

## Publications

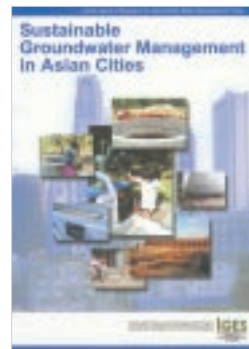
### “Japan’s Public Procurement Policy of Legal and Sustainable Timber”



This report presents the results of IGES research on public timber procurement policy to date. It includes a comparative analysis between Japan’s policy and those of several European countries. In addition to providing recommendations for further strengthening Japan’s policy to favour legal and sustainable timber, it identifies a generic set of elements that public timber procurement policies must include to be effective.

To download, please visit:  
<http://enviroscope.iges.or.jp/modules/envirolib/view.php?docid=983>

### “Sustainable Groundwater Management in Asian Cities: A Final Report of Research on Sustainable Water Management Policy”



This report is a compilation of the policy research on groundwater management in Asian cities conducted by the IGES Freshwater Resources Management Project during the third phase strategic research programme from April 2004 to March 2007. It consists of case studies in selected Asian cities with policy recommendations for sustainable groundwater management.

To download, please visit:  
<http://enviroscope.iges.or.jp/modules/envirolib/view.php?docid=981>

### IPCC Awarded the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize - IGES Member of the Board of Directors & Senior Consultant Attends the Award Ceremony -

On 10 December 2007, the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize award ceremony was held in Oslo, Norway, where the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the former US Vice President Al Gore jointly were honoured for their achievements. The Award Ceremony was attended by expert representatives of the IPCC, including Mr. Takahiko Hiraishi who is on the Board of Directors and a Senior Consultant at IGES. Mr. Hiraishi currently serves as the Co-chair on the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. He is the only Japanese member of the IPCC Bureau.



### IGES Organises Global Environment Seminar

IGES holds Global Environment Seminars for IGES affiliates and the general public on themes of high interest. In FY 2007, the following seminars were organised.

At the first seminar in Tokyo (October), Mr. Hideaki Koyanagi, Director of IGES Beijing Office, gave an overview of the environmental problems in China which is experiencing high economic growth. He presented the latest information and reported on the direction of future efforts and cooperation with Japan.

The second seminar was held in Kobe (November) and Mr. Ken Morishita of IGES Centre for Sustainability reported on the Eco Action 21 Certification Registration System which supports the environmental management of businesses. He included some updates from Hyogo Prefecture.

At the third seminar in Tokyo held immediately following COP13 in December, the important topics discussed at COP13, including future climate regimes as well as the prospects of global warming strategies, were analysed from the point of view of IGES.

The details of the fourth seminar in March 2008, which is due to be on a financial topic related to the environment, will be updated on the IGES website in due course.

### Affiliate and Associate Membership

IGES welcomes affiliate and associate members from private companies, NGOs, the public and students. The purpose of the IGES affiliate and associate membership is to publicise IGES strategic research activities and ask the members for their support of IGES activities.

Registered affiliate members receive priority information and announcements of symposiums, workshops and seminars hosted by IGES, as well as publications featuring new research findings, including the International Review for Environmental Strategies (IRES), the IGES Newsletter, the IGES annual report and other activity reports.

Associate members receive announcements of IGES activities including symposiums and seminars (although they do not receive priority regarding these announcements) and also receive IGES free-of-charge publications such as the Newsletter and annual report.

IGES welcomes you to become a member and take part in IGES research activities.

#### ■ Affiliate Members (Japanese Yen)

Classification	Registration Fee	Annual Fee
Corporate	50,000	100,000
NGO	15,000	30,000
Individual	5,000	10,000
Students	5,000	3,000

#### ■ Associate Members (Japanese Yen)

Classification	Registration Fee	Annual Fee
Corporate	25,000	50,000
NGO	7,500	15,000
Individual	2,500	5,000
Students	2,500	1,500

#### Mail News: E-alert

Our mail news service, E-alert, is sent out to subscribers, reporting the activities of IGES projects and environmental news.

