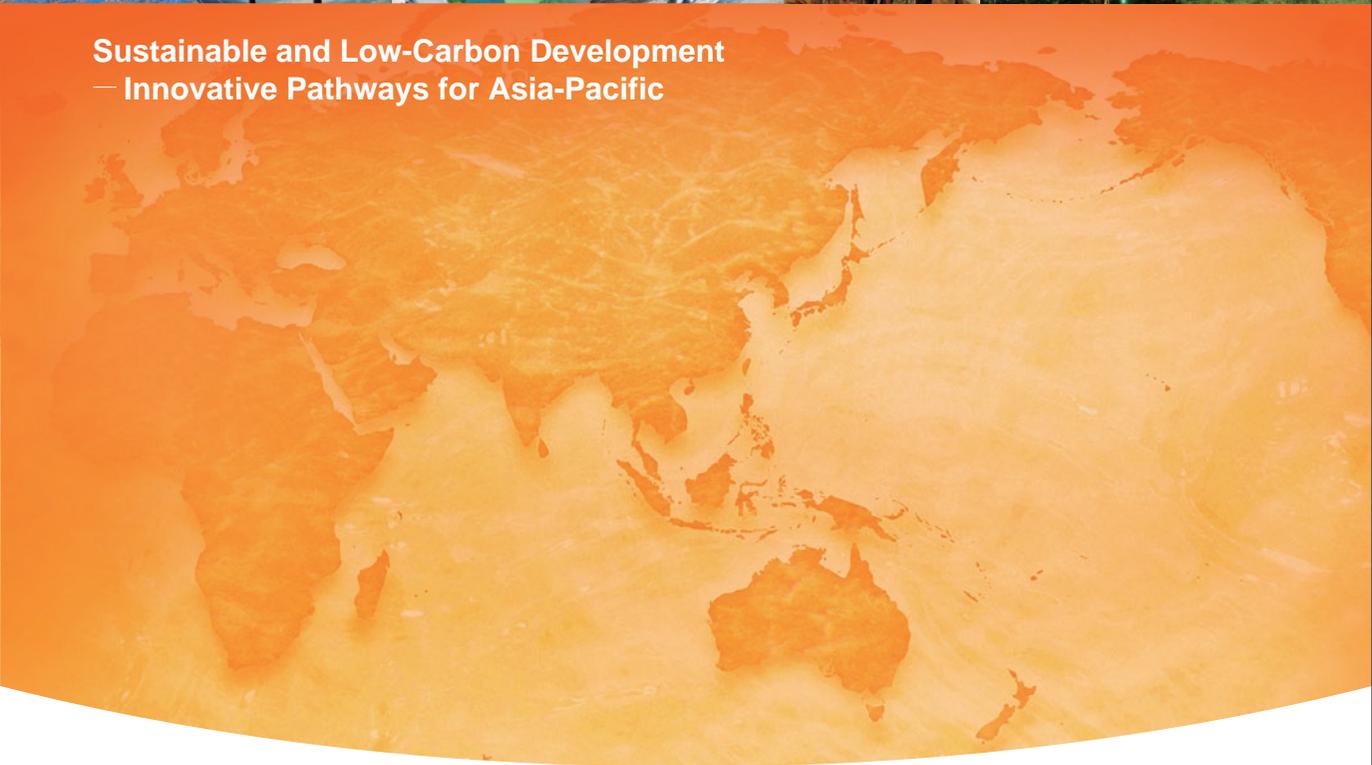


ISAP 2010

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific: ISAP
12-13 July 2010



Sustainable and Low-Carbon Development
— Innovative Pathways for Asia-Pacific



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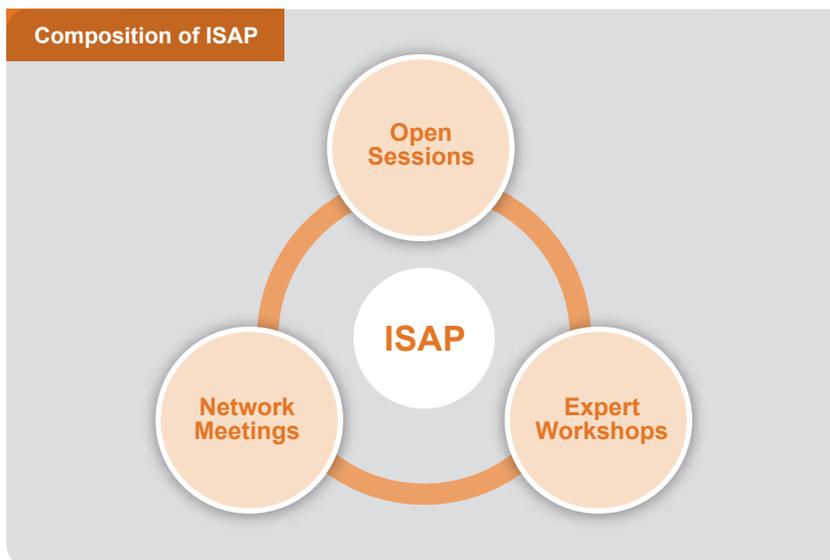
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Professional affiliations and titles are correct at the time of the forum.

What is ISAP?

IGES launched the “**International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP)**” in June 2009, to promote diverse discussions on sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific and to provide opportunities to boost information-sharing and strengthen collaborative efforts with front-line experts and diverse stakeholders from international organisations, governments, business and NGOs, drawing upon the international/regional networks in which IGES plays an important role.

ISAP is made up of the three components: i) **Open Sessions**, in which the latest research activities are presented and shared, ii) **Expert Workshops**, where specific themes are discussed in depth, and iii) **Network Meetings** in which important issues facing this region are discussed with relevant international/regional networks. This comprehensive structure is designed to create synergy to promote a sustainability agenda in Asia and the Pacific through various discussions and networking among participants.



Event Outline

Raising hot issues in the region

ISAP2010, under the main theme of “low-carbon development in Asia and the Pacific,” focused on Climate Change and Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) together with important issues in the region including co-benefits, REDD, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), biofuels, corporate environmental management as well as biodiversity. The forum provided a platform to share the latest research results and actively discuss challenges and potential measures.

Special focus on Sustainable Consumption and Production

ISAP2010 launched the Third IGES White Paper entitled “Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Asia-Pacific Region: Effective responses in a resource constrained world”. Relevant events including a Keynote Discussion, Thematic Sessions and Special Lunch Session were held to discuss and explore the future directions of SCP.

780 participants from diverse sectors

ISAP2010 held thirteen Open Sessions, ten Expert Workshops and one Network Meeting with about 780 participants including more than 60 individuals from overseas for two days in total. Front-line experts and representatives from businesses, international organisations, governments and NGOs attended to discuss issues from diverse perspectives.

ISAP 2010 at a glance

Open Sessions

Plenary Sessions

Keynote Session *“Long-Term Perspectives to Build a Low-Carbon Asia-Pacific”*

Panel Discussion *“Establishing an Asian-style Cooperative System towards a Low-Carbon Asia-Pacific 2020”*

IGES White Paper III Launch: Keynote Discussion

*“Moving Away from the Mass-Production and Mass-Consumption Economy:
An alternative development model in Asia?”*

Thematic Sessions

- Asia-Pacific Perspectives on Future Climate Regime
- Accounting for Co-benefits: Towards stronger climate change, development, and air pollution policies in Asia
- REDD+: Progress, Challenges and Ways Forward - from the Local to the Global
- Mainstreaming Adaptation: Linking research and actions on the ground
- Transitioning to SCP: Opportunities for Asian prosperity on a finite planet
- Coping Strategies for Groundwater Under Threat
- The Challenges and Opportunities for Improving Corporate Environmental Management in Developing Asia
- Can Biofuels Contribute to Building a Sustainable Society?
- Harnessing Biodiversity: Strategic policies and concerted actions

Special Lunch Session

“Key Messages from the IGES White Paper III: Current responses and the future direction of SCP in the Asia-Pacific region”

Key Messages to promote the sustainability agenda

Based on the presentations and discussions at ISAP2010, insightful observations and innovative suggestions were extracted from each session as “Key Messages”. These key messages will convey the directions towards a new path to low-carbon development and promote a sustainable agenda in the region.

