APN covers a broad range of research topics including changes in atmospheric composition; changes in coastal zones and inland waters; climate change and variability; and changes in terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity and understanding the human dimensions of global change.

In order to optimise its work, the APN Secretariat shifted from the administrative umbrella of AIRIES (Association of International Research Initiatives for Environmental Studies) in April 2004, to IGES. An independent account has been established so the APN is able to administer

its funds autonomously. The APN's Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) continues to be its decision-making body.

2. APN Funded Projects

APN funding is used to support regional global change research and training activities, which are selected through a competitive Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP). Each year, the IGM and SPG, as the main decision-making bodies, decide which proposals to fund based on careful review and feedback from experts in various fields. Regarding the APN's 2003 Annual Regional Call for Proposals, of the 24 proposals short-listed at the 2nd stage of the proposal review process, 18 projects were granted funding for FY 2004/05, one of which was a seed grant project. In addition, 7 APN projects from FY2003/04 were selected to receive funding for another year. Approximately US\$ 760,000 was allocated to the aforementioned projects.

3. CAPaBLE

The APN launched a five-year Programme on "Scientific Capacity Building/Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries" (CAPaBLE) in 2003, as a type II initiative project of WSSD. CAPaBLE aims to develop and enhance scientific capacity in developing countries to improve their decision-making in the target areas related to global change, climate change and water and food security that are directly linked to their sustainable development. In the FY 2004/05, two Comprehensive Research Projects (CRP) continued to receive funding, which will lead to the capacity enhancement of leading researchers in developing countries. Furthermore, nine Capacity Building projects, including capacity building of aspiring scientists in developing countries, were funded. A total of approximately US\$ 500,000 was allocated to these CAPaBLE projects.

¹ Current member countries of the APN:

Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United States of America, and Viet Nam.

² The contribution from the NSF is administered by the International START Secretariat, located in Washington DC, USA.

4. Hyogo Activities

The APN Secretariat office is located in Kobe with the financial support of Hyogo Prefectural Government. Several APN workshops, public symposia and conferences, therefore, convene in Hyogo every year. In FY 2004/05, APN events in Hyogo included:

- 1) The APN Augmented Steering Committee Meeting, 27-28 October 2004
- 2) The APN Global Change Coastal Zone Synthesis Workshop, 8-10 November 2004
- 3) The International Symposium on "Technology to Overcome the Pressures of a Changing Earth: In Search of a New Intermediate Technology for the Local Community." 14 November 2004
- 4) The APN/WHO Public Forum on "Climate Calamities and Human Health" at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, 22 January 2005

5. APN Coastal Zone Management Synthesis

A synthesis project was conducted to synergise the results of twenty projects; all of which were funded by the APN. These projects concentrated on environmental change of coastal zones in the Asia-Pacific region. The results of this synthesis indicated there are many areas that still need to be addressed. These are, but not limited to: (1) promotion of cooperative research, related to the coastal zone management in the future; (2) strengthening of research networks; (3) publication of research results, and (4) investigation of strategies for the most appropriate measures. The APN will continue its efforts to strengthen research on the issues indicated above.



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The APN/WHO Public Forum on "Climate Calamities and Human Health" (22 January 2005)

6. Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM)

The 10th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) and Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meetings were successfully held in Kobe. One of the major items for discussion was the evaluation report of APN's past activities. From this, the Second APN Strategic Plan (2005-2010) was compiled. The Second Strategic Plan gives the APN clear objectives to carry out in order to improve the operation of the APN in its second decade of activities. The IGM adopted the Second Strategic Plan.

7. Participation in International Meetings

Four key programmes, the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP); the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP); an international programme of biodiversity science, known as DIVERSITAS; and the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) are the APN's partners in the global change community. Furthermore, the APN also collaborates closely with its sister network, the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI). The APN Secretariat staff and APN members have participated in some of their meetings and other relevant international meetings such as:

- 1) The 4th Group on Earth Observations (GEO) Meeting and the 2nd Earth Observation Summit (EOS-II), 22-25 April 2004, in Tokyo, Japan
- 2) The IGFA Annual Meeting, 6-8 October 2004, in Reykjavik, Iceland
- 3) The START Scientific Steering Committee Meeting, 7-9 February 2005, in Amsterdam, the Netherlands
- 4) The 6th Group on Earth Observations (GEO) Meeting



