

The Business Plan for FY 2015
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Contents

Executive Summary	1
1. Basic Directions.....	1
2. High Priority Activities.....	1
3. Underpinning Priorities.....	2
4. Outline of FY2015 Budget.....	6
I. Strategic Research	7
1. Climate Change and Energy Area.....	7
2. Sustainable Consumption and Production Area.....	11
3. Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area	15
4. Green Economy Area.....	19
5. Business and Environment Area (Kansai Research Centre)	23
6. Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies Area.....	25
7. Sustainable Cities Area (Kitakyushu Urban Centre).....	27
8. IGES Regional Centre (BRC).....	30
9. Beijing Office.....	34
II. Strategic Operation	36
1. Strategic Planning and Coordination of Overall Research Activities	36
2. Production of Flagship Products.....	36
3. Knowledge Management	36
4. Capacity Development.....	37
5. Quality Management of Research Outputs	38
6. Networking	38
7. Outreach.....	38
8. External Funding.....	39
9. Contributions to Local Communities and Other Activities.....	40

III. Secretariat	41
1. Human Resources Management Section.....	41
2. Accounting Section.....	41
3. General Affairs Section.....	42
IV. Business on Special Accounts	43
1. Activities of the Technical Support Unit (TSU) for the IPCC-TFI.....	43
2. Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN).....	44
3. Activities of the Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE).....	46

The Business Plan for FY 2015

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Executive Summary

1. Basic Directions

- (1) The Integrative Strategic Research Programme of IGES for the Sixth Phase (ISRP6) moves into its latter half in FY2015. In order to become a full-fledged international institute by the end of the Sixth Phase, actions should be taken according to specific measures identified by the “Mid-term Review on the ISRP6”. IGES could then be a prominent “Agent of Change” in Asia by FY2018, the year of the Institute’s 20th anniversary.
- (2) High priorities will be placed on several key activities, as elaborated below. As most of the priority activities require collaboration among different groups, inter-Area research and operations should be made the norm, rather than the exception.
- (3) Productivity in terms of outputs should be substantially improved. Milestone management coupled with consistent evaluation and incentive systems should be improved to facilitate more and better production. This will lead to even more extensive and specific impact generation, through enhancing trust given to IGES.
- (4) The basic governance systems should be significantly improved, as specifically pointed out by the Midterm Review. FY2015 is a transition period to build internal management systems that are compatible with international standards by the end of the Sixth Phase.

2. High Priority Activities

(1) Flagship Products on Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals

What matters most to IGES in this fiscal year is to produce a few flagship publications on climate change and sustainable development goals (SDGs). Two flagship publications which will be published at the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) in 2015 are already on-going, and one on effective carbon tax is being planned after the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Strategic linkage should be explored with the International Research Network for Low Carbon Society (LCS-RNet) and Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet), which are planning joint policy recommendations together with their partners aimed at COP21, and closer collaboration should be promoted for networking among the private sector such as the Japan Climate Leadership Programme (Japan-CLP).

(2) Contributions to the Asia Low Carbon Strategy

IGES will be more substantially involved in the “Asia Low Carbon Strategy” being implemented by the Japanese Government. Major components will include (i) Institute-wide promotion of city-to-city collaboration (in addition to the Kitakyushu Urban Centre (KUC) and Integrated Policy for Sustainable Societies (IPSS) Area, Climate Change and Energy (CE) Area and other divisions in close partnership with Yokohama City and the International Council for Local

Environmental Initiative (ICLEI) Japan), and (ii) substantially strengthening IGES expertise of low carbon technology transfer through various financial channels, including those managed by the Asia Development Bank (ADB) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

(3) Deepening Collaboration with Key Partners

Several networking operations could now be turned into more intensive forms of collaboration. First, the UNEP/IETC (United Nations Environment Programme/International Environmental Technology Centre) Collaborating Centre (to be established soon) should be fully operationalised to prove its usefulness to various partners in its first year. Second, the UNFCCC Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Regional Collaborating Centre should be formally agreed, and its new office should be set up in IGES Regional Centre (BRC). Further, mechanisms to enable IGES's substantial involvement in a regional assessment to be carried out by Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) should be further explored.

(4) Addressing Emerging Issues

IGES should be proactive in tackling important sustainability issues emerging in Asia-Pacific and the world. More specifically, IGES should be a leading institute in (i) facilitating practical collaborative actions to deal with serious air pollution in China and other Asian countries, and (ii) getting more substantially involved in the operationalisation of 10 Year Framework of Programme for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP 10YFP).