Date	12-13 July 2010 (Mon./Tue.)
Venue	PACIFICO YOKOHAMA, Conference Center 5F (1-1-1 Minato Mirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama, Japan)
Organiser	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
Supporters	Ministry of the Environment of Japan, Kanagawa Prefectural Government, Hyogo Prefectural Government, City of Kitakyushu, City of Yokohama, United Nations Environment Programme/Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP/ROAP), United Nations University (UNU), Asian Development Bank (ADB), The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Japanese Association of Groundwater Hydrology, Nikkei Business Publications, Inc.
Cooperation	CITYNET, City of Kawasaki, Teijin Limited, NISSAN MOTOR CO.,LTD., Mitsubishi Motors Corporation
Number of Participants	12 July: 390 persons / 13 July: 390 persons (780 persons over two days in total)

Expert Workshops

- [Open Seminar] What's happening in the CDM?: Searching for the truth through the IGES databases
- Engagement of Japanese Organisations in REDD+: Update on progress and planning
- Strengthening International Cooperation on Management of Regional Air Quality in East Asia
- Planning Meeting on the Regional Water Knowledge Hub for Groundwater Management of Asia-Pacific Water Forum
- Economic Modelling of Resource Circulation Issues
- Expert Review of Transportation Cobenefits Guidelines
- Possible Collaboration Activities for Supporting Country-based Model Cities Programme
- Evaluation of the Sustainability of Biofuels from Multiple Perspectives
- Is Asia in a Good Position to Achieve Sustainable Low-Carbon Development?
- Adaptation in Agriculture and Water Sectors in Japan and Its Relevance for Developing Countries in the Asia-Pacific

Information-Sharing & Discussions

Network Meeting Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN)

Key Messages

Open Sessions

Plenary Sessions

1 Opening Remarks

Opening Remarks Hironori Hamanaka

Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES



IGES has been conducting practical and innovative policy research for realising sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region. It has been 12 years since IGES was established, and in April of this year the institute entered the 5th phase of its integrative strategic research programme to disseminate high quality research results in a timely manner and to make a greater impact on policy formulation.

ISAP aims to serve as a platform to provide opportunities to boost information-sharing and strengthen collaborative efforts with various stakeholders including experts, policy-makers and business through diverse discussions on hot issues based on the IGES's latest research results and accumulated international networks, and eventually to contribute to innovative policy formulation. Under the main theme of "low-carbon development in Asia and the Pacific" in the face of a global climate crisis, ISAP 2010 will focus on "climate change policies" and "sustainable consumption and production" as well as other important issues in the region.

Guest Remarks Shigefumi Matsuzawa Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture

IGES, established in 1998 with the support of Kanagawa Prefecture, has been making policy recommendations in the Asia-Pacific region, an area with rapid population and economic growth. The focus has been on such issues as climate change and the clean development mechanism (CDM), for which IGES has won wide acclaim. IGES has even contributed to the Nobel Prize laureate Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) activities. With all these achievements, IGES is an intellectual asset that Kanagawa prefecture can be proud of.

In the on-going post-Kyoto negotiations, Kanagawa has been making efforts to promote comprehensive actions for global warming at the prefecture level and taking the lead in Japan. In this regard, it certainly does contribute to international society in providing a chance for a variety of stakeholders including prefecture residents to conduct discussions for realising a low-carbon Asia-Pacific.

Guest Remarks Kazuhiko Takemoto

Vice-Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

In order to pursue sustainable and low-carbon development globally, Japan is now promoting the International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet), in which IGES takes a central role. Japan has also declared ambitious targets to reduce GHG and wishes to contribute to the progress of international negotiations by strengthening supporting to developing countries. At the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP10), due to be held in Nagoya, Japan in 2010, diverse and crucial issues will be discussed such as the post 2010 targets, sustainable use of biodiversity symbolised by the Satoyama Initiative, as well as climate change and biodiversity. As the host country, Japan is considering ways of providing active discussion forum and producing sufficient results from this event. During COP10, a REDD+ ministerial meeting will also be scheduled.

Finally, it is hoped that the results of ISAP2010 covering important issues will be disseminated worldwide and make a great contribution to international society.

2 Keynote Session

LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVES TO BUILD A LOW-CARBON ASIA-PACIFIC

[Moderator] Ryokichi Hirono, Professor Emeritus, Seikei University

Bindu N. Lohani, Vice-President (Finance and Administration), Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Said Irandoust, President, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)

Hoesung Lee, Vice-Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Session Outline

COP15 held in Copenhagen unfortunately did not result in a specific climate change regime after 2012. However, it is inevitable that countries, both developed and developing, will have to act together to deal with climate change on both the mitigation and adaptation fronts. Asia is now the economic growth centre of the world, so countries in the region will undoubtedly have an increasingly important role in the future climate regime that will emerge from global negotiations. Indeed, Asian countries have already been aiming for green growth focusing on measures against climate change, and some countries have submitted their reduction target and actions in line with the Copenhagen accord. Through their presentations and discussions the panellists offered perspectives on present needs and long-term necessities for building a low-carbon Asia-Pacific, representing developmental, academic and inter-governmental organisations.

Key messages

- **Low-carbon development is important but cannot be seen as singular; it is interlocked with other sustainable development issues such as poverty – which requires jobs and green growth;**
- **Asians produce and consume more, and Westerners are faced with changing consumption patterns due to the financial crisis and pressure to increase savings, therefore sustainable consumption and production becomes even more important to building a low-carbon economy;**
- **Education, human rights and ethical values are fundamental to strengthening democracy and overcoming other challenges such as poverty. Sustainable development needs a holistic approach as it is not just about the environment or economies; it has synergies between cultural, social, political, and spiritual dimensions;**
- **Inertia and uncertainty are defining features of climate change with implications for global climate policy. Even if CO₂ levels were to stabilise changes would continue, while uncertainty is so large that a considerable risk premium is warranted. Essentially, adaptation is inevitable.**

3 Panel Discussion

ESTABLISHING AN ASIAN-STYLE COOPERATIVE SYSTEM TOWARDS A LOW-CARBON ASIA-PACIFIC 2020

[Moderator] Shuzo Nishioka, Senior Research Advisor, IGES

Young-Woo Park, Regional Director, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP/ROAP)

Nay Htun, Professor, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Monthip Sriratana Tabucanon, Principal Inspector General, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand

Yasushi Fukuizumi, Deputy General Manager, Sustainable Energy & Environment Strategic Planning Department, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Session Outline

One of the achievements at COP15 in Copenhagen, Denmark was that developed countries agreed to provide new and additional financing to support Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) taken by developing countries. The specifics of financing arrangements and the definition of NAMAs will be much debated in the lead up to COP16 in Cancun, Mexico. As regional promotion of mitigation, attention will be on South-South cooperation such as within the ASEAN framework, where by countries promote NAMAs nationally and regionally through coordinating and monitoring their activities. Thus, conditions for cooperation towards low-carbon development are being developed. The focus of this panel was on what kind of community and systems are necessary for a low-carbon Asia-Pacific region, and the significance of communicating the message to the rest of the world about what Asia will do. The moderator noted that countries in the region are getting serious about climate change, and messages need to be communicated to the rest of the world from this session about what is being done, and what will be done in Asia.