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The 10th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) and Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meeting

and the 3rd Earth Observation Summit (EOS-III), 14-16 February 2005, in Brussels, Belgium

8. The APN Budget

Total revenue of the APN account in FY 2004/05 was JPYen 202,861,559; this included JPYen 164,622,000 from the Ministry of the Environment Japan, JPYen 35,102,538 from the Hyogo Prefectural Government, Aus\$ 30,000 from the Australian Greenhouse Office and NZ\$ 10,000 from the New Zealand Ministry for the Environment. Contributions, totaling US\$ 380,000, from the US Government, the National Science Foundation (NSF), earmarked specifically for APN activities, were administered by the International START (Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training)

Secretariat. The total APN budget, including contributions from NSF, in FY 2004/05 was US\$ 2,152,000. Expenditures in FY 2004/05 were JPYen 155,574,720, which included JPYen 108,836,028 for science activities and JPYen 46,738,692 for administration.

9. The APN Secretariat

Since the establishment of the APN in 1996, the Secretariat has grown in size to seven, full-time staff. In FY 2004/05, the APN also introduced a pilot capacity building project, whereby two Programme Fellows from developing APN member countries (Philippines and Thailand) started work at the APN Secretariat office in Kobe, for a period of nine months.

VI Other Activities



Toyota Stakeholder Dialogue

The "Fourth Toyota Stakeholder Dialogue" was held in January 2005, and IGES once again served as the Secretariat, as it has done since the first dialogue.

Stakeholder dialogues bring together interested and concerned parties with different interests, under a theme that presents various values and opinions. After presenting the theme, the dialogues are broadened under fixed rules, and the discussion topics are clarified so that points of consensus and contention, and their backgrounds, can be identified and understood, and agreement reached wherever possible. These kinds of "participatory conferences" are an effective tool to reinforce existing decision-making mechanisms, and have become a part of environmental policy formulation.

The Fourth Toyota Stakeholder Dialogue carried on from last year and highlighted the theme of environmentally sustainable transportation as a major issue for carmakers concerned with future management visions. The realisation of a society that adopts environmentally sustainable transportation is not simply needed as an answer to the present Kyoto Protocol requirements. It is also something to be aimed for, in view of the long-term need to make bold cuts in greenhouse gases, as emphasised by the IPCC report, and as part of the medium and long-term international policy development envisaged by the EST project of OECD, and the Mobility Project of WBCSD. The goal of an "environmentally sustainable transportation" is to bring about sweeping and consistent changes in transportation, and create a transportation system that can overcome environmental

restraints. The dialogue, which dealt with this theme, allowed various stakeholders to discuss social problems produced by the services that businesses provide, and to extract topics to be addressed by related enterprises. It was classed as a challenging attempt to open up new possibilities for stakeholder dialogues hosted by businesses.

Based on the discussions in the previous round, the objective of this dialogue was to search for measures to facilitate "environmentally sustainable transportation". Thirty stakeholders from government, business and NGOs participated in the 2-day conference, and following the provision of the basic information by specialists in lectures, they engaged in active debate. The participants appreciated our efforts to provide adequate information and maintain the quality of discussion. The dialogue also received general approval for dealing with these kinds of social themes at a stakeholder dialogue hosted by businesses. The participants further commented on the usefulness of these kinds of "participatory conferences" that are aimed at realising environmentally sustainable transportation.

Multi-stakeholder dialogues with participatory conferences are one of the approaches for IGES to transfer its strategic research into practice. These techniques are also important as research subjects. IGES will use what it has learnt at this dialogue and associate it with the development of effective techniques.

Exchange with Affiliate Members: Hosting "Seminars for Affiliate Members"

To reflect various opinions on its research activities and to ensure more practical research, IGES routinely promotes the establishment of collaborative and cooperative relations with governments, local authorities, the private sector, NGOs and other public bodies. The affiliate membership system is one part of this.

Affiliate members get priority invitations to IGES-sponsored symposiums and other events, and receive free publications and other materials. In addition, they

are able to participate in the "Seminars for Affiliate Members".

The aim of these seminars, which are completely open to the public, is to widely publicise the details of IGES activities and encourage registration of affiliate members.