(5) Nurturing IGES Key Competence

IGES will continue its efforts to further strengthen its expertise on bottom-up and community-based initiatives in relation to adaptation, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+), smart cities, and other emerging issues. Additional substantive efforts will be made to enhance IGES's capacity to deal with the data revolution envisaged with regard to implementation of SDGs in particular. Essential analytical tools and modelling techniques should be made available within IGES, and important databases will be started. IGES will work with competent partners to achieve this. It is envisaged that a "Sustainability Data Analysis Centre" could be established at IGES by the time of its 20th anniversary.

3. Underpinning Priorities

IGES needs to strategically build up its own capabilities to effectively address the key priorities listed above. Relevant IGES capabilities are discussed below in five categories, i.e. International recognition, Outputs, Impacts, Financing and Governance. The overall directions for FY2015 concerning these five important issues are depicted in the summary table attached, with broad trends over the last five years since the beginning of the Fifth Phase¹.

¹ This part is extracted from the Mid-term Review of ISRP6.

(1) Further Improvement of International Visibility

- (i) In order to further improve IGES international recognition, the following measures have to be taken in an integrated manner.
- (ii) More attractive products have to be produced and shared internationally. Value added products on politically important questions are certainly vital, but equally important could be joint publications with partner institutes and experts.
- (iii) Promotion of, and participation in, international and regional networking activities for knowledge sharing could be very effective. It should be noted IGES has been a leading agency in Asia in this respect.
- (iv) Media relations should be strategically strengthened. One effective way to do this is timely introduction and analysis of internationally important negotiations and publications. IGES has already started this line of action for the Conference of the Parties (COP) and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) meetings, and for important publications such as the New Climate Economy and the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP).
- (v) The IGES website has to be improved further, always making sure it is user-friendly.

(2) More Outputs with Better Quality

- (i) More policy products² should be generated in a timely manner, by applying flexible quality management, consistently coupled with the performance evaluation and some incentive mechanisms. The targeted level under ISRP6³ should be considerably surpassed while improving the quality of such papers.
- (ii) Milestone Management will be further improved so that individual staff members can clearly understand which product should be generated by which time. At the same time, awareness will be raised so that all staff take their commitments seriously.
- (iii) The Flagship Team will be mobilised to create good examples for other staff members, in producing truly effective policy products. When necessary, the Flagship Team will also be requested to guide and assist other staff, particularly those involved in flagship publications, to improve the quality of their products.
- (iv) The Senior Coordinator for Quality Management will be fully engaged from the early stages of key policy products such as flagship publications. There should also be individual or group training for those staff members who require further input for capacity building.

² IGES Policy Brief and Policy Report (to be reviewed by Quality Management Senior Coordinator.)

³ 40 policy products

(3) More Significant Impacts

- (i) Much clearer focus should be placed on key policy processes regarding important political issues such as the Post 2020 Climate Regime and the Post 2015 Development Agenda, drawing upon IGES strengths underpinned by its core competence and effective networking.
- (ii) Policy products and proposals should be developed with a clear target audience in mind. Also it could be more effective if such products and proposals were developed jointly with IGES partners, when necessary, channeled through effective networks in which IGES is playing a strategic role.
- (iii) Coordinated, IGES-wide operations are essential, involving top management where necessary, to generate meaningful impacts.
- (iv) Official recognition continues to be given to, for example, the “top 3 impacts” generated by IGES staff members in each fiscal year, using occasions such as ISAP.

(4) Sound Financial Balance

- (i) IGES-wide actions are to be taken to increase external funds from diversified channels, particularly from the Special Account for Energy, and international funding agencies.
- (ii) Area-level financial management system developed in FY2014 should be fully utilised, to ensure a sound budget balance.
- (iii) Basic Guidance is to be developed for IGES staff members concerned to prepare appropriate financial proposals so that proper budgeting can be carried out, more accurately reflecting the real costs incurred by the Institute.
- (iv) Measures to streamline expenditures introduced in the last two years should be maintained and strengthened. Expenditure for two major spending items, namely “international travel” and “outsourcing” will be kept as low as possible by internalising such works and making use of IGES overseas offices.
- (v) Official recognition and incentive mechanisms will be introduced for efforts to achieve better financial performance, without reconciling output delivery.

(5) Effective Governance

- (i) It is important to consolidate inter-linkage between three fundamental management systems for efficient operations, namely the Milestone Management System, Time Management System and Financial Management System. Integration of the three management systems using IT-based Budget Control System (BCS) is ongoing and was partly operationalised at the beginning of FY2014. A solid IT-based interface for integrated planning and management of milestones, budget and worktime allocation should be developed by BCS so that time can be allocated to more creative thinking and substantive work.
- (ii) Actions need to be taken against a tendency to hire additional staff members, particularly when a substantial new external fund is obtained. For this, an internal staff transfer system could be introduced more explicitly so that transfer of staff members concerned could be

made in a timely and effective manner.

