Reference

APFEDII/Showcase Net/NetRes-3/08/Ref.3_NS3 /Ref.1
14-17 October 2008

APFED Message on Climate Change
Revised[1]

Asia – Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), established as an Asia – Pacific regional group of eminent experts in 2001, met in Bali and had a policy dialogue on climate change issues at the Swiss Grand Bali on 8 December 2007. APFED benefited from previous consultations between APFED members in Chengdu, China from 24 – 25 August 2007, and NetRes (An Asia – Pacific regional network of policy research institutes for environmental management and sustainable development) members in Hayama, Japan from 17 – 19 October 2007.

This Message, formulated based upon the outcome of the APFED Policy Dialogue on Climate Change, is intended to highlight priority policy issues vital for the region and the world, and to bring the findings and recommendations of the APFED members who attended the said Policy Dialogue to the attention of a wide range of stakeholders calling for urgent actions, greater collaboration and the effective implementation of policies and measures for tackling climate change. The Message is intended to provide the impetus to ongoing negotiations at the Thirteenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC/COP13) and to help catalyze agreements on collective actions at the global and regional levels for tackling climate change.

1. Vision and broad principles from global perspectives

We are co-habitants of one single planet that must be passed on in good conditions to future generations without hampering their ability to meet their needs. The unleashed use of fossil fuels in pursuit of rapid economic development has already caused irreversible damages to the climate system. As the costs of inaction will become prohibitively high, people throughout of the world must get united and act together to reduce GHG emissions, promote alternative energy sources, and adopt more sustainable lifestyles. The goal should be to make our future development path and livelihood more sustainable.

We must adhere to the objectives and the principles of UNFCCC. For this to happen, an agreement for the post 2012 climate change regime must emerge swiftly and such an agreement must be aimed at achieving global participation in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

[1] This text reflects the revisions proposed at the meetings.

The following terms set guiding principles for facilitating the development and implementation of climate change policy regimes:

(1) Global participation in GHGs emission mitigation efforts and promotion of efficiency in GHGs mitigation,

(2) Compatibility with sustainable development objectives, harmonizing three pillars of economic, social and environmental policies,

(3) Common but differentiated responsibilities;

(4) Priority consideration to the countries and areas more vulnerable to climate change impacts,

2. Climate change impacts in the Asia-Pacific region

Against the backdrop of large populations and continuously high economic growth rates, developing Asian economies are expected to rapidly increase their energy consumption and undergo a sharp increase in GHGs emission. At the same time, Asian countries remain highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change such as floods, droughts and sea level rise. Asia is diverse in socio-economic and topographical conditions. Such impacts will vary due to the Asia's diverse socio-economic conditions and topography.

On the other hand, a considerable proportion of the population lives below the poverty line in many developing Asian countries though these proportions are decreasing over time. The developing countries are at the different levels of policies and institutional frameworks for tackling climate change, and they have different strengths and deficiencies in coping with such challenges. Thus, in assessing the cost for implementing policies to tackle climate change, it is important to take into account these constraints of developing countries in the region. Responsibility, vulnerability, capability and mitigation potential provide useful perspectives in these respects.

For Asian countries, particularly those that are vulnerable to climate change, it is crucial to take precautionary counter-measures to mitigate GHGs emission and adapt to climate change.

Those who live in developing countries that have not yet developed sufficient capacities and mechanisms to cope with climate change impacts remain vulnerable to climate change. Small island developing countries in the region face, for instance, sea level rise that have been already threatening their very existence. The change of precipitation patterns has passed a particular threat to the agricultural sector, a core sector for many developing countries in Asia.

The adaptation policies need to be decentralized and implemented locally to strengthen the resilience of local communities to deal effectively with predicted climate change impacts.

Developing Asian countries need to promote sustainable development that will inevitably entail the rapid or gradual increase of GHG emissions. Some large scale developing economies have already topped GHGs emission of the world. In the next few decades, they would become the lead GHGs emitters, surpassing those of the current OECD countries.

It is thus vital to mainstream and implement a multi-pronged sustainable development strategy to restrain the emissions of major GHG sources and to promote the development and diffusion of energy efficient technologies in an accelerated manner and options thereby lowering carbon emission intensity in energy supply and economic development in the region. It is also urgent to apply such strategies on a wider scale through enhanced regional and international cooperation.

In facilitating effective development and implementation of the climate change and sustainable development policies and strategies, the following should be given consideration as priority:

(1) Improving energy efficiency and GHG emission reduction in relevant sustainable development policies;

(2) Need to reduce poverty;,

(3) Different needs for climate change mitigation and adaptation;,

(4) Island countries and areas that are the most vulnerable to climate change impacts;, and

(5) Agriculture, the most vulnerable sector and a fundamental basis for their economic revenues in developing countries in the region.

3. Effective and innovative policies and measures for tackling climate change

(i) Pursuing the nexus of energy and climate change mitigation/adaptation policies

Asia continues to struggle with increasing demands for energy and limited energy supply with increasing prices. Proper policy frameworks and infrastructure need to be implemented to transform the current energy supply portfolio into one with high energy efficiency and lower carbon content. The nexus of energy and climate change mitigation/adaptation policies must be brought to the core of the national sustainable development policies and measures.

(ii) Economic instruments and cost internalization

Market failures of internalizing cost for GHGs emission reduction and adaptation to climate change is a major deficiency in the current policy and institutional framework for tackling climate change. The cost of reducing GHGs emission and concentration in the atmosphere as well as for adapting to climate change impacts must be quantified and internalized in market prices.

(iii) Incentives to promote sustainable production and consumption

In order to catalyze actions at all levels to promote more energy and material efficient production, development, processing, purchasing and recycling, a variety of innovative policies must be further promoted. Carbon content based tax systems should be further explored. Incentives and disincentives should be further differentiated and applied to encourage energy efficient products, housing, infrastructure and services. Information on pilot activities and good practices should be shared more widely with a view to prompting the replication of successful undertakings.

(iv) Market mechanisms for reducing GHG emissions

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has provided a useful framework for enhancing cooperation between developed and developing countries to reduce GHGs emission. It is intended to facilitate the reduction of GHG emissions at the global scale taking into account mitigation potential and taking capitalizing upon low cost opportunities of GHGs emission reduction in developing countries. In Asia. however, most of the CDM projects are now restricted to a large scale countries and the majority of emission reductions come from non-CO2 projects such as destruction of HFCs. CDM has shown its limit in curbing the growth of GHGs emission. In the future, CDM should be strengthened to cover more sectors, countries, and regions, and researches of expanding its scope from current project-based activity to sector-based and/or policy-based approaches should be conducted promptly. Further refinements are necessary to make CDM an effective tool that will better contribute to sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

National carbon trading markets have emerged and developed in some Asian countries. The experiences from wide ranging carbon trading schemes such as those in Europe and North America should be further examined, and their applicability to Asia should be explored.