In FY 2004, participants addressed today's most relevant global environmental issues, considering appropriate measures from the various standpoints of gov-

ernments, businesses, and local citizens. Both the 1st and 2nd seminars were held jointly with the Kanagawa Foundation for Academic and Cultural Exchange (K-FACE) and at both seminars there were a large number of participants who engaged in extensive discussions.

As of 31 March 2005, the number of affiliate members stood at 22 corporate members, 2 NGOs, 86 individual members (of which 2 were associate members), and 4 student members, meaning we saw a small increase in membership this year.

	Date	Theme/Programme	Lecturer/Presenter		Venue
1st Seminar	10 Feb. Thurs.	Mechanisms and Merits of Eco Action 21 Certifications and Registration			Landmark Tower, 13th Floor, Forum Yokohama Meeting Room 1
		Report on "Eco Action Certification and Registration System"	Tsuneo Takeuchi	IGES Centre for Sustainability Eco Action Secretary General	
		Case Study Report "State of Kanagawa"	Shigekazu Kotake	Kanagawa Association of Environmental Counsellors, Executive Director	
		Questions and discussion			
2nd Seminar	22 March Tues.	Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) and Integrated Capacity Strengthening (ICS-CDM) in developing countries			
		Report 1: Global Warming and CDM	Shinichi Iioka	IGES CDM Programme Manager	
		Report 2: Summary of Integrated Capacity Strengthening for CDM Programme(ICS-CDM)	Jun Ichihara	IGES CDM Programme Country Officer	
		Report 3: ICS-CDM country studies	Kazuhisa Koakutsu	IGES CDM Programme Country Officer	
		Questions and discussion			



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First Seminar



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Second Seminar

Establishment of EcoAction 21 Registration System (Centre for Sustainability: CfS)

- (1) The Rio Declaration of the 1992 Earth Summit stated that “developed countries must promote the realisation of sustainable industry and consumption patterns” and so from the 1990s, global companies started to make autonomous efforts towards “environmental efficiency” in such areas as energy and resources. With concepts such as “Factor 10”, “Zero Emission” and “Factor 4”, the integration of environment and economy was pursued. Furthermore, from the mid 1990s, progress was made in efforts towards sustainable consumption by such methods as “environmental labels” and “green procurement” for goods. Recently, against the background of the quantitative expansion of developing economies, “the realisation of sustainable production and consumption patterns” has become a topic equally applicable to developing nations.
- (2) As an international standard for autonomous efforts by industry, the ISO14001 was issued in the mid 1990s and has spread world wide as a kind of “green passport” for international commerce. There are over 15,000 companies certified with ISO in Japan, the largest number in the world. However, the ISO standard is requested only for building and maintaining in-house systems regarding the environment, such as structure within the company, report preparation, internal environmental education, and carrying out internal company inspections of these aspects. There are no demands made regarding “performance” in reducing environmental burdens, nor are any requests made to publish environmental reports on the details of these activities. Consequently, some people ironically say that ISO certification means “we use so much paper compiling such a large number of reports, it is surely environmentally unfriendly” . In addition, it can cost millions of yen to carry out external inspections to make sure the company complies with the standard, and then be certified and registered. Companies carrying out inspections and certification too are part of the “environmental business” but if the environment is not actually improved, then such work has no meaning. In particular, ways are being explored in places like Europe to support the environmental efforts of small and medium size businesses (SMEs) with few finances and small workforces. On the other hand, there have been no new developments to realise sustainable consumption and there has been a sense of stagnation in the international community.
- (3) At IGES, we carry out research and development into innovative policy methods for sustainable development aiming to turn various key policy decisions into tangible forms, and in October 2004, we set up the “Centre for Sustainability”(CfS) to work towards “sustainable production and consumption”.
- (4) The first job for the Centre for Sustainability was to establish the “Eco Action 21 - Certification Registration System” from October 2004. This system supports even small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) in their efforts to deal more easily with environmental issues such as reducing amounts of carbon dioxide and waste and cutting back on water use. The results are examined by inspectors, who are environmental specialists, and IGES registers the certification. Recently, large corporations and government organisations have begun to demand proof of environmentally friendly management from companies that deliver their goods and services (the so-called “greening” of the supply chain). The Eco Action 21 certification registration system can meet that need. Eco Action 21 is not an in-house company system that carries with it heavy responsibilities like ISO. It simply requests a reduction of the environmental burden, and because an environmental activity report is made and published, it encourages environmental communication with the company. In particular, Eco Action 21 aims directly for a reduction in energy and water consumption as well as in waste product emissions, so if such reductions are realised, there will be definite reductions in fuel, light and water charges, reduced costs for waste disposal and for the costs of raw materials. In this way,