- (iii) The current 60:20:20 system should be applied more flexibly, to allow more time for staff to work on a certain project outside the Area to which they belong.
- (iv) IT-based advanced management systems should be extensively introduced so that complicated internal paper work can be substantially simplified. In parallel, administrative operations and staff members should be reduced over the years to control overhead costs.
- (v) Careful attention should be given to the need to generate projects and other opportunities, in which both Japanese and non-Japanese staff members could work together as a team. This could address the workload imbalance that sometimes occur.

Summary Table: Basic Strategy of the Business Plan FY 2015

	FY 2010-FY2012 (Fifth Phase)	FY2013-FY2014 (Sixth Phase)		FY2015	Remarks
International recognition					Continue its effort to promote international visibility.
Impacts					Continue its effort to generate specific impact generation.
Outputs					Raise output productivity through improving management systems with incentives and capacity building.
Finance					Maintain sound financial balance.
Overall balance					Maintain the level of external funds as close as possible to that of FY2014.
External funds					Maintain the level of external funds as close as possible to that of FY2014.
Governance					Improve internal procedures for financial and other management, fully utilising advanced IT technologies.

4. Outline of FY2015 Budget

- (1) The budget for main IGES activities will remain the same as that of FY2014: approximately JPY3.2 billion in FY2015.
- (2) The core fund of JPY900 million in FY2014 is expected to see a decrease of JPY40 million in FY2015 due to the reduction in contributions/subsidies from the Ministry of the Environment Japan (MOEJ) and Kanagawa Prefecture.
- (3) External funds in FY2015 will be JPY2.35 billion, with a slight increase of about JPY80 million from FY2014 levels, accompanying a diversification of funding sources. It is expected the ratio of overseas funds will rise from 12% to 16% of all external funds.
- (4) In terms of expenditure, all the scheduled staffing posts in accordance with the business plan will have been filled by the end of FY2014; and subsequently, personnel costs in FY2015 are expected to increase by about JPY120 million. In the meantime, Outsourcing, which currently dominates a half of the operating costs, will be reduced considerably, i.e. a decrease of JPY90 million from FY2014.
- (5) Three (3) % of all income will be secured as investment budget which will be effectively utilised for promoting high priority activities determined in this business plan and for other important issues for further future development.
- (6) A certain amount of annual surplus will be reserved appropriately for IGES future development. A specified reserve fund will be set up within FY2014 following the Accounting Standards for Public-Interest Corporations. The fund will be used for activities related to IGES 20th anniversary, for example, holding ISAP in Asia outside Japan, or the establishment of a “Sustainability Data Analysis Centre”, etc. The details of the plan should be well-designed, duly reflecting the mid and long-term strategy discussion.
- (7) The proportion of external funds for income has become extremely high, and for both revenue and expenditure, there has been an increase in uncertain elements. To deal with these, a regular review of the financial status followed by consultation with the Financial Committee should be conducted in order to take appropriate measures in a timely manner such as cost-reduction, for securing a balanced budget.

I. Strategic Research

For each research area under ISRP6, priority issues will be determined and strategic research activities planned and implemented along with the “Three Modes of Operation for Strategic Research (Synthesis Research / Policy Research for Problem-solving / Networking and Strategic Operation)” and “Criterion for Strategic Research (Overall and Comprehensive Vision / Added Values / Quickness and Timeliness)”. In FY2015, 32 tasks will be conducted in the seven research areas under the overall management of PMO at the Headquarters and satellite centres/offices.

1. Climate Change and Energy Area

The Climate Change and Energy (CE) Area aims to contribute to the realisation of low-carbon society and to propose a new form for the development path in Asia and the Pacific through enhanced actions at various levels (including national, sub-national and local levels). In this way, CE hopes to contribute to the development of global, multi-layered governance for the stabilisation of the climate system.

In the Sixth Phase, CE Area, in close collaboration with other Areas within IGES, aims to contribute to the real development of essential elements, such as enhanced Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) supported by sustainable energy systems, capacity building and methodology development for the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) both at policy and project level, proposals on the institutional and long-term finance mechanism, as well as the development and implementation of low-carbon technology projects through market mechanisms including the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). In order to enhance added-value to research and strategic operations aiming at a shift towards a low-carbon society, the Area will lead a cross-area initiative on IGES core competence building, which is introduced as a high priority activity at the beginning of this document.

Intended impacts/outcomes in the Sixth Phase are:

- Countries in Asia will be ready to take enhanced mitigation action at various levels.
- International climate governance is strengthened, to be multi-layered and effective for climate stabilisation, through a new legal framework to be agreed by 2015 and to be implemented in 2020, with the participation of all the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Parties, as well as through enhanced actions under the 2nd Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol and the Cancun and Durban Agreements.
- The enhanced actions and the new legal framework will be formulated along with key issues including nationally determined commitments, ensured transparency in actions, design of carbon markets and mechanisms to ensure that national commitments are consistent with global targets.