For subscription: <http://www.iges.or.jp/en/news/mail/>

Send comments or suggestions about this newsletter

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# What's New From IGES

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies February 2008

## IGES Side Events at COP13 and COP/MOP3



The third meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP3), in conjunction with the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention (COP13) was held in Bali, Indonesia from 3 to 14 December 2007. IGES organised four side events and there were active discussions and policy proposals based on the research results, as well as a series of dialogues at APFED (Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development) for which IGES serves as secretariat.

### Reconciling Asian Priorities and Global Interests in Climate Regime Beyond 2012

This event presented the outcomes of the third round of IGES multi-stakeholder consultations on the post-2012 climate change regime held in India and China in 2007 and made policy proposals regarding four topics on sectoral approaches, low carbon technologies, adaptation to climate change, and co-benefits/development dividend approach.

This was followed by a panel discussion with Dr. Rajendra Pachauri, Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), on options to reconcile Asian developmental priorities and global climate interests. The panel also discussed ways to bridge gaps among the perspectives of developed and developing countries.



Photo courtesy of IISD/ENB

### APFED Policy Dialogue on Climate Change

APFED members and experts of climate issues presented their views and recommendations on how Asia should tackle climate change challenges and how Asian countries can work together for global sustainability, with the intention of providing impetus to the policy processes on climate change. As ten years have passed since the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol at COP3, the discussion included its negotiation process and current status as well as the future climate regimes. The APFED members expressed their further commitment to knowledge sharing and policy recommendations concerning climate change.



Photo courtesy of IISD/ENB

### Financing and Mainstreaming of Adaptation to Climate Change: Priorities and Prospects

The event summarised the findings of an expert consultation on mainstreaming adaptation, and of multi-stakeholder consultations at India and China in 2007. The priorities in adaptation, mainstreaming and financing of adaptation measures in developing countries were reported.

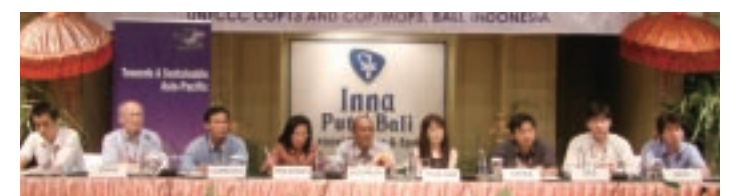
At the panel discussion with representatives from Asian countries and international organisations, opinions were given concerning the establishment of mechanisms for the new adaptation fund and the strengthening of measures assessing adaptation needs and costs.



Photo courtesy of IISD/ENB

### Lessons Learned from CDM Capacity Building: Is There a Need to Reform International and Domestic Rules?

At this event, the problems of current CDM were identified and ways for improvement were presented utilising the experience of IGES. Representatives from Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand and the Philippines as well as a CDM expert from China updated the current status of CDM implementation in each country and reported their assessment and opinions for improved CDM rules. A discussion was conducted concerning options for reform of international and domestic CDM rules based on the Asian experiences.



## Japan Low Carbon Society Scenarios Toward 2050 - International Symposium



This symposium was sponsored by Strategic Research Development Project, Global Environment Research Fund, Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

IGES organised an international symposium on “The Challenge of Reforming the Industrial Structure Aiming for Low Carbon Society” on 18 October 2007 in Tokyo together with the Ministry of the Environment, Japan and Nikkei Inc.

At the symposium, reports were presented on advanced challenges towards low carbon society from foreign and Japanese companies including those participants at the Davos meeting. Relevant policies and the transformation of the industry structure in Europe were also presented. These were followed by a panel discussion concerning the strategies and structural change for a future low carbon society in Japan.