(v) Multi-stakeholder participation

Multi-stakeholder actions involving local communities, businesses and governments are crucial to realize a low carbon society in Asia. Approaches such as public-private partnerships (PPP), and corporate social responsibility (CSR) can provide an impetus for such endeavours. Regional and international cooperation in designing appropriate policy frameworks to facilitate PPP and CSR need to be further developed.

Civil society needs to bolster its overall actions against climate change. Schools and universities and other forms of educational institutions should play a role in raising awareness on climate change issues and counter-measures. The media must step up efforts to disseminate information on climate change threats, causes and mitigating/countermeasures. Incentive scheme development and enabling policy reform must be facilitated further to encourage community and NGO leaders for catalyzing energy saving actions at the household and communal levels.

(vi) Carbon offset

Carbon offset provide a unique opportunity to raise awareness of climate change issues and to improve local livelihood while tackling climate change. The efficiency in reducing or sequestrating carbon is often lower than CDM. There have been, however, growing interest in

addressing climate change in the framework of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and consumers/volunteer movement.

It is, however, important to learn the lessons from the current operation of carbon offset, and to set out a framework that will ensure the accountability and transparency of carbon offset. The level of reduced emissions of carbons or sequestrated carbon must be clearly demonstrated. The information on financial resource flows to renewable energy and reforestation activities promoted in carbon offset schemes must be provided to individual or organizations that support carbon offset activities.

(vii) Technology development and transfer

The widespread deployment of low carbon technologies and the avoidance of "energy intensive technology lock-in" are crucial for reducing GHG emissions in Asia. Several opportunities exist for accelerating the improvement of energy end-use efficiency in industrial, transport and commercial sectors in many Asian economies. Adoption of energy efficiency standards and targets in energy-intensive sectors such as cement, steel and others should be pursued on the basis of national circumstances. The flexibility of intellectual property rights for low carbon technologies should be enhanced through innovative approaches such as concessional licensing and the creation of technology acquisition funds to compensate innovators. As for carbon capture and storage technologies, their risk must be properly assessed prior to widespread adoption. Since climate regime alone cannot ensure deployment of low carbon technologies, building synergies with other non-UNFCCC initiatives such as Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP) is crucial.

(viii) Capacity development

Creating the political will and public support for implementing the above suggestions would be greatly facilitated by enhanced understanding of impacts and potential solutions to address climate change. For this to happen, institutional and human capacities at all levels must be improved as soon as possible.

It is vital to design and promote explicit climate-change education curricula. Various education activities such as problem solving and mutually interactive case studies should be promoted, and good practices should be further exchanged at the regional and international levels.

The media in Asia should further bring to the front climate change and sustainable development issues its daily and/or regular coverage. The reporting must be done in local and global perspectives in a balanced manner emphasizing the increasingly relevant linkages. The training of journalists is deemed as a useful initiative to raise the understanding of climate change and sustainable development and to assist them in transmitting a key message to the public and imitating their own local actions to tackle climate change.

APFED Ryutaro Hashimoto Award

APFED Ryutaro Hashimoto Award, launched in 2006 named after the first APFED Chair and

late prime minister of Japan, Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto is aimed to acknowledge good practice in promoting sustainable development and promote such practice through Asia and the Pacific. Over the past three years, the following projects were given the APFED Award in the areas of climate change:

Gold Prize 2008

Mitigation of the Effects of CO2 and Other Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) by controlling Slash & Burn Farming, Nepal

The project, ***"Mitigation of the Effects of CO2 and Other Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) by controlling Slash & Burn Farming, Nepal"*** was implemented by MDI-Nepal and financed by UNDP/GEP Small Grant Programme (SGP). The implementation period was from June 2004-Nov.2006.The core objective of the project is to introduce and expand an innovative conservation technique of natural resources in the slope land which meet the livelihood of the local population. The innovative techniques consist of plantation of appropriate horticultural corps, fodder trees and medicinal plants along with micro-irrigation facilities. The specific objectives are; a) improved land productivity, b) enhanced cash income, iii) reduced emission of greenhouse gasses, d) minimized solid erosion, and e) improved security. The major activities for the project are; 1) Improved Agroforestry following the sloping agricultural land technology (SALT), 2) Promotion of energy saving technologies like solar home system, biogas, improved cooking stoves, vermicomposting/organic farming, 3) Institution development, and 4) Livelihood promotion focusing on women.
The key for success is that the project has been able to give triple benefits for farmers- income generation, soil fertility improvement, and environmental benefits, such as the prevention of smoke emission, erosion, landslide and preservation of biodiversity.

Gold Prize in 2007

Project title "Dissappearing Lands: Supporting Communities affected by river erosion" implemented by Practical Action Bangladesh

The project is aimed to promote long-term disaster preparedness and disaster mitigation, and empowerment of flood- prone community and the approach is different from the conventional post fact humanitarian relief. Under the project, a number of activities to promote income generating opportunity in flood prone areas have been promoted through innovative agricultural practices in the areas including the cultivation of pumpkin in sandy riverbank and spinach and tomato in the floating garden of hyacinth on the river water face. In addition, activities have been undertaken to promote land reform and convert barren riverbank to fertile farm, freshwater fish farming with cages, farming duck and poultry, cultivating livestock feed crops. These activities support integrated flood control and river basin ecosystem management. Over the past three years, 77 villages or 13,000 people undertook training and achieved flood mitigation, fool production increase and income generating opportunity expansion.