Key messages

- Energy efficiency and conservation are the low hanging fruits along the transition pathways to a low-carbon economy — and these will play an extremely important role;
- Limited resources in the public sector mean that more should be done to bring in the private sector. In relation to this, the importance of technology transfer is crucial;
- Carbon capture/sequestration are important but due to high cost involved will remain relatively small, while low-carbon energy will be the mega-opportunity of the 21st century;
- Efforts of developing countries are indispensable to achieving the target of stabilising CO₂ concentration at the atmosphere at 450 ppm;
- Core energy infrastructures are areas where the government must take the lead, in particular to avoid the impacts of fluctuating oil prices. But also we need to work harder on the energy demand side;
- Dependencies and relationships exist and must be cared for, in particular domestically between urban and rural economies; regionally between neighbouring economies; and between developed and developing economies.

4 IGES White Paper III Launch: Keynote Discussion

MOVING AWAY FROM THE MASS-PRODUCTION AND MASS-CONSUMPTION ECONOMY: AN ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT MODEL IN ASIA?

[Moderator] Hideyuki Mori, President, IGES

Saburo Kato, Chairperson, Japan Association of Environment and Society for the 21st Century (JAES21)

Peter King, Representative, IGES Bangkok Office; Senior Policy Advisor, IGES

Session Outline

The purpose of this session was to discuss the core issues of the third IGES White Paper which was officially launched at this event and is entitled: Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Asia-Pacific Region: Effective responses in a resource constrained world. The main topic of discussion was economic growth, with countries such as China and India the growth centres of the world. This type of growth in Asia has been accompanied by a tremendous increase in the use of natural resources including fossil fuels, and a shifting of values and consumption patterns. As natural capital is an essential basis for sustained economic growth, it is obvious that continued economic growth modelled on the old Western style development, i.e. mass-production and mass-consumption, cannot continue unimpeded indefinitely. Alternative development models should be considered as essential for sustainable Asian economies. These issues formed the basis for the two presenters as they exchanged insights on the implications to the economy, society, and environment of the past and potential growth models in the region.

Key messages

- **Growth in the Asia-Pacific region continues which is great for poverty reduction and the quality of life for its citizens. However, this progress can incur a great cost if the new-found wealth of the emerging middle class is expended on the same patterns of consumption as in developed countries;**
- **Consumers, however well-intentioned, have little control over what they consume if environmentally sound choices are not available. The world cannot consume its way out of growing resource limitations, but can only stave off the most damaging effects by switching to “green alternatives”. More fundamental changes must take place;**
- **Social and ethical constraints on consumption and production are weakening; however the fundamental wisdom and philosophy of a culture can inform contemporary SCP discourse. These already exist in Asian cultures and should be drawn upon;**
- **Informing children of SCP values is firstly the responsibility of parents, but the education system and media have roles and responsibilities for their influence. Children should have the opportunity to spend time in nature to develop a personal understanding and relationship with their environment.**

5 Closing Session

[Moderator] Hideyuki Mori, President, IGES

Charmine Koda, Journalist

Takejiro Sueyoshi, Special Advisor to UNEP Finance Initiative and the Principles for Responsible Investment in the Asia Pacific Region

Ryokichi Hirono, Professor Emeritus, Seikei University

Akio Morishima, Special Research Advisor, IGES

Summing up ISAP2010 with selected moderators

In this session, four moderators from the open sessions were invited as panellists and summed up the second ISAP meeting over the previous two days. Panellists shared their impression of the ISAP and how to improve future ISAP events.

Key messages

- ISAP made us think about what “growth” is from diverse perspectives such as “de-growth” which was an impressive concept for future strategies.
- The objective of ISAP should not be just to share information nor give warnings, but also to discuss measures and decisions that need to be made in order to give instructions to take action towards the right direction.
- Each society in the world has their own history and culture which must be respected. Thus, Asia is not particularly special in terms of diversity compared to other areas, in particular when considering global agendas.
- To reflect Asian perspectives, we should not remain fragmented but come together to find or develop common ground. ISAP can contribute to this by discussing political, legal and educational structures.
- ISAP is a good opportunity to show the world, including US and Europe, how globalisation affects Asian countries, and is a forum to discuss what kind of international mechanism is needed.
- Topics from ISAP such as carbon emissions, bio-diversity, governance, etc. have already been incorporated into the criteria for investment decisions and so we should consider how the outputs of IGES research will link with actual world business.

▶ Special Lunch Session

KEY MESSAGES FROM THE IGES WHITE PAPER III: CURRENT RESPONSES AND THE FUTURE DIRECTION OF SCP IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

[Moderator] Hideyuki Mori, President, IGES

Yasuhiko Hotta, Deputy Director, Sustainable Consumption and Production Group, IGES

Kimihiko Hyakumura, Policy Researcher, Natural Resources Management Group, IGES

Satoshi Kojima, Director, Economy and Environment Group, IGES



Session Outline

In this session three of the contributing authors of the third IGES White Paper reflected on their key messages and allowed the audience to become familiar with the core concepts and challenges for SCP in the region through discussion between the authors and during the Q&A session. The authors described why they decided on their particular topics, how they developed their key messages, and gave insights on important issues facing the region based on their findings, as well as offering possible solutions to these challenges.

Key messages

- **Recycling and waste management are only limited ways to promote SCP and will not bring solutions to the complexity of problems;**
- **Packaging can be looked at by analysing the nexus of influence in the value chain and directly working with the lead actors – the one with the most influence, thereby bringing drastic changes toward SCP;**
- **Illegal logging can be reduced and SCP of wood products can be promoted by implementing a dynamic policy mix which includes voluntary fair-trade and consumer awareness campaigns as well as bringing in regulatory measures;**
- **Win-win relationships should be sought through regional/global cooperation, in order to achieve SCP from a wider perspective.**

Thematic Sessions

ASIA-PACIFIC PERSPECTIVES ON FUTURE CLIMATE REGIME

[Moderator] Takejiro Sueyoshi, UNEP Finance Initiative and the Principles for Responsible Investment in the Asia Pacific Region

Fei Teng, Tsinghua University

Rizaldi Boer, Bogor University of Agriculture

Jusen Asuka, Climate Change Group, IGES

Yuji Mizuno, Market Mechanism Group, IGES

Session Outline

This session was aimed at examining the relevance of the Kyoto process and its importance to the Asia-Pacific. It also explored the different perceptions of Asian countries about the global climate change debate in light of the fact that COP15 did not make any headway. The presentations in this session included perceptions from Indonesia, Japan and China. The presentation by Dr. Yuji Mizuno outlined the scope for a new framework on climate change. Dr. Fei Teng presented on China's Mitigation Targets and explained why China has provided an energy intensity reduction target instead of emission reduction in its nationally appropriate mitigation actions. Dr. Rizaldi Boer's presentation focused on challenges to low-carbon development in Indonesia and Prof. Jusen Asuka, detailed the factors important to assessing comparability.