progress is made in both the environment and the economy. From April 2005, IGES gave authorisation to a further 340 inspectors and approved a total of 23 regional offices, meaning there is a framework in place to support, inspect and approve efforts on a local level.

- (5) As of the end of March 2005, 155 companies have been registered with certification. The fee for registering certification is between ¥50,000 and ¥100,000, depending on the type and size of the company, and since the system was set up in October 2004, about ¥13 million has been collected in fee revenues. In addition, each of the 340 inspectors is charged a ¥30,000 fee for approval and registration for a 3-year period, meaning there was revenue of about ¥10 million for these fees. Outgoings came to about ¥20 million, including fees for the Eco Action 21 governing board, the cost of the interview/examination hall for the inspectors' exam and other staff costs. The balance of ¥3 million will be carried over to the next term and used for the development of the activities outlines in (6) below.
- (6) Based on experience of Eco Profit, which has been implemented since the late 1990s in cities in such countries as Austria and Germany, it has been found that rather than individual SMEs implementing environmental and cost cutting measures, it is

more effective for a large number of businesses to implement such measures simultaneously. Up to now, Eco Action 21 has distributed "pinpoint" advice to individual company managers, and opened "lines" between companies through the greening of the supply chain. Now, it hopes to develop "multi-faceted" local authority initiatives through the "Eco Action 21 Local Initiative Programme".

- (7) At the request of the Ministry of the Environment, IGES is also embarking on preparations to have Japan, China and Korea work with a joint system for the Eco Action certification as one of the major projects by the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting. We are hoping to coordinate efforts and gain agreement from all three countries by summer 2005. If this is achieved, then we shall see the greening of companies, especially SMEs in three countries linked by some of the world's important supply chains. We also hope to widen the scheme to other countries in Asia.
- (8) Meanwhile, in order to create sustainable industry and consumption patterns, the CfS is using the revenue from the Eco Action 21 certification system to carry out research, development and implementation of new ways to make sustainable consumption patterns a reality in 2005.

Appendix



正統財産増減計算書
2003年度及び2004年度

Statement of Activities
Fiscal 2003 (Year ended March 31, 2004) and
Fiscal 2004 (Year ended March 31, 2005)

(単位：千円、Unit：Thousands of Yen)