## International Workshop on Business and the Environment

IGES Kansai Research Centre organised an international workshop entitled “Corporate Environmental Management: Striving Perspectives from Asia” on 18 October 2007 in Kobe as part of its “Business and the Environment (BE) Project”.

In his keynote speech, Mr. Hideaki Koyanagi, Director of IGES Beijing Office, used a variety of examples and data to address environmental issues

in China which is experiencing high economic growth. This was followed by Dr. V. Anbumozhi’s presentation on the BE Project’s research framework and field reports from China, India, Thailand and Japan.

The panel exchanged their views based on field reports and there was an active discussion on the direction of future research.



## Forum on Water Environment Management in China

On 20 November 2007, the “Forum on the Sino-Japan Joint Cooperation of the Regulation of Total Water Emissions and the Water Environment Management in Key Water Areas” was held in Chongqing City, China. The forum was co-organised by IGES and the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection (Beijing). More than 100 participants from China and Japan attended the forum.

For the improvement of water pollution in China which has become one of the most urgent issues in the country, “Sino-Japan Joint Research to Strengthen Water Environmental Management in China”, which is based on an agreement by both the Chinese and Japanese Ministries of the Environment, has been implemented since December 2006.



IGES Beijing Office is now carrying out the joint research in the Bo Hai and Huang Hai (Yellow Sea) regions and the Yangtze river basin with cooperation of the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection

Based on the results of the joint research conducted thus far, there were talks on the regulations of total water emissions to reduce contamination, and on the current status and issues of water environment management in key water regions in China. In addition, discussions took place on the way forward for the future Sino-Japan cooperation regarding water environment.

## WEPA Organises an Open Event at the 1<sup>st</sup> Asia-Pacific Water Summit



The Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA)\*, for which IGES Freshwater Project serves as a secretariat, organised “The 2<sup>nd</sup> International WEPA Forum: Water Environmental Governance in Asia” in Beppu, Oita, Japan on 3-4 December 2007, as an open event at the 1<sup>st</sup> Asia-Pacific Water Summit

Solving the problem of water is one of the most urgent environmental issues in Asia, and knowledge and experience gained by various stakeholders need to be shared. At this forum, participants reported on cases on technology and policies for the improvement of water environment as well as on activities by NGOs and CBOs (Community Based Organisations). Stakeholders were also able to take this opportunity to share information. A summary of the forum was compiled of issues regarding the water environment in Southeast and East Asia, as well as needed actions to improve the future water environment in the region. The summary was distributed to the participants of the Asia-Pacific Water Summit.

\* WEPA: an initiative proposed by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan at the Third World Water Forum in March 2003, aimed at improving the water environmental governance and enhancing capacity. As the information platform for those purposes, the WEPA database has been developed with cooperation from the 11 WEPA partner countries.

## Researchers Viewpoint

### Examining REDD: Valuing the Viewpoint of Forest Dwellers

#### Forest Conservation Project

Kazuhiro Harada (Policy Researcher)

In December 2007, COP13 was held in Bali, Indonesia. At COP13, REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) was one of the major topics for discussion. With this background, and given that forests are disappearing at an alarming rate due to illegal logging, agriculture land development and forest fires, it is hoped that climate change policies will take into account forest conservation, besides afforestation/reforestation through Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

At COP13, the World Bank established the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and there was a formal decision to implement several demonstration activities on emissions reduction targeting forests in developing nations. For example, in advance of COP13, the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry set up the Indonesia Forest Climate Alliance (IFCA), which presented “REDD Methodology and Strategy” at COP13. This presentation included concrete proposals to implement demonstration activities.

Climate change discussions may give the

impression that if only market mechanisms and natural scientific methodologies are set up and applied, then climate change could be avoided. However, this alone will not solve the problem. In developing countries, there are many forest-dependent people. If we do not gain their cooperation in forest management, the forests cannot be protected fully and consequently climate change cannot be prevented. There are constant conflicts in developing nations over government policies for forest management and communities’ land ownership and use rights, because of the inadequate forest legal systems. In national parks in Indonesia marked as a proposed site for demonstration activities, there have been policies to deny the access of local communities to forest resources, widening the gulf between government and local people. Raising international hopes for REDD is welcome, but when applying the framework, it is vital to carefully consider those forest-dependent people.