Silver Prize in 2007

The Efficient Lighting Initiative Quality Certification Institute: Promotion of Energy Efficient and Sustainable Lighting, China

The project, ***"The Efficient Lighting Initiative Quality Certification Institute: Promotion of Energy Efficient and Sustainable Lighting, China",*** was implemented by ELI Quality Certification Institute, China. The objective for this project is to create a self sustaining, non-profit organisation that facilitates the usage of high quality, high efficiency lightening products in developing countries. The project was launched in 2005, by CSI (former ELI Programme), and the CSI developed the specification for energy efficient lighting products, such as Compact Fluorescent Lamps(CFLs), Double Capped Fluorescent Lamps, and Ballast for Double Capped Fluorescents, which identify the top 25% performing products on the market. According to the evaluation of the ELI programme, the accumulated energy saving by using high quality and energy efficient CFLs is around 2,600 Giga Watt Hours (GWh) by 2003, and the estimation for saving by 2006 was 3,800 (GWh). The ELI Quality Certification Institute also plays a role for avocations for new, energy efficient and environmentally compliant lighting products. The replicability for the project in the region was proved in many countries (The Philippines, Vietnam, China, Indonesia, South Africa, and Argentina), however, the implementation was required to modify the procedure for assurance of lighting products.

4. Priority issues for Asia

(i) Renewable energy and biofuels

It is noteworthy that a few countries in the region have already set quantitative targets for renewable energy. China, for example, has set a target of increasing renewable energy use from the present 8 percent to 15 percent of the total energy consumption by 2020 to meet the increasing demand to energy and reduce GHGs. Japan has adopted a law on renewable energy that requires all electric power utilities to supply 1.35 per cent of total electricity from renewable sources by 2010 while it has also set a target of 3 per cent of total energy consumption from new sources by the same year. India has set a target to generate 10,000 MW of additional power from renewable energy sources by 2012. While the efforts must be doubled to pursue such renewable energy targets over the intervening years, further enabling policy reforms and investment must be introduced for such purposes.

Biomass energy sources have considerable potential to partially substitute fossil fuels in many Asian countries. While some countries have adopted rational biofuel policies to minimize the negative implications on food security, much more needs to be done. Comprehensive life-cycle assessment should be done to check if biofuel production methods are really carbon neutral. Adequate precautions must be taken to avoid promotion of biofuels at the expense of ecosystem integrity and food security.

(ii) Transport

As the demand for the mobility of people and goods continues to increase, the transport systems need to undergo a nodal shift from the individual car-based transport to a mass transit system where a large number of inhabitants commute through the same routes on a daily basis.

Such a nodal shift should also induce a possible reorientation of energy supply for the transport sector. In addition, urban planning should also more proactively reflect the need for energy efficient movement through a compact cities.

(iii) Power generation

Clean power generation will become vital as the demand for energy is expected to rise in the region. Asia has a great potential of promoting renewable energy in electricity generation. However, such a potential has not yet been adequately cultivated due to the policy, institutional, technological and financial constraints.

The progressive renewable portfolio standard (RPS) act has provided a useful regulatory and incentive framework to increase the proportion of renewable energy source in electricity generation in a certain country in Asia. The RPS act has a potential of creating a framework conducive to increasing investment in renewable energy development.

Such a policy can be reinforced in the national target of renewable energy development in some large scale developing economy in Asia. The promotion of renewable energy in electricity generation should be propelled in the policies aimed at enhancing renewable energy in energy supply.

(iv) Sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation

Deforestation is a major source of carbon emissions in Asia and efforts to reduce and/or avoid deforestation through regional and international cooperation are crucial. Avoided deforestation is expected to provide incentives to developing countries to conserve forests.

The Wold Bank has announced this year that it plans to establish a Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) that will be worth US$250 million. The FCPF will bolster the schemes to provide local logging companies and communities with firm incentives for forest conservation and halting illegal logging.

The FCPF is expected to increase financial flows into forest management as it is estimated that carbon finance projects related to reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) could be up-scaled rapidly.

Moreover, forests continue to remain important as carbon sinks and habitats for biodiversity. Proper incentives for promoting afforestation, reforestation, and improved soil management in high-intensity forestry and agriculture should continue to be explored and promoted with a view to rewarding the carbon sequestration benefits of such activities.

(v) Building and housing

Traditional methods and designs for heat and cold exchange in building and housing should be revisited in order to revive the energy efficient room temperature control schemes. Seasonal and

day-night ventilation flows should be used to control room temperature and humidity in the building and housing in an energy efficient manner.

Roof top solar power generation or roof garden is also considered as an instrumental action to try to reduce GHG emissions. Incentives and disincentives for such energy efficient buildings and housing should be further considered.

(vi) Waste management

Waste can be a source of bioenergy, and an effective waste management programme can also reduce energy demand. Composting of biodegradable wastes has helped reduce the demand for landfill and incineration. Methane gas collected in sanitary landfills and produced from livestock manure is also now considered as a useful source of bioenergy. Construction waste material is another potential source for cellulose based biofuel. There can be other useful potential sources of biofuel such as agricultural and food residue.

APFED Showcase Programme

APFED Showcase Programme is to support the implementation of policy measures and activities recommended by the APFED Final Report of 2004. Catalytic funds are provided by the Government of Japan Ministry of Environment through APFED Showcase Facility Secretariat serviced by the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP/ROAP), and Supported by the APFED Secretariat serviced by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). 5 APFED members serve as the APFED Showcase Panel for selecting the project proposals for funding. NetRes support the adopted project by providing technical guidance, monitoring and evaluation. The following projects have been supported under the APFED Showcase Programme in the areas of climate change:

2007

Indonesia, Community based educational and partnership actions – Carbon neutral initiative for community empowerment and climate change mitigation in Indonesia, IGES

The proposed project intends to promote educational activities and partnership actions for pursuing sustainable development and tackling climate change through community based micro-hydro systems and their water catchment area management. "

(i) Activity 1: Supporting network development and programme implementation for raising awareness and promoting sustainable development education at all levels in the provinces of Lombok and Bogor
(ii) Activity 2: Micro-hydro development in Lombok and Bogor
(iii) Agro-forestry in micro-hydro water catchment areas in Lombok and Bogor
(iv) Water sanitation improvement in Lombok and Bogor
(v) Financing mechanism development for renewable energy development"

The multi-components of this project are believed to enable local stakeholders to achieve the envisioned objectives and present a successful and innovative trial of promoting renewable energy and sustainable natural resource management as a way to achieve sustainable development and to tackle climate change.

2006

Alternative energy

Sri Lanka' energy project namely Enhancing Productivity of Utilization of Bio-energy in Sri Lanka has aimed at the establishment of an energy plantation at the household level. The processing of bio-diesel has been carried out by communities with outside technical assistance while the socio-economic situation within the targeted communities has been reviewed. Caster, neem and jatropha seeds, as sources of bio-diesel, were collected from the other parts of the country for oil expelling and processing. This was mainly to have hands-on experiences and expedite the work. At the NERD Centre, 4.5 l of oil was expelled from castors. The seeds were bought at around Rs 40 / kg although prices varied from supplier to supplier. Testing engines at this stage is not planned due to non-availability of sufficient quantities of bio fuels. However, engines to be tested have been identified and earmarked for purchase at concessionary rates.