	2003年度 Fiscal 2003				2004年度 Fiscal 2004				2004年度 Special Accounts				2004年度 Special Accounts			
	一般会計		特別会計 Special Accounts		一般会計		特別会計 Special Accounts		インターネット国際環境基金 Internet Global Environmental Fund		アンテナネットワーク 地理変動研究ネットワーク		インターネット国際環境基金 Internet Global Environmental Fund		アンテナネットワーク 地理変動研究ネットワーク	
	決算額 Actual	予算額 Budget	決算額 Actual	予算額 Budget	決算額 Actual	予算額 Budget	決算額 Actual	予算額 Budget	決算額 Actual	予算額 Budget	決算額 Actual	予算額 Budget	決算額 Actual	予算額 Budget	決算額 Actual	予算額 Budget
I 収入 (収益) の部																
1 基本財産運用収入																
Interest income	2,992	-	-	2,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,252	1,495
2 戦略研究基金運用収入	9,968	-	-	9,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,833	6,833
Interest income	2,907	-	-	2,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,258	3,258
Membership fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 会費収入	548,039	-	-	548,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	653,399	670,908
4 事業収入	6,736	-	-	6,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,113	16,113
Contract revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	6,736	-	-	6,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,113	16,113
その他の事業収入	6,736	-	-	6,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,113	16,113
5 拠出金収入	550,000	-	-	550,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	665,912	699,924
環境省	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
環境庁政府	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ニュージーランド政府	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Government of Australia	550,000	-	-	550,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,722	154,722
The Government of New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,292	2,292
6 委託料収入(兵庫県)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 補助金収入	195,174	-	-	195,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	707,718	707,718
from Kanagawa Prefecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
from Kitakyushu City	44,780	-	-	44,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179,436	179,436
from Hyogo Prefecture	58,764	-	-	58,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,932	44,932
兵庫県	298,718	-	-	298,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,748	59,575
8 研究助成金収入	3,040	-	-	3,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284,116	283,943
研究助成金収入	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
家賃貸付金収入	183,785	-	-	183,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,573	8,622
収入金収入	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue for rental of office	183,785	-	-	183,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,786	183,399
Revenue for shared services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,761	5,029
9 負託金収入	18,696	-	-	18,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,547	188,428
家賃貸付金収入	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
負託金収入	18,696	-	-	18,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,547	188,428
10 雑収入	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,515	24,175
11 日本特別基金収入	163,004	-	-	163,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
Subsidies for IPCC Japanese special fund	163,004	-	-	163,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
収入 (収益) 計	1,617,821	166,156	11	1,783,988	11	1,783,988	1,720,783	1,756,808	(36,015)	8	8	197,821	188,219	(398)	2,045,164	2,116,442
II 支出 (費用) の部																
1 事業費	1,264,590	172,784	251,029	1,688,403	1,348,907	1,351,053	(2,146)	172,673	176,266	(3,593)	274,011	274,009	2	138,155	104,194	33,961
2 管理費	382,131	-	-	382,131	305,165	323,226	(18,161)	305,165	323,226	(18,161)	45,798	44,108	1,690	350,963	367,434	(16,471)
3 減価償却費	12,773	4,231	-	17,004	10,440	10,445	(5)	4,324	4,259	65	-	-	-	73	169	(96)
4 退職給付引当金繰入 (支払額控除後)/戻入	(3,937)	162	495	(3,280)	12,924	11,980	944	1,528	1,792	(264)	475	150	325	1,160	1,047	113
退職給付引当金繰入	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
支払額控除後/戻入	(3,937)	162	495	(3,280)	12,924	11,980	944	1,528	1,792	(264)	475	150	325	1,160	1,047	113
Total expenses and losses:	1,655,537	177,177	251,524	2,084,238	1,677,436	1,696,804	(19,368)	178,525	182,317	(3,792)	274,486	274,159	327	185,186	149,518	35,668
Increase (decrease) in net assets:	(37,736)	(11,021)	(251,513)	(300,270)	43,357	60,004	(16,647)	(17,123)	(20,910)	3,787	(274,478)	(274,151)	(327)	12,635	48,701	(38,066)
Net assets at beginning of year	281,735	197,940	1,153,654	1,682,519	343,989	343,989	-	116,219	116,219	-	902,141	902,141	-	-	-	-
Net assets at end of year	343,989	116,219	902,141	1,382,249	387,346	403,993	(16,647)	99,096	95,309	3,787	627,663	627,990	(327)	12,635	48,701	(38,066)
特別会計の正味財産 (APNの管理に係る部分を除く) は、特定の用途を制限された基金である。 *1 Net assets for Special Accounts (except for administration portion of APN) mean temporarily restricted fund for specific purposes. *2 APN決算額(事業費・管理費と注9の管理費及び事業費の内訳との関係は以下の通り)である。 Reconciliation between APN expenses in this statement and Breakdown of expenditures in Note 9 is as follows: 正味財産増減計算書 事業費 104,194 管理費 44,108 負担金収入 ** 注9 管理費及び事業費の内訳 Note 9 Breakdown of expenditures ** この負担金収入は、APNより一般会計に支払われているため、当計算書では相殺されている。 *** This shared service cost was paid by APN to General Account and therefore it was offset in this statement.																