Key messages

- COP15 was not a major success, but people across the world are slowly coming out of the pessimism about the international negotiation on climate change and “Copenhagen Accord”;
- Japan perceives that instead of a simple continuation of the Kyoto Protocol, an adoption of a new single comprehensive framework is effective for the global environment;
- GHG emissions in different parts of the world are expected to increase, especially from developing Asia;
- Cooperation between developed and developing countries in advance to the international agreement on future climate regime is crucial to achieve low carbon development in Asia;
- Various factors should be taken into consideration in assessing comparability of mitigation efforts in developing countries.



ACCOUNTING FOR CO-BENEFITS: TOWARDS STRONGER CLIMATE CHANGE, DEVELOPMENT, AND AIR POLLUTION POLICIES IN ASIA

[Moderator] Charmine Koda, Journalist

Richard Mills, Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum

Cornie Huizenga, Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport Initiative (SLoCat)

May Ajero, Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia) Center

Kotaro Kawamata, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Katsunori Suzuki, Frontier Science Organization, Kanazawa University

Eric Zusman, Climate Change Group, IGES

Session Outline

Discussions in this session were aimed at providing new perspectives on co-benefits with three objectives: to familiarise the audience with diverse perspectives on co-benefits; to understand how a fuller appreciation of co-benefits could strengthen policies in Asia on climate change, development, and air pollution; and to introduce plans for a “Co-benefits Partnership for Asia” network to improve communication among organisations working in this area, with IGES to serve as the Secretariat.

Key messages

- A co-benefits approach can address multiple development challenges at once, ranging from local traffic congestion to regional air pollution to global climate change;
- The sources, impacts, and abatement opportunities for climate change and air pollution are closely linked, offering significant potential for co-benefits;
- Optimal co-benefits strategies can save money, costing up to 20% less than isolated climate change and pollution control policies;
- Enhancing stakeholder communication, improving institutional coordination, and strengthening economic analyses are crucial to developing co-benefits strategies;
- Mainstreaming co-benefits into sectoral plans and policies, climate change modalities (NAMA and MRV), and development bank appraisal methodologies will be increasingly important in Asia.



REDD+: PROGRESS, CHALLENGES AND WAYS FORWARD - FROM THE LOCAL TO THE GLOBAL

[Moderator] Zakri Abdul Hamid, Centre for Global Sustainability Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia ;
the Government of Malaysia

Amanda Bradley, Pact Cambodia

Lesley McCulloch, Eye on Aceh, Indonesia

Gewa Gamoga, Forest Policy Planning Directorate, Papua New Guinea

Henry Scheyvens, Natural Resources Management Group, IGES

Session Outline

The objective of this session was to improve the understanding of the progress of REDD+ and to extract lessons from national REDD+ preparations and demonstration activities. REDD+ is about the conservation and enhancement of carbon pools. Sometimes the “+” is used to mean other benefits such as biodiversity or social benefits, but at the international negotiations it is meant to be used principally for carbon stocks. An overview was given of the evolution of the concept of REDD+ through international negotiations beginning with the Kyoto protocol through the Copenhagen accord until the recent negotiations of the AGW-LCA. The moderator gave an introduction to REDD+ and the evolution of the negotiations on climate change. The guest speakers provided insights on the development of REDD+ at the national and the local levels in Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, and Cambodia.



Key messages

- **REDD+'s Performance-based finance can bring about positive changes for the forest sector;**
- **Leakage and non-permanence create uncertainties, but there are also reasons for caution related to potential threats to the rights and livelihoods of and indigenous and local communities;**
- **Cross-sectoral policy coordination must be in place when undertaking REDD+ ;**
- **Strategies need to be in place for REDD+ to become a reality. Monitoring, accounting and verification systems also need to be established;**
- **Consultations with indigenous and local communities must pay careful attention to the principles of “free prior informed consent”;**
- **Bureaucracy requirements must be reduced for REDD+ demonstration activities to bring down implementation costs, while consistent financing to start REDD+ projects is crucial.**

* REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forest, enhancement of forest carbon stocks

MAINSTREAMING ADAPTATION: LINKING RESEARCH AND ACTIONS ON THE GROUND

[Moderator] Srinivasan Ancha, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Sreeja Nair, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

Khlok Vichet Ratha, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia

Kazuya Yasuhara, Ibaraki University

Eklabya Sharma, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

Mahesh Pradhan, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP/ROAP)

Daisuke Sano, Adaptation Team, Natural Resources Management Group, IGES

Prabhakar Sivapuram, Adaptation Team, Natural Resources Management Group, IGES

Md. Rabi, Uzzaman, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)

Session Outline

The purpose of this session was to bring together members of the UNEP Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network and other key players in national level policy research and policy decisions to have discourse on the issue of how networking of service providers and clients can be effective in initiating pragmatic adaptation policy actions. After presenting the status of adaptation globally and within the Asia-Pacific region, by the moderator, panellists presented adaptation needs in country across the region, and how those needs can be met by the nation, international cooperation, and the role of the network. Following the Q&A period with the audience, Dr. Ancha summarised the session: 1) more scientific and policy research is needed through the institutes represented in the panel, 2) more actions on the ground are needed, and 3) the Network has the potential to link gaps with opportunities.

Key messages

- Climate change impacts and adaptation needs have been identified and documented, yet the adaptation policies are at a very nascent stage in the developing Asia-Pacific region, both in research and implementation domains;
- Developed countries have technological, institutional and policy innovation that could help developing countries plan and implement pro-active adaptation actions on the ground;
- Since many developed countries have not been able to fully understand the developmental and adaptation needs of the developing countries, South-South or South-South-North collaboration could be an alternative;
- Knowledge institutions such as IGES, ICIMOD, TERI of India, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS), and Ibaraki University, Japan are joining together in conducting policy relevant research for addressing questions on effective adaptation actions in the region;
- Adaptation networks such as UNEP Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network and the Adaptation Platform are playing a vital role in bridging the gap between the scientific knowledge and implementation;
- Networks must make available location-specific knowledge products to non-governmental and governmental agencies at all levels for capacity building.

TRANSITIONING TO SCP: OPPORTUNITIES FOR ASIAN PROSPERITY ON A FINITE PLANET

[Moderator] Anthony Chiu, Asia Pacific Round Table for Sustainable Consumption and Production

Maria Jolanta Welfens, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy

Kohmei Halada, National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS)

Patrick Schroeder, China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)

Satoshi Kojima, Economy and Environment Group, IGES

Magnus Bengtsson, Sustainable Consumption and Production Group, IGES

Session Outline

This session provided an opportunity for the sharing of diverse perspectives on sustainable consumption and production. The moderator began the discussion by speaking about demand-side SCP issues and the overemphasis on production-side solutions. The panellists shared their experiences and insights on core and emerging issues in this field. Education was greatly emphasised in this session as a tool to address these demand-side issues and change consumption patterns by influencing lifestyles and values. Narrow focus on individual consumption patterns may be insufficient; SCP needs to be discussed within the broader context of social capital and infrastructures of provision with consideration for relationships with the environment. For the movement towards SCP, the supply side needs to consider proper resources use so as to reduce external costs on one hand, and demand sides should reshape the current intrinsic consumption patterns through the social and cultural frameworks on the other hand.



For the movement towards SCP, the supply side needs to consider proper resources use so as to reduce external costs on one hand, and demand sides should reshape the current intrinsic consumption patterns through the social and cultural frameworks on the other hand.