Alternative energy

In Nepal, Supporting Farmers with Silk House and Solar for Sericulture Promotion has supported communities to implement the eco friendly alternative energy technologies by providing them with silk worm rearing house and solar lighting. Sericulture Promotion Committee (SPC) was formed from the representative of all seventeen Sericulture Farmers' Groups. SPC has played a major role for the commercialisation, value addition, networking and relation building. The level of awareness about organic farming was increased after organic manure management training including vermin-composting. Accordingly, the nitrogen production rate has increased. Previously only 4 kg / year was available to plants from farmyard manure of one pair livestock, but now plants can get 34 kg of nitrogen / year from the same livestock as it became possible to prevent 20 kg from urine, 10 kg from direct sunlight. The simple technology of constructing separate sericulture rearing houses and solar lighting systems is also adopted by the government to replicate technology in surrounding villages. These activities are already incorporated in the government (seri-culture promotion office) annual plan. In contrast, the major obstacles for commercialisation of sericulture in the project area are lack of separate silkworm rearing house. To mitigate this problem, Energy and Environment Nepal is able to receive co-fund US$27,500 from UNEP for the support of REPSP. Total of 50 silk rearing houses will be constructed, and similarly 35 home solar systems will be installed.

Viet Nam, Sustainable Community Forestry and Poverty Reduction in Viet Nam – Linking, Natural Resource Accounting of Ecosystem Services to Carbon Financial Markets, IGES
Mapping commune parcels, land cover, and reforestation areas; development and implementation of an internet based carbon registry of farmers involved in forestation projects; development and application of carbon accounting tools to link small-holder farmers engaged in reforestation and agro-forestry activities with carbon financial markets.

Mongolia, Rehabilitating Desert Zone Ecosystems and Promoting Sustainable Alternative Livelihood in Gobi Protected Areas, Buffer Zones and Peripheral Communities in Mongolia, IGES (Adaptation)
Assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts of the Gobi protected area programmes; multi-stakeholder dialogues on the approaches and strategies for

prevention/control of dust and sand storm and promotion of alternative sustainable livelihood; assessment of traditional practices, community driven activities, innovative technologies; implementation of ecosystem conservation/restoration activities that will be identified and decided by local people.

5. APFED Recommendations

APFED members, having completed the policy dialogue in Bali on 8 December 2007 conclude that the following are key features of future actions and recommend that the governments and stakeholders around the world pursue the following:

(i) Progressive economic instruments such as a carbon tax and tax breaks for energy efficient products and services;

(ii) Setting a bold target for renewable energy including the establishment of more demanding renewable energy portfolio (REP) standards in electricity companies;

(iii) Transforming current CDM into more efficient yet sustainable development compatible investment schemes;

(iv) Creating regional and international carbon trading schemes;

(v) Supporting the establishment and effective operation of the fund for avoided deforestation in Asia;

(vi) Establishing a regional fund for energy efficient technology application;

(vii) Creating region wide compatible energy/climate change related labels and certificate schemes;

(viii) Providing a transparent framework for carbon offset investment and trading;

(ix) Convening a regional summit meeting on climate change;

(x) Developing and steering a regional programme on education for sustainable development in order to raise public awareness and to support sustainable development and climate change-related actions.

APFED is committed to supporting global endeavours to promote environmental management and sustainable development building upon the outcome of the Policy Dialogue held in Bali in conjunction with UNFCCC/COP13. Tackling climate change challenges is indeed a central part of such endeavours. APFED will strive to address climate change and sustainable development issues with the support of its secretariat, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and a wide range of partners.

12 August 2008

Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development: Second Phase (APFED II)
Fourth Plenary Meeting
25 – 26 July 2008
Davao, Philippines

Chair Summary

The APFED II Fourth Plenary Meeting was held at Waterfront Insular Hotel, Davao, Philippines from 25 – 26 July 2008. The Meeting was sponsored by the Ministry of the Environment, and co-organised by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Philippines, Davao City Government and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in collaboration with Earth Council Asia-Pacific.

About 80 persons attended the meeting including the APFED members, special advisors, NetRes institute representatives, resource persons, observers and the representatives and staff members of sponsoring and co-organizing organisations.

Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi, APFED II Chair presided the Meeting and the participants had intensive and rich discussions on issues vital to policies and measures for promoting environmental management and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific based upon the meeting documents and introductory presentations made by the Secretariats and resource persons.

This text is intended to reflect the thrust of discussions and to highlight key points of consensus and guidance given at the Meeting for facilitating the future work of APFEDII. The programme of work and the list of participants are herewith annexed along with the brief proceeding of the Meeting.

1. Overall Review of the APFED II Programme

Vision and objectives

APFED members reiterate the need to continuously reinforce the APFED vision and commitments to promote sustainable development. Throughout undertaking APFED programmes and activities, further efforts should be made to promote replication of good practices.

Priority areas

Mainstreaming sustainable development should be an overarching embedded priority consideration in the APFED programmes. It is also suggested that Climate change and the 3Rs that have been promoted as priority areas over the year should remain to be priority areas while due consideration is given to their mutual inter-linkages. In the light of the growing importance attached to biological diversity, it is proposed to include biodiversity as one of the priority areas under the APFEDII. The aforementioned priority consideration should be reflected in the criteria for undertaking the Award and the Showcase Programmes selection processes where contributions to sustainable development will be taken into account.

Other important concerns such as food, energy and social security can be also taken into account as appropriate in the APFED II programme activities.

Continuum of the APFED programmes

In order to enhance the effectiveness of the APFED II programmes, the linkages between Policy Dialogue, Knowledge Initiative and Showcase Programme need to be further explored with the enhanced support of NetRes.

As the usefulness of the aforementioned APFED II programmes and institutional mechanisms has been widely acknowledged, positive consideration should be given to continuing such programmes and components beyond the APFEDII.

Multi-stakeholder involvement

The further involvement of multi-stakeholders in the APFED programmes and activities is deemed as important, particularly the private business sector.

2. Knowledge Initiative

Application and selection processes

With a view to providing opportunities for a wide range of stakeholders to make quality applications to the Award, the application period can be extended while the selection process can be expedited.