Statement of Cash Flows
Fiscal 2003 (Year ended March 31, 2004) and
Fiscal 2004 (Year ended March 31, 2005)

収支計算書
2003年度及び2004年度

(単位: 千円, Unit: Thousands of Yen)

	2003年度 Fiscal 2003						2004年度 Fiscal 2004						計 Total								
	一般会計		特別会計 Special Accounts		特別会計 Special Accounts		一般会計		特別会計 Special Accounts		特別会計 Special Accounts		計 Total								
	予算額 Budget	実績額 Actual	予算額 Budget	実績額 Actual	予算額 Budget	実績額 Actual	予算額 Budget	実績額 Actual	予算額 Budget	実績額 Actual	予算額 Budget	実績額 Actual	予算額 Budget	実績額 Actual							
I 経費収支																					
1 当期正味増加 (減少) 額	(37,738)	(11,021)	(11,021)	(251,513)	(300,270)	(300,270)	43,357	(16,647)	(17,122)	(20,910)	3,757	(274,478)	(274,151)	(627)	12,653	48,701	(68,066)	(235,609)	(186,356)	(49,253)	
2 経費収支の調整																					
現金及び現金同等物増加 (減少) 額	12,773	4,231	4,231	17,004	10,445	(5)	10,440	10,445	4,324	4,259	65	-	-	-	73	169	(96)	14,837	14,873	(36)	
1 短期借入金(戻入) 額	(3,837)	162	162	(3,280)	495	(3,280)	12,924	11,889	1,328	1,792	(264)	475	150	325	1,160	1,047	113	16,087	14,989	1,118	
2 長期借入金(戻入) 額	(9,236)	-	-	(9,236)	-	-	(24,517)	(107,372)	(17,143)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,969)	16,966	(24,517)	(24,358)	(179)	
3 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	6,234	2,017	2,017	(12,865)	4,103	(4,103)	847	(1,460)	2,310	(255)	255	-	-	-	(9)	93	93	847	(1,811)	2,658	
4 その他の流動負債(増加)減少	1,471	(69)	(69)	(386)	1,016	(1,016)	41,434	14,951	26,483	3,096	3,975	(939)	(553)	34,527	(35,080)	23,630	35,114	(11,484)	67,547	88,567	
5 その他の流動負債(増加)減少							(656)	(1,372)	(2,028)	52	(9)	61	56	(44)	100	370	93	277	(178)	1,412	(1,590)
6 当期収支差額	(49,662)	(21,518)	(21,518)	(265,662)	(335,142)	(335,142)	(16,171)	(10,083)	(6,183)	(11,148)	2,965	(274,500)	(235,518)	(34,982)	37,865	(68,065)	(30,197)	(260,986)	(192,684)	(68,302)	
II 投資活動																					
1 固定資産取得支出	(110)	(469)	(469)	-	(579)	(579)	(128)	(129)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(129)	(129)	-	
2 設備更新費用	(581)	(258)	(258)	-	(839)	(839)	(221)	(530)	(1,800)	(550)	(1,250)	-	-	-	(484)	(1,063)	579	(2,505)	(2,143)	(362)	
3 ソフトウェア	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,166)	6,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,166)	6,166	-
4 商標権	-	-	-	-	-	-	(627)	627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(627)	627	-
5 電話加入権	(691)	(727)	(727)	-	(1,418)	(1,418)	(350)	(7,452)	7,102	(1,800)	(550)	-	-	-	(653)	(1,214)	579	(2,785)	(9,216)	6,431	
6 特定預金及び有価証券の取得	(100,000)	-	-	(100,000)	-	(100,000)	(12,790)	(13,477)	687	(1,528)	(1,792)	264	(475)	(320)	(155)	(1,160)	(1,047)	(15,953)	(16,636)	683	
7 退職給付引当金特定預金	(12,773)	(4,231)	(4,231)	(17,004)	(10,445)	(10,445)	(10,440)	(10,445)	5	(4,324)	(4,259)	(65)	(5)	(73)	(169)	96	(14,837)	(14,873)	36		
8 減価償却引当金特定預金	(119,446)	(6,463)	(6,463)	(125,404)	(485)	(485)	(23,200)	(23,922)	692	(5,852)	(6,051)	199	(475)	(320)	(155)	(1,233)	(1,216)	(17)	(30,790)	(31,509)	719
9 特定預金及び有価証券の取崩	100,000	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	289	1,920	(1,631)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	2,090	(1,801)	
10 退職給付引当金特定預金	110,610	1,070	1,070	-	11,680	11,680	289	1,920	(1,631)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	2,090	(1,801)	
11 その他	620	-	-	-	620	620	-	340	(340)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	(80)	-
12 現金返還収入 (支出) (純額)	(8,907)	(5,120)	(5,120)	(485)	(14,522)	(14,522)	(23,291)	(29,114)	5,823	(7,652)	(6,601)	(1,051)	(475)	(210)	(265)	(1,968)	(2,630)	762	(33,286)	(35,555)	5,269
13 現金及び現金同等物増加 (減少) 額	300,000	(220,000)	(220,000)	-	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	(300,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	(300,000)	300,000
14 短期借入金(戻入) 額	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(300,000)	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	(300,000)
15 長期借入金(戻入) 額	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	(150,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	80,000	-	(150,000)	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	21,131	(26,638)	(26,638)	(264,157)	(289,664)	(289,664)	(89,462)	(89,197)	(265)	(15,835)	(17,749)	1,914	(274,975)	(238,728)	(35,247)	36,000	65,435	(294,272)	(231,239)	(63,033)	
18 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	70,331	122,473	122,473	1,155,654	1,515,323	1,515,323	91,462	91,462	91,462	95,855	95,855	-	906,975	906,975	-	-	-	1,094,272	1,094,272	-	