Unit: JPY Thousand

Budget		FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
	External fund	420,742	475,454	472,600
	IGES fund	0	2,500	0
	Grand-total	420,742	477,954	472,600
#	Task Breakdown for FY2015			
1	Climate & Energy Policy Analysis			37,300
2	Climate Finance & Market Mechanism			100,300
3	Capacity Building for MRV & JCM			250,000
4	Low Carbon and Resilient City Strategy in Asia			85,000

CE_1: Climate and Energy Policy Analysis

This task aims to provide climate and energy policy analysis at the national and global levels with a view to contributing to policy discussion in the pre- and post-COP21 (the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties) period. In particular, this task will analyse INDC and other domestic actions of major economies, as well as provide the UNFCCC process with relevant recommendations on the design of a comprehensive climate change regime, as well as on the operational rules and guidelines for the post-2020 regime. Through active involvement in the international process and the domestic process in Japan, the task analyses emerging priority issues which may include legal forms, equity/differentiation of commitments, and levels of mitigation ambition, INDC, NAMAs, MRV, and climate finance and climate technologies under the pre and post-2020 climate regime. On the domestic front, the task will focus on two research activities. First, based on a comparative assessment conducted during FY2014 on Japan's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) mitigation pathways published in the literature in the post-Fukushima period, technically and economically achievable GHG mitigation pathways for Japan are proposed for 2030 and beyond, and the necessary policy measures to achieve the proposed mitigation target are assessed. Second, this task will also review energy-supply-side policies and measures in Japan, the United States (US), European Union (EU) and China, with special reference to coal-fired power plants and carbon capture and storage (CCS), with a view to developing a common framework to compare the level of efforts among those countries. The policy recommendations drawn from the aforementioned research activities will be disseminated to domestic stakeholders through content such as the Climate Edge newsletter, as well as to international stakeholders through networks of our research partners such as the World Resources Institute (WRI).

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Flagship project (synthesis study) on the future international climate regime such as UNFCCC
- Comparative assessment of Japan's GHG mitigation pathways toward 2030 using quantitative and qualitative methods
- Review of energy-supply-side policies and measures in Japan, the US, EU and China
- Analysis of ex-ante clarity, transparency and comparability of nationally determined contributions of major economies,

【Major External Fund】 ERTDF (MOEJ), WRI

CE_2: Climate Finance and Market Mechanism

Developing countries face various resource constraints when trying to effectively promote climate change policies. It is critical for all governments and stakeholders to understand how financial resources will be mobilised. Equally significant is the way in which these resources are accessed and utilised. This task focuses on the roles and functions of existing and emerging institutional arrangements, financial initiatives and negotiation agendas under and outside the UNFCCC. It aims to make contributions to coordination and cooperation among the different climate finance regimes, analysing roles and functions of various climate finances. This Task will also review the current trend in climate finance contributions, including financial pledges for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and examine the implication of non-Annex II Parties' financial contributions for future climate regime.

Market mechanisms are also expected to provide developing countries with financial resources and developed countries with cost-effective mitigation options. The purpose of this task is to support the establishment of institutional frameworks and capacity development for the effective implementation of market-based mechanisms (namely, the Emission Trading and Crediting Mechanism) at the international level (UNFCCC). To do so, this task will develop rules of market mechanisms as well as a database, methodology and a guidebook for GHG emissions and reduction calculation, and carry out analytical research on the market mechanisms for making improved proposals. This research will collaborate with international organisations such as the UNFCCC Secretariat and the Asia Development Bank (ADB), to provide knowledge and institutional capacity strengthening to a wide audience in the region, so as to build the capacity of governments and private companies in the region as well as that of stakeholders in those countries implementing market mechanisms. Based on the analysis and assessment of market-based mechanisms, basic elements of accounting rules of the market mechanisms for the climate regime beyond 2020 will be analysed and proposals will be made to the UNFCCC negotiation processes.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Governance of national climate funds and implications to the GCF
- The sustainability of international climate finance in developing countries
- South-south climate finance flows
- Development of database, tools, and manuals related to market mechanisms
- Creation of policy recommendations on the design of an international market mechanism for the UNFCCC process (submission of views, attendance to Conference of the Parties/Subsidiary Bodies (COP/SBs), publication of technical reports)
- Implementation of regional capacity building activities (i.e. regional workshop with ADB and UNFCCC secretariat and other regional and international organisations.)
- Implementation of research on the design and implication of the domestic market mechanism (emission trading scheme and crediting mechanism) in developing Asian countries.
- Operation of the UNFCCC Clean Development Mechanism Regional Collaboration Centre (CDM RCC) in Bangkok