A suggestion was made to include the Award winner in the immediately preceding year as a member of the Award selection committee. The Secretariat was suggested to examine such feasibility.

Integrating applicants in the network

Consideration should be given to integrating both the Award winners and non-awarded applicants into the network for sharing information on APFED activities and sustainable development discourses and activities.

Geographical coverage

Reference was made to a merit of including West Asia in the Award Programme while it was noted that primary APFED focus is placed on Northeast, Southeast, South and Central Asia, and the Pacific.

Case studies

The framework presented by the Secretariat for undertaking case studies on the Award projects is deemed as a useful basis. Non-awarded applications and other relevant cases can be also cross-referred, and where appropriate, studied in the context of good practice analysis.

Database

The APFED Database should be further upgraded to facilitate information sharing on APFED II and good practices for promoting sustainable development. It is encouraged to implement the suggested actions to upgrade the Database.

3. Showcase Programme

2008 Showcase Panel decisions

The participants thanked the members of the Showcase Programme Panel that met on 24 July 2008 for their hard work and careful and balanced selection process. They endorsed the membership of the Panel drawn from the APFED Steering Committee and endorsed the decision made by the Showcase Programme Panel on the list of 13 projects for support under the 2008 Programme with guidance for revisions of the proposals and their implementation. A possibility was also indicated in financing up to two more proposals when sufficient funds are secured. Both the APFED Secretariat and the Showcase Facility Secretariat are requested to facilitate communications to the successful applicants.

2009 Programme

Climate change, the 3Rs and biodiversity, all supportive to sustainable development, will be considered as priority areas to achieve sustainable development in the Asia and Pacific region.

The compatibility between the priority of the APFED II and the demand of stakeholders need to be considered, and NetRes institutes must play a proactive role in filling such gaps.

Monitoring and evaluation of Showcase projects

Simplified and categorized indicators would be helpful in measuring the progress. Monitoring and assessment require support, for instance, from NetRes. Reference was made to the difficulty in numerically demonstrating tangible impacts on behavioural changes and influence on the macro-level policy decision-making while their importance was underlined.

Replication of good practice

Replication is one of the priority objectives. Lessons from the Showcase should be expanded to other countries in the region, and NetRes has a role to play in this context. In completing the APFED II Showcase Programme, an emphasis should be given to the replication of good practices through enhanced information dissemination and advocacy on good practices. The Secretariat was also asked to explore possible mechanisms for facilitating replication of the good practices exemplified by the Hashimoto Award winners and Showcase Programmes, including support for lecture tours and staff exchange visits in collaboration with other relevant organisations.

Capacity of implementing organisations

Some implementing organisations also face constraints in the capacity to conduct effective implementation.

NetRes

NetRes is expected to play an important role while it was noted that NetRes institutes face difficulties in following up approved projects and monitoring some cases. Given the fact that some earlier projects are coming to completion, evaluation needs to be intensified so that impacts created and lessons learned by Showcase projects are properly documented and shared with other stakeholders. Organisation of a Showcase workshop, in this respect, may be useful. Development of a region-wide sustainable development strategy should be also considered as a possible joint activity.

Network activities can evolve bilaterally between some of the NetRes institutes. NetRes should also examine emerging policy challenges, for instance, those recently posed by hiking oil and food prices, and collaborate in undertaking research and activities to find solutions to surging problems.

Information dissemination

Information sharing and dissemination on the Showcase projects are important. The websites launched by the Showcase Facility Secretariat and APFED Secretariat are useful frameworks and they should be further strengthened and upgraded.

Networking

Contacts with applicants whose applications were not selected should be maintained and utilised for information sharing and future activities. Consideration should be given to sharing information on non-selected showcase projects for exploring alternative funding opportunities.

Showcase report preparation and its follow-ups

The time-lag between the report preparation and other APFED II programme cycles need to be mitigated. The FY 2009 Showcase Programme will over-wrap the change of the APFED II five-year programme period. In the light of the uniqueness and importance demonstrated by the APFED Showcase Programme, it should be continued beyond 2010. Proper follow-up measures should be further explored and discussed for continuously supporting the endeavours to promote sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific.

4. NetRes

Expected role of NetRes

NetRes is a important supporting institutional mechanism for APFED II and expected to act as a vehicle and institutional umbrella to promote policy, institutional, social, and technological innovation for sustainable development.

Enhancing effectiveness in NetRes performance

NetRes is expected to catalyze lessons learned from APFED II programmes and synthesize them as a basis for the APFED II Final report. In this respect, organisation of NetRes meetings was very much supported..

In addition to providing inputs for policy processes, NetRes is encouraged to further undertake collaborative and network activities. The suggested activities include the contribution to the next State of the Environment report for Asia and the Pacific, joint research, fund applications or bi/trilateral collaboration among NetRes institutes.

Suggestions were also made to promote collaboration with other research institutes and utilize cyber-based communication.

5. APFED II Final Report

12 August 2008

Overall framework and process for the Final Report

The APFED members underlined the importance attached to the APFED II Final Report preparation process, *i.e.* a series of drafting meetings, reviews and modifications. The Final report must utilize lessons learned from the APFED II activities. It must also have comprehensive and long-term views to cover key issues of sustainable development while emphases can be placed on priority issues.

The report should not be just the compilation of APFED II activity information. It should also highlight the lasting impacts of APFED's work. It must be seen as an authoritative document providing long-lasting guidance on sustainable development policies and actions in Asia and the Pacific.

The reports should also reflect the challenges faced by the region, including new emerging global challenges exemplified by the recent surge in energy and food prices, among others. They must demonstrate models and prompt new patterns of sustainable development that is based on Asia's endowed resources and conditions. They should also advocate macro-policies and field level actions conducive to achieving sustainable development, and propagate good practice. Furthermore, they should reflect diverse views, circumstances and interests of the region including the small island developing countries and their particular vulnerabilities.

Thematic areas

While reports must have comprehensive viewpoints and coverage, they can give focus on climate change including energy, 3Rs/circular economy, biodiversity, forests and water that require inter-linking perspectives. In addition to such environmental issues, cross-cutting themes should be embedded in the reports such as poverty eradication, community involvement and participation, partnership, empowerment of the marginalized society, capacity building, finance and technology transfer. With reference to finance, a focus can be given on new dimension of financial issues in the areas of the environment such as payment for environmental services and internalization of environmental cost and benefit.

It is also suggested to take into account emerging policy challenges such as food and oil price increase and their impacts on the environment and sustainable development. In this context, consideration needs to be given to the nexus of food and energy, agricultural ecology, food and environment that have been entailing massive social transformation in the developing world.