19 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	91,462	95,835	95,835	906,975	1,094,272	1,094,272	91,462	95,835	91,462	95,855	95,855	-	906,975	906,975	-	-	-	1,094,272	1,094,272	-	
20 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	21,131	(26,638)	(26,638)	(264,157)	(289,664)	(289,664)	(89,462)	(89,197)	(265)	(15,835)	(17,749)	1,914	(274,975)	(238,728)	(35,247)	36,000	65,435	(294,272)	(231,239)	(63,033)	
21 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	99,266	-	-	99,266	-	99,266	124,517	107,372	17,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,966	(16,966)	124,517	124,338
22 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	(6,234)	2,017	2,017	(12,865)	4,103	(4,103)	(847)	(1,463)	(2,310)	(255)	(255)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(847)	1,811	(2,658)	
23 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	(70,499)	14,831	14,831	(14,265)	(41,403)	(41,403)	(41,434)	(14,951)	(26,483)	(3,096)	(3,975)	939	553	(34,527)	35,080	(23,630)	(35,114)	11,484	(67,547)	88,567	
24 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	(1,171)	59	59	386	(1,016)	(1,016)	656	(1,372)	2,028	52	(9)	61	56	(44)	(100)	(370)	(93)	(277)	178	(1,412)	1,590
25 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	42,493	(11,748)	(11,748)	(251,513)	(221,068)	(221,068)	48,430	58,315	(9,885)	(18,923)	(21,460)	2,337	(274,478)	(274,211)	(267)	12,000	47,287	(35,287)	(337,971)	(195,069)	(42,902)
26 当期収支差額	263,177	86,144	86,144	902,141	1,294,255	1,294,255	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670
27 前期繰越収支差額	305,670	86,144	86,144	902,141	1,294,255	1,294,255	349,100	358,985	(9,885)	67,522	64,984	2,538	627,663	627,500	(267)	12,000	47,287	(35,287)	1,056,255	1,094,186	(42,902)
28 次期繰越収支差額																					
III 財務活動																					
1 短期借入金(戻入) 額	300,000	(220,000)	(220,000)	-	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	(300,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	(300,000)	300,000
2 短期借入金(戻入) 額	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	(150,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 現金貸付	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 その他	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	21,131	(26,638)	(26,638)	(264,157)	(289,664)	(289,664)	(89,462)	(89,197)	(265)	(15,835)	(17,749)	1,914	(274,975)	(238,728)	(35,247)	36,000	65,435	(294,272)	(231,239)	(63,033)	
6 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	70,331	122,473	122,473	1,155,654	1,515,323	1,515,323	91,462	91,462	91,462	95,855	95,855	-	906,975	906,975	-	-	-	1,094,272	1,094,272	-	
7 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	91,462	95,835	95,835	906,975	1,094,272	1,094,272	91,462	95,835	91,462	95,855	95,855	-	906,975	906,975	-	-	-	1,094,272	1,094,272	-	
8 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	21,131	(26,638)	(26,638)	(264,157)	(289,664)	(289,664)	(89,462)	(89,197)	(265)	(15,835)	(17,749)	1,914	(274,975)	(238,728)	(35,247)	36,000	65,435	(294,272)	(231,239)	(63,033)	
9 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	99,266	-	-	99,266	-	99,266	124,517	107,372	17,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,966	(16,966)	124,517	124,338
10 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	(6,234)	2,017	2,017	(12,865)	4,103	(4,103)	(847)	(1,463)	(2,310)	(255)	(255)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(847)	1,811	(2,658)	
11 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	(70,499)	14,831	14,831	(14,265)	(41,403)	(41,403)	(41,434)	(14,951)	(26,483)	(3,096)	(3,975)	939	553	(34,527)	35,080	(23,630)	(35,114)	11,484	(67,547)	88,567	
12 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	(1,171)	59	59	386	(1,016)	(1,016)	656	(1,372)	2,028	52	(9)	61	56	(44)	(100)	(370)	(93)	(277)	178	(1,412)	1,590
13 現金及び現金同等物(増加)減少	42,493	(11,748)	(11,748)	(251,513)	(221,068)	(221,068)	48,430	58,315	(9,885)	(18,923)	(21,460)	2,337	(274,478)	(274,211)	(267)	12,000	47,287	(35,287)	(337,971)	(195,069)	(42,902)
14 当期収支差額	263,177	86,144	86,144	902,141	1,294,255	1,294,255	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670	305,670
15 前期繰越収支差額	305,670	86,144	86,144	902,141	1,294,255	1,294,255	349,100	358,985	(9,885)	67,522	64,984	2,538	627,663	627,500	(267)	12,000	47,287	(35,287)	1,056,255	1,094,186	(42,902)
16 次期繰越収支差額																					