Key messages

- More active discussion on consumption side for sustainability is required;
- Socio-cultural frameworks including education on sustainability and research on social science will play a major role in changing individual values and lifestyles;
- SCP needs to be discussed within the broader context of social capitals and structures which have been formulated under the interaction with environment;
- Resource efficiency needs to be improved so as to reverse the current trends of increasing resource use and demands;
- Regional cooperation is essential for promotion of SCP at the global scale and effective and efficient policy designs;
- A new economic model which decouples economic growth from resource throughput needs to be developed on the basis of a holistic approach;
- Leapfrogging is required for developing countries to bypass the outdated development model of industrialised countries and to realise SCP from the outset.

COPING STRATEGIES FOR GROUNDWATER UNDER THREAT

[Moderator] Akio Morishima, IGES

Chayawee Wangcharoenrung, Pollution Control Department, Thailand

Jianqing Yang, Center for Groundwater Monitoring, Ministry of Water Resources, China

Devesh Sharma, TERI University

Tomochika Tokunaga, University of Tokyo ; the Japanese Association of Groundwater Hydrology

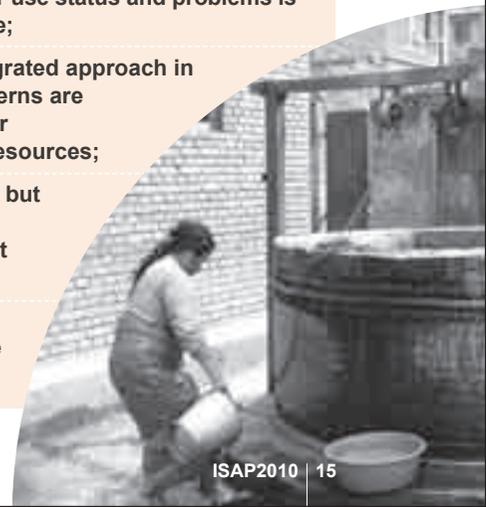
Yatsuka Kataoka, Freshwater Sub-Group, IGES

Session Outline

Groundwater has been deteriorating in both quality and quantity in Asia due to rapid economic development and population growth. The moderator explained the importance of groundwater for sustainable development in Asia and also explained the background of the groundwater research of IGES; while the panel session aimed to facilitate the understandings on the state of groundwater problems in Asian countries and measures taken to face the issues at hand. However, groundwater issues are not well recognised by many people in the region partly because of insufficient data and information available. Because climate change will affect both surface and ground waters, we need to see water resources in a package, and part of a whole integrated system with solutions found through better policy and management techniques; education and advocacy; and public participation.

Key messages

- **Groundwater, a predominant reservoir of freshwater, is under increasing threat of degradation by rapid expansion of exploitation and pollution accelerated by urbanisation, industrial development, and agricultural and mining activities, which cause direct impacts on human health and food security;**
- **Understanding of all stakeholders on aquifer systems, groundwater use status and problems is very important to promote sustainable management of the resource;**
- **Sustainable groundwater management should incorporate an integrated approach in which wider aspects of social, economic and environmental concerns are considered together. Integration of surface water and groundwater management is also very important for sustainable use of water resources;**
- **Solutions of groundwater problems should reflect local conditions, but principles or hints of management can be found in the region. It is important to share lessons of groundwater management in different areas of the region to find better solutions;**
- **Enhancement of awareness and strong political will are very much in need to deal with the increasing threats to groundwater resource especially under the growing concerns of climate change.**



THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (CEM) IN DEVELOPING ASIA

[Moderator] Masanobu Ishikawa, Kobe University

Lei Shi, Tsinghua University

Prosanto Pal, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

Suehiro Hanada, City of Kitakyushu

Tomohiro Shishime, IGES Kansai Research Centre

Xianbing Liu, IGES Kansai Research Centre

Yuki Shiga, IGES Kansai Research Centre

Session Outline

The fast economic growth in developing Asia has caused various environmental problems and inarguably contributed to global climate change. To fill the gap between traditional pollution control and the mitigation of carbon emissions, it is necessary that corporate environmental management (CEM) in this region should be improved dramatically. The objective of this session was to outline the challenges and opportunities for improving CEM in developing Asia. To this end, the speakers discussed ongoing CEM initiatives, such as corporate environmental information disclosure programs, eco-towns, and eco-industrial clusters in China and Japan. The environmental management and compliance of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in India was reviewed. A common consensus achieved was that a comprehensive policy mix is highly needed to encourage active participation for better CEM in Asia. The session lastly addressed the importance of low-carbon technology transfer from developed countries to enhance the capacity of CEM in developing countries.



Key messages

- CEM is still nascent in developing Asia, especially for SMEs;
- Corporate Environmental Information Disclosure (EID) scheme in developing Asia holds promise for promoting CEM. This programme should work as a part of an environmental policy mix jointly with command and control, and market-based instruments;
- Eco-industrial parks and eco-towns provide new opportunities for better CEM due to the advantages of collective environmental activities of groups of companies;
- Heterogeneity of companies and industrial sectors must be recognised to promote CEM at a large scale. More efforts should be oriented for capacity building for environmental management of SMEs; particularly in developing countries;
- Transferring low-carbon technologies from developed countries to developing countries may be a promising way to bridge the gap existing for sustainable development and the alleviation of climate change.

CAN BIOFUELS CONTRIBUTE TO BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY?

[Moderator] Kazuhiko Takeuchi, United Nations University (UNU) ; Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S), University of Tokyo

Zakri Abdul Hamid, Centre for Global Sustainability Studies at Universiti Sains Malaysia ; the Government of Malaysia

Hiroataka Matsuda, Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S), University of Tokyo

Osamu Saito, Waseda Institute for Advanced Study, Waseda University

Masahiro Matsuura, University of Tokyo

Mark Elder, Governance and Capacity Group, IGES

Session Outline

This session discussed issues relating to the sustainability of using biofuels to reduce fossil fuel consumption, based on recent research by IGES and other institutions. Topics discussed ranged from food-fuel conflict and land use change to analysis of stakeholder viewpoints and specific issues relating to Japan and other Asian countries. On one hand biofuels are new and seemingly have great potential, not only for reducing fossil fuel consumption but also for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and rural development. On the other hand there are also various challenges associated with them, including the potential for direct and indirect land use change associated with biofuels, especially from deforestation, to result in food-fuel conflict, biodiversity loss, and offsetting of greenhouse gas emission reductions. Land and water availability are important concerns. Results of biofuels are mixed so far, and their benefits depend on the local situation and stakeholders. There are many different stakeholders relating to biofuels, and it is challenging to develop policies that meet all of their expectations. In this regard, this session sought to discuss these and other challenges and opportunities for biofuels in the Asian context.

Key messages

- **Benefits of biofuels differ depending on the specific local conditions of their production and use. It is especially important to consider direct and indirect land use change and availability of resources such as land and water;**
- **There are many different stakeholders involved in biofuels, and they have many different viewpoints. These are influenced by a variety of factors including domestic political institutions, domestic policies and regulations, transport and refining infrastructure, investment environment, etc;**
- **Multistakeholder dialogues to develop commonly recognized sustainability criteria may be one effective way to promote the sustainability of biofuel production and use;**
- **The economic viability of biofuels varies widely depending on local conditions. Government assistance is often necessary for biofuels to be economically viable for example in the US, but in Brazil, government assistance is less important. Government assistance should promote sustainability of biofuel production and use;**
- **Biofuels may make modest contributions to Japan's policy goals of GHG emissions reduction energy security, rural development, and sound material cycle society, but imports would be required for large scale use. It is important to examine to what extent imports could be produced sustainably;**
- **Biodiversity considerations should be included when assessing the sustainability of biofuels and developing policies to ensure their sustainability.**

HARNESSING BIODIVERSITY: STRATEGIC POLICIES AND CONCERTED ACTIONS

[Moderator] Charmine Koda, Journalist

Zakri Abdul Hamid, Centre for Global Sustainability Studies at Universiti Sains Malaysia ;
the Government of Malaysia

Kazuhiko Takeuchi, United Nations University (UNU) ; Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S), University of Tokyo

Tsunao Watanabe, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Masanori Kobayashi, Programme Management Office, IGES

Session Outline

This session was aimed at promoting discussions on key policy issues on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biological resources, and drawing important points of consideration for deliberations at the 10th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP10) to be held in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010. Views and insights were shared by the panellists on such issues as international cooperation in the area of biodiversity, strategies for raising awareness and mobilising stakeholder support, and integrated ecosystem management and meaningful interaction between rural and urban stakeholders. It was also discussed about lessons and findings from the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), a forum hosted by IGES for the past few years.