【Major External Fund】MOEJ, UNFCCC, ADB

CE_3: Capacity Building for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

In order to establish low-carbon society in Asia, it is important to develop a social infrastructure for MRV of GHG in various segments of society, i.e. national and local governments, the private sector, and research organisations including non-governmental organisations (NGOs). It is also vital to promote low-carbon development policies and measures, and to encourage activities that will reduce emissions from each activity. The government of Japan has signed an agreement with 12 countries in Asia and other regions to establish and implement the JCM, to facilitate development of an appropriate institutional framework as well as practical methodology for MRV of GHG combined with capacity building of stakeholders. This research task intends to integrate research and practice by providing direct support for the development of an institutional framework on MRV methodology for the JCM and its project and methodology development, combined with capacity building for various stakeholders. This task, together with CE_2 (Climate Finance and Market Mechanism), plays a key role in IGES core competence building, in particular on the ‘continued efforts to systematise “Inventory and MRV” related activities’.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Support for the establishment of JCM system and development of human resources in host countries in Asia
- Development of the JCM project including matching arrangement and support of the JCM methodology and registration process in the JCM project cycle
- Training for third party auditing of the JCM project in the host countries
- Cooperation with the ADB and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in their operations of JCM-related activity and funds

【Major External Fund】 MOEJ, ADB

CE_4: Low Carbon and Resilient City Strategy in Asia

The Ministry of the Environment Japan (MOEJ) launched a project in FY2013 called “the Asia Low Carbon Development Strategy Project” (formally, JCM Large Scale Project Development) to support the development of the low-carbon and resilient cities in Asia. By focusing on environmental policy and technologies, which are utilised to realise green economy and growth in the Asia-Pacific region, the project aims to effectively promote low-carbon development at the city level through international collaboration involving diverse stakeholders, including municipalities, the central government, private sector and research organisations. The task is being implemented jointly by CE and other Areas, including Kitakyushu Urban Centre (KUC), Kansai Research Centre (KRC), Integrated Policy for Sustainable Societies (IPSS) Area, Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Area, and Green Economy (GE) Area.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Low Carbon City-to-City Collaboration and development of JCM Feasibility Studies (F/S)
 - Surabaya city, Indonesia-Kitakyushu city (KUC)
 - Bundong city, Indonesia-Kawasaki city (IPSS)
 - Haiphong city, Vietnam – Kitakyushu city (KUC)

- Support for City Level NAMAs development (CE, GE)
- Implementation of the platform to expand the network of research community, private sector and local governments (CE, IPSS)
- Collaboration with the City of Yokohama under the Y-PORT Center to promote smart cities in Asia

【Major External Fund】MOEJ, ADB, JICA

2. Sustainable Consumption and Production Area

Engaging in relevant and selected global processes, the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Area aims to contribute to mainstreaming of SCP concept and policies in developing Asia. In the Sixth Phase, the Area intends to establish a niche for IGES, identifying and addressing the needs of developing countries, through gradually shifting its research focus from downstream (e.g. waste and pollution) into upstream issues (e.g. sustainable resource management/consumption, lifestyles, resource efficiency). To this end, the Area proactively engages itself to various policy processes including United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) International Resource Panel, SCP 10 years framework programme (10YFP), Climate and Clean Air Coalition Municipal Solid Waste Initiative (CCAC MSWI), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Working Party on Resource Productivity and Waste on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) guidance development, SWITCH Asia, and Regional 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Forum in Asia and the Pacific.

Intended impacts/outcomes in the Sixth Phase are:

- Regional/global discussions on urgent actions for resource saving and sustainable consumption
- Mainstreaming policy and activities related to sustainable consumption and lifestyle in Asia through participation in United Nation's 10YFP on SCP
- A "REDUCTION" concept taking into account the context of both emerging and maturing economies
- 3R policy formulation and its implementation both at regional and national level
- Policy nexus of climate and 3R receives higher attention and linkage between international initiatives on low carbon and resource saving society
- Multi-stakeholder dialogue and collaboration (especially between community and experts) for decontamination and rehabilitation process in Fukushima (Completed in FY 2014)

Unit: JPY Thousand

Budget		FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
External fund		146,952	132,689	249,900
IGES fund		972	0	0
Grand-total		147,924	132,689	249,900
#	Task Breakdown for FY2015			
1	Promotion of SCP			60,000
2	Promotion of 3R			89,900
3	IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies			100,000

SCP_1: Promotion of SCP Policy and Implementation

This research aims to generate an improved understanding of how developing countries can steer away from the traditional development model – based on mass-production, mass-consumption, and systems that require infinite economic growth – and what opportunities and challenges there are with formulating and implementing significant changes. By considering the various challenges associated with developing Asian economies, research will identify conditions for SCP to become a major policy agenda for developing countries. For comprehensive deliberation and identification of priority challenges, it is vital to grasp the trends of different flows (material, natural resources, water, food and energy) under the current consumption and production patterns as well as to identify effective policy intervention points. For these essential exercises, research will focus on reviewing theoretical concepts and empirical approaches such as transition studies and systems innovation, as well as practice-driven movements, such as transition towns and the new economy. The SCP will continue to engage in several SCP-related international processes, but has also emphasised the SCP concept and policies to be contextualised in developing Asia through its contribution of discussion papers to regional processes related to SCP 10YFP.