About IGES

Background

January 1995:

Establishment of IGES recommended by the Japanese Prime Minister's Advisory Group on the Global Environment in the Twenty-First Century.

April 1996:

Final report on the proposed functions, organisational structure and other aspects of IGES issued by the Discussion Group on Comprehensive Environmental Studies and Education, former Environment Agency of Japan.

March 1998:

Establishment of IGES

Personnel (As of 31 March 2005)

Research Department	85	(33)*
Research Supporting Department	14	(3)
Administration Department	15	(2)
Business on Special Accounts	24	(4)

*The figures in brackets show the subtotal of visiting researchers/part-time staff.

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■ Kansai Research Centre

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■ Project Office in Bangkok

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■ Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) Secretariat

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Mr. Shigeyuki Okajima	Executive Director, Japan Environmental Education Forum
Mr. Masamine Sasaki	Director General, The Independent Administrative Institution, National Science Museum, Japan
Mr. Norihiko Shinbori	Speaker, Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly
Mr. Takahisa Tsukamoto	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Japan International Forestry Promotion & Cooperation Center

(In alphabetical order, March 2005)

Signatory Organisations and Institutions of the Charter for the Establishment of IGES

Total: 47 (as of March 2005)

National Administrative Organisations (16)

Department of the Environment and Heritage (Australia)
 Ministry of Environment (Cambodia)
 Environment Canada (Canada)
 State Environmental Protection Administration (China)
 Ministry of Environment and Forests (India)
 State Ministry of Environment (Indonesia)
 Ministry of the Environment (Japan)
 Ministry of Environment (Korea)
 Science, Technology and Environment Agency (Lao P.D.R.)
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Malaysia)
 Ministry of Nature and the Environment (Mongolia)
 Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (Nepal)
 Ministry for the Environment (New Zealand)
 Department of Environment and Natural Resources (The Philippines)
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Thailand)
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Vietnam)

International Organisations (5)

International Tropical Timber Organization
 United Nations Centre for Regional Development
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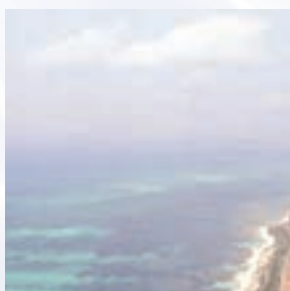
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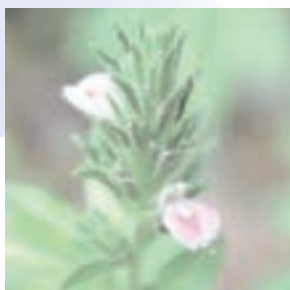
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