Targeted policy processes

The APFED members endorsed the overall plan presented by the Secretariat on the processes for preparing and presenting the APFED II Final Reports. MCED VI is one of the key processes in this context together with the UNFCCC/COPs, CBD/COP10, and other relevant environmental policy processes.

There are other important processes where the APFED II reports can be better utilized. Such processes include those on the 3Rs, the UN Decade on Education for Sustainable Development (2005 – 2014). The reports can be also used for sustainability education in higher education.

Institutional mechanisms

In addition to APFED members, NetRes is called for its support to the report preparation processes. It was also suggested to use other networks of research institutes and universities.

Future of APFED II

In the light of the success and usefulness demonstrated by APFEDII, growing recognition of the merit of its continuation and leadership demonstrated by the Government of Japan, particularly the Ministry of the Environment for supporting regional collaboration on environmental management and sustainable development, it was expressed to convey a wish of the APFED members to seek the continuous support by the Japanese Ministry of the Environment to proceed with either APFED III or another form of regional collaboration for continuing the components of the APFEDII beyond 2010 and its follow-ups. Importance of strengthened collaboration with partner international organisations such as ADB, UNESCAP, UNEP and UNU as well as regional networks such as ASEM and AECEN was pointed out as an essential factor for continuation of APFED II activities.

6. Policy Dialogue

Multi-stakeholder involvement

The usefulness of multi-stakeholder involvement particularly the private business sector and civil society was highlighted.

Themes

Climate change, 3Rs and biodiversity can remain to be priority themes for future plans. More focused sub-themes can be selected under such priority issues. The special topic discussions at this Meeting offered useful information for considering the future plans on policy dialogue.

Cross-cutting issues and new subjects can be also considered as possible topics for future policy dialogue plans such as urban/rural sustainability, coastal resources and trade & environment.

Targeted processes

MCED VI is one of the key processes in this context together with the UNFCCC/COPs, CBD/COP10, and East Asia Environment Ministers' Meeting. It was also suggested to seek a possibility with other processes such as Asia-Europe Environment Forum and Northeast Asia Environment Ministers Meeting/Summit on Climate Change, and 3R related regional forums.

APFED Message on Climate Change

As the APFED message, of which a draft was shared at the APFED Policy Dialogue in December 2007, shall be further refined by taking into account further comments received or to be received from APFED members, NetRes institutes and partners, and the Secretariat will further examine the modality and timing of releasing the final APFED message on climate change.

7. Special topics

Useful discussions were conducted on (1) Tackling Climate Change and Reducing Poverty through

Co-benefit Approaches and (2) Conserving Biodiversity and Enhancing Agro-bio Productivity. Both topics provide useful perspectives to promote policy measures and activities towards pursuing models for integrated environment/ecosystem management and alternative sustainable livelihood development.

Achievements and further potential benefits were acknowledged as co-benefit of climate change actions such as environmentally sound transport, community agroforestry, biogas projects and energy efficient housing. Progress was also noted on the international support programmes such as those by ADB and UN-ESCAP. Rewarding co-benefit effects is a key part and concrete measures and good practices need to be promoted. Revenue conversions from profitable CDM to low-profitable, but community based CDM can help rural community in pursuing the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Biological diversity conservation and bio/agro-productivity improvement must be pursued as a way for promoting integrated ecosystem management and improving the livelihood of the people. In this context, it was underline that it is important to reinforce the recognition of ecosystems as an integral part of development infrastructure by attributing economic valuation of ecosystem functions, with the purpose of incorporating into relevant development policy framework. Payment for ecosystem service and other forms for internalizing environmental cost and benefit into pricing and rewarding mechanisms need further research and policy transformation.

It was suggested to follow up the work on the above-mentioned topics in the future work programme of the APFED II.

8. Others

Appreciation and support was expressed to the offer reiterated by the Government of Kazakhstan to host the 6th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (MCED VI) in 2010.

Appreciation was also expressed to the Government of Japan particularly the Ministry of the Environment for sponsoring the Meeting, and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Republic of Philippines, Davao City Government, Earth Council Asia- Pacific, and IGES for co-organizing and supporting the Meeting.

APFED Showcase Panel Meeting
Davao, Philippines
24 July 2008

Chair Summary

1. Introduction

The APFED Showcase Panel meeting was held in Davao, Philippines on 24 July 2008 back-to-back to the APFED II Fourth Plenary Meeting on 25 – 26 July 2008. In the informal consultations conducted among APFED members to meet the requirement of the Showcase Panel, to maintain the consistency and to enhance the effectiveness of the overall APFED Programme, the APFED Chair appointed the following APFED members as the APFED Showcase Panel members from 2008 – 2009:

Prof. Akio Morishima	Special Research Advisor, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan
Dr. Cielito Habito	Professor and Director, Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development and former Minister of National Economic and Social Planning, Philippines
Dr. Parvez Hassan	Former Chairman of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Law Commission, Pakistan
Dr. Reza Maknoon	Advisor to the Vice-President and the Head of the Department of the Environment, Deputy Chairman, National Committee on Sustainable Development, Iran
Prof. Emil Salim	Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of Indonesia and Former Minister of Environment, Indonesia

The Panel members elected Prof. Morishima as Chair of the Panel who presided the meeting. At the opening, Mr. Atsuhiro Yoshinaka, Senior Policy Coordinator, Policy and Coordination Division, Global Environment Bureau, the Ministry of the Environment, Japan underlined the importance attached to the APFED Showcase Programme in promoting innovative policies, measures and activities to promote environmental management and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific in view of the recommendations contained in the 2004 APFED Final Report.

Mr. Henk Verbeek, Senior Administrative Officer, United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP/ROAP) made remarks expressing appreciation to the continuous support provided by the Government of Japan, particularly the Ministry of Environment for its continuous support to the APFED Showcase Programme and highlighting the role that his office plays in supporting the APFED Showcase Programme and synergies generated between UNEP activities and

Showcase Programme activities. Mr. Hideyuki Mori, Vice President, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) underpinned the importance of demonstrating concrete outcome in the third year of the full-fledged APFED Showcase Programme, and elucidating success factors and the interface between policy and field activities for reinforcing enabling policies and replicating good practices aimed at promoting sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific.