In addition, building on the successful collaboration with World Resource Forum, the task will continue to engage in the “REDUCTIONS” project for potential flagship concept/synthesis theme for SCP for the phase.

Further, this research task will assist in evidence-based policy making and action in the field of sustainable living and sustainable consumption in developing countries in Asia. To this end, it will review lessons learnt from various efforts to encourage sustainable practices and try to come up with recommendations on effective approaches. Based on case studies, the research explores ways to encourage sustainable living and sustainable consumption with an emphasis on the growing middle-class in cities in developing countries in Asia. Special attention is given to the components of household spending that are associated with high environmental impacts: housing, food and mobility. The research seeks to compile data on the current situation and trends in these three consumption areas for major economies in the region. The research will analyse how lifestyle choices and consumption patterns evolve and how they can be influenced in a sustainable direction, targeting both government-led initiatives (policies) and efforts by other actors, including business and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

With the above understanding, this research task will examine issues of sustainable consumption and lifestyles in an Asia-specific context, with most outputs and activities geared towards the implementation of policies that enable sustainable lifestyles in developing countries. As an impact generation strategy, the Area as a whole as well as Task 1 is now engaged in collaboration with the Japanese government to lead sustainable lifestyle and education component of SCP 10YFP.

For policy process engagement, this task will continue to have a major coordinating role under the sustainable lifestyle component of SCP 10YFP in collaboration with major stakeholders including UNEP SCP 10YFP secretariat and the Japanese government. In Asia, this task will aim to mainstream policies and activities related to sustainable consumption and lifestyle through collaboration with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) SCP Forum, the Asia-Pacific Roundtable for SCP, and SWITCH-Asia program.

This component will focus on contributing to preparing a strategic study on policy design and evaluation of establishment of SCP patterns in developing Asia region.

Major component in FY2015 is:

- Policy Research on Transition to SCP in Asia: Preliminary analysis based on policies targeting electricity consuming products in household
- Exploration of sustainable lifestyle policies (A) REDUCTIONS, (B) Energy efficient households
- Facilitation of sustainable lifestyles through international initiatives (A) SCP 10YFP, (B) SWITCH Asia

【Major External Fund】ERTDF (MOEJ) (tbc), MOEJ, UNEP, SWITCH Asia

SCP_2: Promotion of 3R Policy and Implementation

This research will analyse policy frameworks and tools to realise sustainable resource utilisation targeting supply-chains from upstream to downstream of material flow, Design of Environment (DfE), improvement in resource efficiency, design of resource circulation and recycling systems, and integrated waste management. Since policies for resource circulation and integrated solid waste management (ISWM) have been formed gradually in the region, needs for policy research have shifted to those contributing to improved policy implementation. This task will put special focus on the research on governance and systems building in resource circulation, and ISWM policies and issue-nexus such as climate co-benefit, green job creation, as well as resource efficient product systems of 3R approaches. In addition, this research will actively engage with global and regional knowledge hubs such as UNEP resource panel, Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, CCAC MSWI, 3R International scientific conference to disseminate research findings.

In a more practical manner, this research task will participate in a working group on 3R policy indicators to promote a core set of indicators for the Regional 3R forum in Asia and the Pacific. It also tries to operationalise their own methodology for sustainability assessment of resource circulation which can compare different economic settings of the recycling market. This task will continue to engage in the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific and OECD on EPR. Especially, through contribution to Asia Pacific 3R Whitepaper Project, this task will aim to establish knowledge-base for promotion of the 3Rs in Asia by establishing and coordinating thematic working groups. The component on climate co-benefit under task 3 is drastically expanding in the context of collaboration with CCAC MSWI as well as with the establishment of IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP and Environmental Technologies

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Asia Pacific 3R White Paper Preparation and contribution to Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
- Research on governance for sound resource circulation in Asia in collaboration with Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
- Contribution to EPR Guidance Development of OECD in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment Japan (MOEJ)
- Support Japanese government for its engagement on scientific and policy discussions on resource efficiency in UNEP's International Resource Panel on Sustainable Resource Management
- Issue nexus and co-benefit of resource circulation and other issues with particular focus on climate benefits at city level