The forest-dependent people know little about such international negotiations. What is



Field survey in a national park in a village. The writer is fourth from the right. (Jambi, Sumatra, Indonesia)

important for them is that their traditional way of life, passed down from generation to generation, is safeguarded, and that their lives are made slightly more affluent. However, it seems undeniable that the sentence “safeguarding rights and benefit sharing for local/indigenous people” is just a convenient excuse included in international frameworks on forest management created by developed countries. I want to be one of the researchers involved in the decision of policies for REDD so that REDD can contribute to the improvement of the lifestyle of forest dwellers as well as bring about climate change prevention and biodiversity conservation.

### The Kitakyushu Initiative and Women’s Role

#### IGES Kitakyushu Office

Toshizo Maeda (Researcher)

It has been eight years since the inception of the Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment\*, an inter-city environmental cooperation programme under UNESCAP. Though I have been involved in this programme for less than a year, from my point of view, one of the best achievements so far seems to be the fact that the programme has seen the rise of the best national environment management cities among its members, like Nonthaburi City in Thailand and Surabaya City in Indonesia.

Behind the successes of those two cities, women have played vital roles. In Nonthaburi, Ms. Pornsri Kitcham, Director of the Bureau of Environment and Health, is the person who has successively implemented a number of environmental projects since she came into office in 2000, including promotion of community-based solid waste segregation and recycling, composting of night-soil and organic waste from markets, collection of hazardous and medical waste, environmental monitoring and establishment of an environment learning centre. Since the inception of the waste segregation and recycling programme in two communities in 2001 on a trial basis, it has now spread all over the city and the recycling rate of the city as a whole has reached 22% from less than 5% seven years ago.

In Surabaya, Ms. Tri Rismaharini\*\*, Director of the Cleansing and Gardening Department

who manages over 1,000 staff in her department, has played a significant role. Since her appointment in January 2005, she has made great efforts to clean up the streets and drains, so that citizens now remark that the city is visibly getting cleaner. Ms. Rismaharini learned about a composting methodology practiced by Pusdakota, a local NGO (which has a woman as its vice president), and with technical support from the Kitakyushu International Techno-cooperative Association (KITA), she has adopted and replicated it at twelve fresh-produce markets. In those communities, composting is widely practised by each household with strong support from women’s groups and the streets are neatly cleaned and decorated with flowers and green plants. “Household composting requires housewives’ support first, because children and men follow them” is an adage by an expert which is really convincing.

These two cases are good examples of how women’s good leadership and attentive management at the citizen’s eye-level have resulted in outstanding environmental achievements. They also exemplify how such feats could be done in such a short timeframe. Needless to say, both cities could not have achieved that without strong support and commitment from the mayors (both men). In addition, a remarkable point which should be



Field survey in San Fernando City. The writer is on the left.

mentioned here is that both cities have well-documented data and publications of those achievements which underscore that both directors understand the importance and effectiveness of such information.

Similar significant environmental achievements are seen in San Fernando City and Bago City in the Philippines, where both had strong leaderships from female mayors, who were then successfully succeeded by the present mayors (both men). When I foresee the task of compiling achievements made by the Kitakyushu Initiative programme, which has two more years to run, I think that focusing on and analysing women’s roles like this may give useful insight for further replication of good practices.

\* An international programme for experience and information sharing for the urban environmental management. IGES works as a secretariat of the programme which has more than 60 member cities from 18 countries. (<http://www.iges.or.jp/kitakyushu/index.html>)  
\*\* Ms. Rismaharini was promoted to the Director of BAPPEKO (Development Planning Agency) in January 2008.