In accordance with the Agenda and Programme of Work, the staff members of the IGES and UNEP/ROAP, acting APFED Secretariat and APFED Showcase Facility Secretariat respectively, made presentations on the selection process and the progress and lessons demonstrated by the 2006- 2007 APFED Showcase Programme.

Prof. Morishima reiterated his gratitude that increasing attention and interest were given to the APFED Showcase Programme and it is exemplified by the overwhelming number of applications, 353 in total and 340 eligible proposals. Many of the proposals address critical issues of sustainability in respective communities and areas, and he reiterated difficulty in making final selections. After intensive discussions, the Panel members came to the final agreement on the adoption of the proposals for funding under the 2008 APFED Showcase Programme with some conditions. They also made a number of suggestions for improving the performance of the Programme. This Chair Summary is intended to highlight the key decisions made and guidance given at the Panel and thrust of discussion conducted with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the APFED Showcase Programme.

2. Decisions

The Panel members decided to select the following 13 project proposals for funding under the 2008 APFED Showcase Programme with the conditions that the project proponents shall revise their proposals to reflect comments, conditions and reservations summarized in Annex I. The Panel reserves the right to nullify its decision to select the proposals for the 2008 APFED Showcase Programme if the revised proposal falls short of reflecting afore-mentioned comments, conditions and reservations.

Project Proposals selected for 2008 APFED Showcase Programme				
No	Application No.	Project Title	Project Site/Country	Implementing Organisation
1	3(23)	Gianyar Waste Recovery Project	Indonesia	Yayasan Gelombang Udara Segar (Yayasan GUS or GUS Foundation)
2	5(68)	Community preparedness for climate change and increased water use efficiency for rice cultivation using principles of SRI (System of Rice Intensification) in Central thailand	Thailand	Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)
3	6(82)	Setting up Model GREEN Colleges	India	Centre for Environment Education, hosts the Secretariat and the Indian Focal Point for the South Asia Youth Environment Network

				(SAYEN)
4	9(119)	Enhancing Professional ability of Volunteer Lawyers for Environmental Protection by a Training Programme	China	All-China Environmental federation (ACEF)
5	11(135)	Improving the life of informal gold miners in Zaaamar gold field	Mongolia	Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium
6	15(173)	Youth Leaders for Waste-Wise Communities	Fiji	Live & Learn Environmental Education
7	18(189)	Appropriate Technology Park for Climate Change Adaptation and Environment Friendly Coping Strategy	Bangladesh	ChangeMaker: Society for Social and Economic Development
8	20(211)	Community based Wind Energy System in the Philippines	Philippines	Sibol ng Agham at Teknolohiya (SIBAT) Inc.
9	23(248)	Setting up a demonstration of technical and financial model for the application of rice husk gasification in Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Energy Conservation Research and Development Center (ENERTEAM)
10	25(262)	Climate Change Mitigation: Greening Organizations to Reduce Ecological Footprints	Pakistan	Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD)-Pakistan
11	26(279)	Change the Bulb Campaign	Nepal	Youth Engagement in Sustainability (YES)
12	27(282)	Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) for Sustainable Water Resource Development and Climate change Adaptation in an Arid region (N-E of Iran)	Iran	Seoul National University Rainwater Research Center (SNURRC), Seoul, Republic of Korea
13	30(322)	Wildlife-friendly Products: Linking Community Agricultural Cooperatives to Biodiversity Conservation	Cambodia	Wildlife Conservation Society – Cambodia Program, International NGO

3. Future operation of the APFED Showcase Programme

The following aspects were emphasized in the discussions and it was suggested to take them into account in steering the implementation of the APFED Showcase Programme and planning the 2009 APFED Showcase Programme:

Priority areas

In addition to climate change and 3Rs that are designated as priority areas for the APFED programmes including the APFED Showcase Programme, energy and biodiversity shall be added to such priority areas in the future. Poverty and poverty reduction shall be also recognized as a cross-cutting priority issue.

Inputs to APFED II report preparation

As it is a crucial task to prepare an overall APFED II Final Report expected by March 2010, useful inputs must be generated through the implementation of the APFED Showcase projects. The

implementation, monitoring, evaluation and report writing must be facilitated with a particular attention to facilitate the provision of useful inputs to the APFED II Final Report preparation.

Interface between policy and field projects

In each of the field or pilot projects, interface with macro-policy must be articulated through close examination of policy gaps, challenges and enabling factors of macro-policies that relate to, for instance, legislative measures, programmes and strategies, financing and market mechanisms and institutional set-up.

Success factors

It is important to delineate success factors that enabled stakeholders to overcome underlying challenges and achieve the objectives. In doing so, generic factors and area specific factors must be differentiated.

Benchmarks and indicators

Achievements made in Showcase projects must be quantifiably demonstrated with the proper application of benchmarks and indicators and temporal/sequential measurements of impacts including biophysical, socio-economic, perceptual and behavioural changes.

Conflict of interests

In order to ensure the effective implementation and management of APFED Showcase projects, guidance can be further elaborated to avoid any conflict of interests over thematic issues or institutional interests involved in the projects.

NetRes

NetRes institutes must play an increasingly proactive role both in facilitating Showcase project implementation, monitoring and management, and providing ideas to develop proposals for the 2009 APFED Showcase Programme. Any other modality for the proactive involvement of NetRes shall be proposed for further discussions among NetRes institutes and APFED members.

Unselected proposals

In the light of the volume, it is useful to study the applications, their contents and overall trend as the overall application trend seems to demonstrate the demand of Asian stakeholders, resource and technology gaps and perspectives for international cooperation.

Annex: Comments, conditions and reservations placed in selecting projects for the 2008 APFED Showcase Programme

Generic conditions and reservations

Cost plan

1. Grant of funds from the APFED 2008 Showcase Programme must be spent for the activities that can be clearly identified with distinction from other components funded by other than APFED resources.

2. APFED funds cannot be spent for the procurement of large scale of goods and real estate that can be used for the purpose other than the APFED Showcase project objectives.
3. Procurement budget should not be excessive within the APFED grant, and should not exceed 50% of the APFED grant.
4. Personnel cost of the permanent staff of the project implementing organisations should not be covered by the APFED grant.
5. Research cost must not exceed 15% of the total APFED grant as the APFED grant is essentially aimed to support the experimental implementation of innovative policies, measures and activities.
6. Other financial rules articulated in the APFED Showcase Handbook and guidance given for the APFED Showcase projects must be observed.

Institutional arrangements

7. The primary project implementing organisation must be based in the country where the project is to be implemented. Such an organisation shall be a party to the Letter of Agreement with a NetRes institute on the implementation of the APFED Showcase project.
8. Institutional collaboration with local and national bodies and organisations must be articulated if applicable.