【Major External Fund】MOEJ, CCAC

SCP_3: IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies: Co-benefits on the Integrated Waste Management and Climate Change

UNEP's International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC) was instituted with the explicit purpose of promoting the application of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) and improving waste management in developing countries and countries in transition. In 2012 MOEJ established an External Expert Committee tasked with reviewing its support to IETC, evaluating how IETC's operations and organization might be improved or reworked, summarizing available options, and providing specific recommendations for the future. One key outcome of this review process was an observation by the Committee that the IETC in its existing form, i.e. current structure, staffing and budget, may not be able to fulfil its current mandate. Based on this recognition, in July 2013 the Committee recommended the establishment of a Collaborating Centre to provide technical support and assist IETC enhance its role as a Global Centre of Excellence on Waste Management in line with national and international expectations.

MOEJ officially announced the establishment of the Collaborating Centre (hereinafter the Centre) in September 2013. MOEJ subsequently selected IGES as the responsible organisation in which to host the Centre in October 2013. After this, UNEP, IGES and MOEJ prepared for the establishment of the Centre. And formal agreement entitled "Establishment of the Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technology" is signed between Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of UNEP and Prof. Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES, on the side-lines of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change The 20th Session of the Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP20) event held in Lima, Peru.

The Centre, named "IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies (CCET)", is established as a unit within IGES headed by a Director. The Centre is located at IGES Headquarters in Hayama, Japan. The Centre will be supported by researchers and administrative staff of IGES, especially in the Sustainable Consumption and Production Area, and the Centre's staff will also be involved in other IGES activities related to the Centre's work.

A major focus of the Centre during its first two years will be to contribute technical expertise to UNEP's Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) in the field of waste management, through its activities as follows.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- The Centre will collaborate with IETC in the design and implementation of waste management strategies at the national level and piloted at the city level. Target countries will initially include Cambodia, Nepal and Myanmar, with additional countries and/or cities to be considered based on future requests for support.
- The Centre will contribute to IETC's knowledge hub on waste management and policy, assisting in developing tools, methodologies and guidelines based on IGES's expertise in the field.
- The Centre will support the development of an academic curriculum and training on waste management, carried out by IETC in cooperation with academic institutions including Kyoto University, Asian Institute for Technology (AIT), Tongji University, The Energy Resource Institute (TERI) University and University of New South Wales. This will involve developing case studies and the provision of training to relevant stakeholders.
- The Centre will assist IETC in fostering partnerships for collecting and disseminating knowledge on waste management with a view towards widening outreach efforts within Japan.

【Major External Fund】UNEP, CCAC

3. Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area

Despite the important array of services that ecosystems provide in the Asia Pacific region, they are under increasing pressure from growing populations and economies. A key challenge is to fully integrate natural resource management into all aspects of national economic development, and to ensure that natural resource management is adequately resourced for effective implementation at national and subnational levels. Collaboration between countries on natural resource management will also become increasingly important as economic integration progresses in the region.

The Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services (NRE) Area aims to assist countries in meeting these challenges through solution-oriented and nexus research on high priority issues related to forest and biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, and water resource management. In particular, the NRE Area will provide analytical inputs, capacity building, networking and other support for the development of cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approaches to natural resource management.

Intended impacts/outcomes in the Sixth Phase are:

- Increased use of analytical studies and tools to implement a nexus approach for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services in the face of increasing sectoral competition over land, water and forests
- Increased participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in the development of national reduction of emission from deforestation and forest degradation, and conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+) strategies and demonstration activities, and progress in the development of financing mechanisms for REDD+
- Progress towards the development of markets and business practices that drive the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services
- Reduction in the loss, degradation and fragmentation of habitats through the development and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
- More widespread implementation of Integrated Water Resource Management to provide the necessary cross-sectoral and cross-jurisdictional coordination to sustainably deliver adequate water for social, economic and environmental needs
- Realisation of the synergies between sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through improved actor coordination and development of innovative instruments for the most climate vulnerable sectors of society
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation agendas increasingly included in local government development plans
- Indigenous, local, and traditional knowledge systems, and knowledge co-production, increasingly contribute to the monitoring and management of natural resources and ecosystem services

Unit: JPY Thousand

Budget		FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
	External fund	214,525	241,650	257,374
	IGES fund	0	5,000	0
	Grand-total	214,525	246,650	257,374
#	Task Breakdown for FY2015			
1	Landscapes for Resilience			40,000
2	Forest Conservation			59,000
3	Biodiversity			15,000
4	Water			57,333
5	Adaptation			86,041