Key messages

- Awareness raising activities should continue to be undertaken on the value of biodiversity and the need for its conservation and sustainable use;
- Lean production of diverse products must be pursued through enhanced community partnership and business model innovation;
- Empowerment of local community is a key to achieve sustainable biological resource use;
- Information measures including labelling and certificates are instrumental tools in providing information on the sustainability of products and promoting informed choice;
- Income generation and alternative livelihood improvement are the key components of promoting biodiversity conservation particularly in developing countries.

▶ Open Seminar

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN THE CDM?: SEARCHING FOR THE TRUTH THROUGH THE IGES DATABASES

[Moderator] Yuji Mizuno, Market Mechanism Group, IGES

Kazuhisa Koakutsu, Keisuke Iyadomi, Nozomi Okubo, Kentaro Takahashi, Chisako Urayama
Market Mechanism Group, IGES

Session Outline

IGES Market Mechanism Group (MM group) has been conducting CDM capacity building activities since 2003 to support CDM project development and to provide information and tools for the CDM in several host countries in Asia. The group has also developed various databases related to the Kyoto Mechanisms and updates them regularly. This session was conducted to explore responses to the title question about what is happening in the CDM by utilising original IGES work, and presented entirely by IGES researchers. The aim was to introduce new findings from quantitative analysis using IGES CDM/JI databases related to the current status and challenges the CDM/JI are facing. It also discussed how to improve the CDM in order to mitigate climate change as well as to promote sustainable development.

Key messages

- **Current protracted CDM procedures have significant influence on the future CDM credit supply even after the 1st commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, which may halve the credit supply between 2013 and 2020 from the original estimation made by the CDM project participants;**
- **Effective guidance will streamline the current back-logged CDM registration process and it should contain specific actions and quantitative numbers. Establishment of default values (i.e. Grid Emission Factors) have reduced number of review request and it should be further adapted. Also, guidance for investment analysis has ample room for improvement from lessons-learned;**
- **Benchmark rate used in the investment analysis is one of the reasons to undertake a review and was rejected by CDM executive board (EB). In China, the government and power sectors have published the official benchmark rate and those sectors could especially promote the development of hydro power CDM project. The development of a common benchmark rate approved officially such the Chinese government has done, may remove the barriers regarding the investment analysis;**
- **Programme of Activities (PoA) is a new type of CDM in which procedures were adopted at the EB meeting in June 2009. Its original features seem to contribute to making its trends different from the normal CDM and also to promote solving problems related to the normal CDM;**
- **Green Investment Scheme (GIS) has started to compete with the CDM in transfer of Kyoto units. In addition, growing uncertainty in certified emission reduction (CER) issuance might drive the demand for Kyoto units from the CDM to GIS. To prevent this happening excessively, it is important to take measures to improve the procedures of CER issuance.**

Expert Workshops

The Expert Workshops were intended for detailed discussion on key sustainable development areas by regional and international experts. Compared to the Open Sessions these workshops were targeted towards individuals working closely within the specific field and those with a keen professional interest or relation to the workshop. The presentations and discussions went into fine detail on specific topics within each field, with some workshops aiming at creating specific research plans and collaborative efforts between stakeholders. Some workshops were closed to the public, and all were held concurrently with the Open Sessions.

ENGAGEMENT OF JAPANESE ORGANISATIONS IN REDD+: UPDATE ON PROGRESS AND PLANNING FOREST CONSERVATION TEAM, NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT GROUP

The Government of Japan as well as Japanese research institutes, environmental NGOs, and private sector organisations are involved in a variety of REDD+ initiatives. The objective of the workshop was to provide an opportunity for organisations in Japan working on REDD+ to present and discuss their work, as well as for strategising. Following a total of five presentations, experts from Asia-Pacific developing countries sought feedback on REDD+ research and work conducted by organisations in Japan. The purpose was to identify



how the Japanese Government and Japanese organisations can work most effectively and efficiently to support REDD+ initiatives in developing countries of the region. Participants discussed at which administrative level REDD+ demonstration activities need to be measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV), how work in a country like Japan could be implemented in another country's context – such as Cambodia, and they discussed the meaning of the “plus” in REDD+. Finally, participants were given the opportunity to discuss both the work of organisations in Japan and in developing countries in the region.

* REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forest, enhancement of forest carbon stocks

STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MANAGEMENT OF REGIONAL AIR QUALITY IN EAST ASIA

GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY GROUP

This session discussed the importance of more comprehensive regional air quality management in East Asia, and explored a possible regional framework to address regional air quality problems and strengthen regional cooperation to improve air quality management in East Asia. Some of the potential domestic factors that could affect efforts to enhance international cooperation to promote more comprehensive regional air quality management were identified, especially concerns about the apparent conflict between economic growth and air pollution control.



The participants also discussed the potential for a co-benefit/co-control approach, especially the development of integrated climate-air pollution strategies, options for establishing regional standards for air quality instead of borrowing standards from other regions ad-hoc, and addition to other important issues.

PLANNING MEETING ON THE REGIONAL WATER KNOWLEDGE HUB FOR GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT OF ASIA-PACIFIC WATER FORUM

FRESHWATER SUB-GROUP

IGES has been conducting strategic research on groundwater management issues, both quantity and quality aspects, in Asia-Pacific regions for more than six years. In June 2009, IGES was approved as the regional water KnowledgeHub for groundwater management of the Asia-Pacific Water Forum (APWF). APWF regional water KnowledgeHubs is a network of centre of excellences covering more than 17 priority topics on water and with a focus on addressing water scarcity in the Asia-Pacific region. As a KnowledgeHub, IGES should play a leading role to address and solve range of problems and issues related to sustainable groundwater management in the Asia-Pacific through innovative and strategic research, strengthening networks with clients and partners, and knowledge sharing and capacity development activities. The IGES freshwater sub-group organised a two-day planning meeting for the KnowledgeHub on groundwater management and invited groundwater experts, potential partners, clients from different countries in order to discuss and identify priority issues, research topics on groundwater management, knowledge sharing and capacity development needs, and fostering networking with clients and partners in future. The planning meeting aim to meet the following objectives: to identify and discuss priority issues on groundwater management in Asia, prioritise areas of possible joint research collaboration, and identify potential sites for comparative studies; to identify potential areas of capacity development for the improvement of groundwater management; and to discuss potential knowledge sharing services to be provided by the KnowledgeHub for groundwater management.