Implementation and monitoring modalities

9. Project implementation feasibility needs to be articulated more clearly in terms of personnel and institutional support as well as financial and technical viability.
10. Institutional modalities within the implementing organisation and with other collaborating organisations must be clarified.

Implementation plan

11. Any deficiency in the proposal must be mitigated and elaborated in the first and second version of the implementation plan to be developed in close consultation with the designated NetRes institute.

Project specific conditions and reservations

3 (23) Gianyar Waste Recovery Project in Indonesia

The proposal is to propose activities as a part of the large size project, and it is necessary to clearly delineate what is intended with the APFED grant in response to a concern that the APFED grant may be diluted and mired in a large-sized project. The technology proposed is also deemed as uncertain and need to demonstrate feasibility in a clearer term.

5 (68) Community Preparedness for Climate Change And Increased Water Use Efficiency for Rice Cultivation in Central Thailand

It needs to spell out more tangible ecological and socio-economic benefits from implementing the proposed projects. It shows useful perspective for linking climate change mitigation/adaptation and improving rural agro-community livelihood.

6 (82) Setting up Model GREEN College, India

The involvement of teaching staff and students is deemed as limited. It is important to upscale the

activities in terms of the level of stakeholder involvement and impacts. The proposal is still deemed as abstract and lacks concreteness. It must also articulate more clearly about what is unique for this project and distinctive from other environmental/sustainability programmes in higher education in India.

9 (119) Enhancing Professional Ability of Volunteer Laywers For Environmental Protection by a Training Programme, China

How to demonstrate tangible outcome/difference in improving environmental conditions and people's livelihood in pursuit of sustainable development remains to be a crucial challenge, and the project proponent needs to give strategic thinking and invent concrete mechanisms. Yet, targeting volunteer lawyers for training and human resource development is a useful approach. It is important to target lawyers that are interested in environmental issues to have an expeditious learning curve.

There must be a policy and institutional thinking for establishing a self-reliant legal system on environmental issues and victims affected by pollution/environmental degradation. The poor needs *pro bono* lawyers, Lawyers go to profitable cases and environmental cases are marginalized. Training lawyers do not pay off. To provide competent lawyers under such backdrops, there is a need for specialized organizations in environmental laws and lawyers training. Most environmental lawyers work for *pro bono* on the environment as seen in Pakistan and Bangladesh. Lessons should be also drawn, through, for instance, literature review on other programmes for training the trainers and lawyers.

Inconsistency between regulations and legal systems needs to be addressed and rectified in the light that it has been becoming increasingly important for the country to refine the legal and policy framework for tackling environmental challenges.

11 (135) Improving The Life Of Informal Gold Miners in Zaaamar Gold Field, Mongolia

It is important to demonstrate more clearly the linkages between the behavioural changes of gold miners and environmental conditions in mining areas. Clear benchmarks and indicators, and methodology for implementation and monitoring need to be articulated.

15 (173) Youth Leaders for Waste-Wise Communities, Fiji

The level of youth involvement needs to be further enlarged. Linkages between the project activities and the expected contributions to improving environmental conditions need to be delineated more clearly.

18 (189) Appropriate Technology Park for Climate Change Adaptation and Environment Friendly Coping Strategy, Bangladesh

While the proposal intends to address very useful aspects on adaptation technology, it shows little innovativeness that needs to be further articulated. It is useful to target a poor community with multiple components that still need to be clarified and methodologies need to be invented to enhance the expected impacts of proposed activities.

20 (211) Community Base Wind Energy System, Philippines

It is vital to show how the wind turbines can provide local communities with multiple benefits. The project must also show economic viability for replicating such wind turbine power generation schemes.

23 (248) Setting up a Demonstration of Technical and Financial Model for the Application of Rice Husk Gasification, Viet Nam

The proposed project should aim at providing a replicable model and useful lessons. On the other hand, in other countries such as the Philippines, rice husk gasification faces cost-benefit challenges. To make a breakthrough for developing a second generation of biofuel, the project provides, and should provide further perspective on the use of agricultural residue for energy sources. Output must be a rice husk power generation model, and should not be limited to reports and master theses. The project should also develop a model for technology transfer and south-south cooperation. Financing mechanisms also need to be clarified and reinforced to make it self-reliance through various schemes including build-operate-transfer (BOT).

25 (262) Climate Change Mitigation: Greening Organizations to Reduce Ecological Footprints, Pakistan

The proposal shows useful visions. However, it still fails to demonstrate certain outcomes. It is a paper and intellectual work. The proponent must articulate tangible impacts in terms of behavioural changes and improvement in environmental performance in addition to the awareness raising. The activities and modalities for implementation to demonstrate such impacts must be spelled out more clearly.

26 (279) Change the Bulb Campaign, Nepal

It seems that business interests overweight ecological interests ostensibly in the project documents. The project operation must be based on the principle of objectivity and equity, and should not erroneously support a vested interest of a particular business. Clear procedures must be set out and followed to avoid such misgiving. It is also worth exploring to cultivate CSR approaches to draw support from the private sector.

28 (282) Rainwater Harvesting for Sustainable Water Resource Development and Climate Change Adaptation in an arid region, Iran

Rainwater harvesting has already proven and has been widely practice in the countries such as Indonesia, for instance, through roof-top rainwater harvesting. There is no need to study any further on the merit of rainwater harvesting. Instead, the project should focus more on the effective replication of such schemes and the reduction of demand for underground water. International cooperation and technology transfer aspects also need to be further articulated as they seem to provide useful perspectives.

30 (322) Wildlife-friendly Products: Linking Community Agricultural Cooperatives to Biodiversity Conservation, Cambodia

How to link a biodiversity project with livelihood improvement remains to be a challenge. The proposal must demonstrate schemes for benefit sharing of biodiversity activities among stakeholders and community members. It is also useful to strive to develop a market based or incentive mechanisms for facilitating conservation activities.

APFED Workshop Opening Session
(From left: Mr. Nishimiya, Dr. Hassan, Dr. Mahanama, Ms. Batuwitage, Mr. Verbeek)

Showcase Project Site “Enhancing Productivity of Utilisation of Bio Energy” in Nikaweretiya

Test Site Visit Briefing “Lagosatte Tsunami Resettlement Village” at Sarvodaya Headquarters

Group photo at Sarvodaya Headquaters