ECONOMIC MODELLING OF RESOURCE CIRCULATION ISSUES

ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT GROUP

The focus of this session was on understanding and discussing the possibilities of incorporating resource constraints and resource circulation into the economic modelling; in particular for discussing which approaches would be useful when creating economic models to find out effective policies for optimal distribution of scarce natural resource and disseminating 3R policies among the Asian Pacific regions. The three main speakers shared their own economic modelling and opened the floor to other participants for candid feedback and dialogue, including discussion on what would be the most effective way to model the resource circulation issue using the CGE model, and whether additional factors such as GHG and multiple regions could be included in the models presented. Advantages and difficulties of incorporating resource circulation issues to the computable general equilibrium (CGE) model were discussed.



EXPERT REVIEW OF TRANSPORTATION COBENEFITS GUIDELINES

CLIMATE CHANGE GROUP

For the past year, researchers at the IGES have worked with faculty at Nihon University and collaborating institutions in Thailand and the Philippines on Transport Co-benefits Guidelines (TCG) to build capacity to quantify co-benefits from public transport projects in Asia. This session solicited expert feedback on an initial draft of the TCG. IGES researchers and expert participants from six countries in Asia exchanged frank views on ways to improve the TCG and potential reforms to the future climate change regime and multilateral development banks that would support the quantification of co-benefits. Based on the results of the expert review, the TCG will be revised and prepared for field testing in Thailand and the Philippines. A final version of the guidelines will be published at the end of this fiscal year 2010.



POSSIBLE COLLABORATION ACTIVITIES FOR SUPPORTING COUNTRY-BASED MODEL CITIES PROGRAMME

IGES KITAKYUSHU URBAN CENTRE

IGES, as the secretariat of the High-Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (HLS ESC), which had been convened under the framework of the East Asia Summit Environmental Ministers Meeting (EAS EMM) in March 2010 in Jakarta, Indonesia, is leading follow-up activities for actual implementation of the five activities recommended by the HLS ESC. Towards this, IGES is proposing a platform to facilitate the initiation of country-based model cities programmes in a number of East Asian countries, which could incorporate components such as capacity building activities, technical assistance, knowledge sharing, public-private partnership, and an awarding scheme. Each country programme would be linked under a regional framework to facilitate cross-country learning and cooperation. This workshop aimed to share the progress of the follow-up activities from the HLS ESC and invite inputs from participants to improve a proposal for country-based model cities programmes, as well as to explore collaboration opportunities. The workshop also provided an opportunity for information exchange among participants on ongoing and planned activities related to capacity-building of local government officers in environmental management and development of ESC.



EVALUATION OF THE SUSTAINABILITY OF BIOFUELS FROM MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES

GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY GROUP

This workshop presented recent research evaluating the sustainability of biofuels from multiple perspectives, based on a sustainability science approach. Environmental, economic, and social impacts of biofuels, including the food-fuel conflict and land use change, were discussed from the standpoints of various stakeholders. From the scientific perspective, based on life cycle accounting, biofuels like ethanol are energy efficient, although they could achieve higher efficiency by making use of the by-products and waste such as bagasse. But other issues such as direct and indirect land use change, especially deforestation, need to be considered to assess their overall greenhouse gas reduction potential. From the economic perspective, biofuels are closely related to agriculture. On one hand, there are fears of a food-fuel conflict, but on the other



hand it is hoped that biofuels could promote rural poverty reduction. Thus, it is important to evaluate the welfare impact of biofuels for both consumers and producers. Availability of land and water is also important to assess. From the political perspective, there are many stakeholders involved in the biofuel policy making process with diverse viewpoints, so it is important to understand them when developing policy proposals related to biofuels. Implications for Japan and other Asian countries were addressed.

IS ASIA IN A GOOD POSITION TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE LOW-CARBON DEVELOPMENT?

CLIMATE CHANGE GROUP

The purpose of this workshop was to introduce key findings from an IGES research project on sustainable low-carbon development in Indonesia and discuss opportunities for expanding the scope of the research to include China and India. The workshop featured three sessions on: 1) low-carbon energy technologies; 2) low-carbon transportation and decentralisation; and 3) nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable (MRV) under a post-2012 climate change regime.



Session 1

Enabling conditions for low-carbon technologies in the energy sector

The purpose of this session was to discuss opportunities and barriers to introducing low-carbon energy technologies in Indonesia, China and India. The session started with an overview of current and future trends on conventional energy utilisation in Asia. This was followed by a presentation of the results of research on the potential for Renewable Energy (RE)-based distributed power generation systems in Indonesia. Discussants also provided their views on low-carbon energy technologies from Chinese and Indian perspective. In reviewing major findings from recent IGES research activities in Indonesia, participants agreed to include comparative analyses of China and India in future low-carbon research.

Session 2

Central-local government relationship and low-carbon transportation

The purpose of this session was to analyze the effects of decentralisation on low-carbon transport policies in Indonesia. The session began with a presentation of a paper discussing the advantages (increased innovation and expertise) and drawbacks (limited coordination and capacity) of decentralisation on low-carbon development. Following the presentation, three discussants provided feedback on the paper. The discussants encouraged the author to strengthen the link between the theories underpinning low-carbon models and the policymaking process featured in the study. A concluding discussion focused on the importance of identifying the roles and responsibilities of different levels of government for different transport policies (fuel, vehicle, mode shifting, and urban planning) when considering low-carbon development scenarios.

Session 3

NAMAs/MRV

The purpose of this session was to discuss two key acronyms in negotiations over the future climate change regime: nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and “measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV)”. Clear definitions of NAMA and MRV have yet to be identified and will be much debated over the next few years. Key findings from the Indonesian low-carbon study and a classification of NAMA submitted by the parties to the UNFCCC were presented. Participants also discussed what NAMA/MRV will entail for developing countries such as China and India. Through policy dialogues in India and China scheduled for later this year, further discussions will take place on these important topics. IGES will present findings at international conferences such as the UNFCCC COP16 in Cancun, Mexico at the end of 2010.

ADAPTATION IN AGRICULTURE AND WATER SECTORS IN JAPAN AND ITS RELEVANCE FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

ADAPTATION TEAM, NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT GROUP

The aim of this workshop was to understand the strengths and weaknesses facing Japan in promoting adaptation through reviewing existing specific expertise and experiences in the area of agriculture and water sectors. The workshop was divided into five sessions including, 1) introduction, 2) scientific basis and technologies for adaptation, 3) policies for adaptation, 4) institutional mechanisms for adaptation, and 5) overall discussion. Through their presentations and discussions on these issues, the participants sought to identify better approaches to help developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region for overcoming barriers to mainstreaming adaptation in their development plans.



ISAP Open Session Programme

► Day 1 12 July 2010

9:30-12:15

Plenary: Opening Session

Opening Remarks

Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES

Guest Remarks

Shigefumi Matsuzawa, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture

Kazuhiko Takemoto, Vice-Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Keynote Session

“Long-Term Perspectives to Build a Low Carbon Asia-Pacific”

[Moderator] Ryokichi Hirono, Professor Emeritus, Seikei University

Bindu N. Lohani, Vice-President (Finance and Administration), Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Said Irandoust, President, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)

Hoesung Lee, Vice-Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Panel Discussion

“Establishing an Asian-style Cooperative System towards a Low-Carbon Asia-Pacific 2020”

[Moderator] Shuzo Nishioka, Senior Research Advisor, IGES

Young-Woo Park, Regional Director, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Nay Htun, Professor, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Monthip Sriratana Tabucanon, Principal Inspector General, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand

Yasushi Fukuizumi, Deputy General Manager, Sustainable Energy & Environment Strategic Planning Department, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

12:15-13:15

Lunch Break

Sessions on Individual Themes

13:15-14:15

Asia-Pacific Perspectives on Future Climate Regime

[Moderator] Takejiro Sueyoshi, Special Advisor, UNEP Finance Initiative and the Principles for Responsible Investment in the Asia Pacific Region

Fei Teng, Associate Professor, Tsinghua University

Rizaldi Boer, Professor, Bogor University of Agriculture

Jusen Asuka, Director, Climate Change Group, IGES

Yuji Mizuno, Director, Market Mechanism Group, IGES

14:15-14:30

Break

14:30-15:30

Accounting for Co-benefits: Towards stronger climate change, development, and air pollution policies in Asia

[Moderator] Charmine Koda, Journalist

Richard Mills, Convener, Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum

Cornie Huizenga, Joint Convener, Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport Initiative (SLoCat)

May Ajero, Air Quality Program Manager, Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia) Center

Kotaro Kawamata, Environmental Specialist, Environment and Safeguards Division, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Katsunori Suzuki, Professor, Frontier Science Organization, Kanazawa University

Eric Zusman, Policy Researcher, Climate Change Group, IGES

15:30-15:45

Coffee Break

15:45-16:45

REDD+: Progress, Challenges and Ways Forward - from the Local to the Global

[Moderator] Zakri Abdul Hamid, Director, the Centre for Global Sustainability Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia; Science Advisor, the Government of Malaysia

Amanda Bradley, Country Director, Community Forestry Programme Pact Cambodia

Lesley McCulloch, Researcher, Eye on Aceh, Indonesia

Gewa Gamoga, Officer, REDD & Climate Change Branch, Forest Policy Planning Directorate, Papua New Guinea

Henry Scheyvens, Director, Natural Resources Management Group, IGES

16:45-17:00

Break

17:00-18:00

Mainstreaming Adaptation: Linking research and actions on the ground

[Moderator] Srinivasan Ancha, Senior Climate Change Specialist, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Sreeja Nair, Associate Fellow, Centre for Global Environment Research, Earth Science and Climate Change Division, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

Khlok Vichet Ratha, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia

Kazuya Yasuhara, Professor Emeritus, Ibaraki University

Eklabya Sharma, Programme Manager/Ecologist, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

Mahesh Pradhan, Regional Environmental Affairs Officer, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Daisuke Sano, Deputy Director, Natural Resources Management Group, IGES

Prabhakar Sivapuram, Policy Researcher, Adaptation Team, Natural Resources Management Group, IGES

Md. Rabi Uzzaman, Research Officer, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)

► Day 2 13 July 2010

9:30-10:15

Plenary: White Paper III Launch**Opening Remarks**

Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES

Keynote Discussion**“Moving Away from the Mass-Production and Mass-Consumption Economy: An alternative development model in Asia?”**

[Moderator] Hideyuki Mori, President, IGES

Saburo Kato, Chairperson, Japan Association of Environment and Society for the 21st Century (JAES21)

Peter King, Representative, IGES Bangkok Office; Senior Policy Advisor, IGES

Sessions on Individual Themes

10:15-11:45

Transitioning to SCP: Opportunities for Asian prosperity on a finite planet

[Moderator] Anthony Chiu, President, Asia Pacific Round Table for Sustainable Consumption and Production

Maria Jolanta Welfens, Project Coordinator, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy

Kohmei Halada, Managing Director, National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS)

Patrick Schroeder, International Advisor, China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)

Satoshi Kojima, Director, Economy and Environment Group, IGES

Magnus Bengtsson, Director, Sustainable Consumption and Production Group, IGES

11:45-12:45

Lunch Break

Special Lunch Session

12:00-13:30

Key Messages from the IGES White Paper III:

Current responses and the future direction of SCP in the Asia-Pacific region

The IGES White Paper III is a unique publication for its breadth of coverage and depth of analysis using original IGES research findings and case studies, and the focus on practical, policy-oriented key messages relevant to the Asia-Pacific region. The purpose of this session was for the authors to reflect on these key messages of the White Paper and to allow the audience to become familiar with the core concepts and challenges for SCP in the region through discussion between the authors and during the Q&A session.



[Moderator] Hideyuki Mori, President, IGES

Yasuhiko Hotta, Deputy Director, Sustainable Consumption and Production Group, IGES
 Kimihiko Hyakumura, Policy Researcher, Natural Resources Management Group, IGES
 Satoshi Kojima, Director, Economy and Environment Group, IGES

12:45-13:45

Coping Strategies for Groundwater Under Threat

[Moderator] Akio Morishima, Special Research Advisor, IGES

Chayawee Wangcharoenrung, Environmental Officer, Water Quality Management Bureau, Pollution Control Department, Thailand

Jianqing Yang, Deputy Director, Center for Groundwater Monitoring, Ministry of Water Resources, China

Devesh Sharma, Assistant Professor, TERI University

Tomochika Tokunaga, Associate Professor, Department of Environment Systems, School of Frontier Sciences, University of Tokyo (as a representative of the Japanese Association of Groundwater Hydrology)

Yatsuka Kataoka, Director, Freshwater Sub-group, IGES

13:45-14:00

Break

14:00-15:00

The Challenges and Opportunities for Improving Corporate Environmental Management in Developing Asia

[Moderator] Masanobu Ishikawa, Professor, Graduate School of Economics, Kobe University

Lei Shi, Associate Professor, Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, Tsinghua University

Prosanto Pal, Senior Fellow, Industrial Energy Efficiency Division, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

Suehiro Hanada, Manager, Industrial Policy Division, Office for Environmental Model City Promotion, City of Kitakyushu

Xianbing Liu, Senior Policy Researcher, IGES Kansai Research Centre

Yuki Shiga, Researcher, IGES Kansai Research Centre

15:00-15:15

Coffee Break

15:15-16:15

Can Biofuels Contribute to Building a Sustainable Society?

[Moderator] Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Vice Rector, United Nations University (UNU) ; Deputy Executive Director, Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S), University of Tokyo

Zakri Abdul Hamid, Director, the Centre for Global Sustainability Studies at Universiti Sains Malaysia; Science Advisor, the Government of Malaysia

Hiroataka Matsuda, Project Lecturer, Transdisciplinary Initiative for Global Sustainability (TIGS), Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S), University of Tokyo

Osamu Saito, Assistant Professor, Waseda Institute for Advanced Study, Waseda University

Masahiro Matsuura, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Tokyo

Mark Elder, Principal Researcher and Director, Governance and Capacity Group, IGES

16:15-16:30

Break

16:30-17:30

Harnessing Biodiversity: Strategic policies and concerted actions

[Moderator] Charmine Koda, Journalist

Zakri Abdul Hamid, Director, the Centre for Global Sustainability Studies at Universiti Sains Malaysia; Science Advisor, the Government of Malaysia

Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Vice Rector, United Nations University (UNU) ; Deputy Executive Director, Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S)

Tsunao Watanabe, Deputy Director-general, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Masanori Kobayashi, Senior Coordinator, Programme Management Office, IGES

17:30-18:00

Plenary: Closing Session**Summing up ISAP2010 with Selected Moderators**

Charmine Koda, Journalist

Takejiro Sueyoshi, Special Advisor, UNEP Finance Initiative and the Principles for Responsible Investment in the Asia Pacific Region

Ryokichi Hirono, Professor Emeritus, Seikei University

Akio Morishima, Special Research Advisor, IGES

Closing Remarks

Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES

Exhibition and Poster Display

Under the theme of low-carbon development, ISAP2010 held an exhibition and poster display on the main floor with posters of the latest research activities of IGES as well as attractive displays from three companies, two local governments and relevant organisations, including some electronic vehicles from Nissan and Mitsubishi.



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