NRE_1: Resilience of Livelihood: Land, Water, Food and Energy

Research under this task will move to a focus on “Landscapes for Resilience,” highlighting the need to organise natural resource management at spatial scales that optimise outcomes and unite agendas such as nature conservation, food and water security, livelihoods, climate change adaptation and mitigation, etc.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Develop methodology for assessing the contribution of earth observation satellites to international environmental policy
- Research and establishment of a regional observatory on the water-soil nexus, together with United Nations University – Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources (UNU-FLORES) and participating government departments
- Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable management in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), including analysis of high-value SEPLS and community-based activities
- Climate-sensitive land-use planning: In cooperation with local governments and universities in developing countries such as the Philippines, develop a framework for improving land-use with consideration of climate impacts; Conduct scenario analysis, risk assessment, and countermeasures to improve the development and land-use planning at the local level; Build and strengthen the capacity of local institutions to plan and implement climate actions

【Major External Fund】 JST, MOEJ

NRE_2: REDD+ and other Forest-related Issues

In the Sixth Phase, IGES research on forest conservation will focus on REDD+ and the trade in sustainable wood products. Building on its action research on community carbon accounting, this research will undertake a study on community-based REDD+ approaches. At research sites in several Asia Pacific countries, approaches to train communities to monitor forest biomass (carbon), biodiversity values and REDD+ safeguards in their forests will be tested. The research will explore the idea of establishing an international network to bring together initiatives and experiences on

community-based REDD+ approaches. Research into national REDD+ readiness will be conducted, focusing on the development of national governance standards, links between REDD+ and National Appropriate mitigation Actions (NAMAs), and linking subnational and national measure, report and verify (MRV) systems. The research will also analyse bottlenecks in the REDD+ negotiations and set out alternatives for moving forward on these. The IGES Online REDD+ database will be used to make information on REDD+ available in a useful format as well as to disseminate the results of IGES research. Under the Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade (RAFT) partnership, which aims to promote the trade in legal and sustainable wood products, IGES will contribute analytical studies to support the development and uptake of forest sector legality and sustainability standards.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Development of REDD+ guidelines for the Joint Credit Mechanism (JCM)
- Participatory REDD+ approaches: Research will be conducted on community participation in forest monitoring and REDD+ project design
- Deforestation drivers: Research will be conducted on the competition over land between biofuels feedstocks and natural forest
- International negotiations: This component will investigate bottlenecks in the REDD+ negotiations and ways to overcome these

【Major External Fund】 MOEJ

NRE_3: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

This research will focus on quantification and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets, and business engagement in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. It will also expand and strengthen these areas of research in order to contribute to the design of an international framework as well as to policy formulation in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (10 years from 2010-2020).

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Quantification and valuation of ecosystem services and natural capital for a national-level assessment of the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as the development of evaluation methodologies for ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction
- Research on the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem services among business sectors and facilitation of the development of sector-specific biodiversity targets
- Research on biodiversity offset procedures and policies

【Major External Fund】 MOEJ, UNU-IAS

NRE_4: Water Resource Management

This research aims to contribute to increasing the efficiency and ensuring the local sustainability of water use by proposing integrated water resource management (IWRM) and governance models for different socio-economic settings. As an essential part of IWRM, it also addresses wastewater management, which is a major concern for Asian countries. The research explores options for the treatment of wastewater, reuse of the treated water, and recovery of materials such as methane and

phosphorus. The team also contributes to international discussions and policy making processes on sustainable water management by sharing experiences and knowledge from the Asia-Pacific region. Inputs are gathered through the research and events conducted by various networks supported by IGES, particularly the Asia-Pacific Water Forum (APWF), Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA), APAN, and the APWF Regional Knowledge Hub for Groundwater Management.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Water governance to address the water-land linkage (nexus research)
- Sustainable wastewater management for increased resource efficiency
- Knowledge sharing and networking (WEPA, etc.)

【Major External Fund】 MOEJ, IWMI

NRE_5: Climate Change Adaptation

The research on climate change adaptation in the Sixth Phase addresses facilitating mainstreaming adaptation at sector and national levels in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific by: identifying facilitators and barriers to mainstreaming adaptation; identifying and operationalising means to measure the progress in adaptation; promoting a culture of disaster risk reduction through mechanisms such as risk finance; analysing adaptation governance in the region and how it can be strengthened; building the capacity of stakeholders through objective assessment of training needs; identifying integrated adaptation decision making frameworks; and providing guidance for the integration of adaptation and mitigation. Research results will be disseminated through the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) in cooperation with the Regional Centre in Bangkok. The task also aims to promote active networking by APAN, analyse the latest developments and trends in international dialogue on climate change adaptation, and disseminate knowledge and information to a wide range of audiences, including the general public.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Adaptation initiative-related activities: Conduct national and local needs analysis with a focus on climate impact assessment to identify gaps in developing countries, especially those in Southeast Asia; provide policy recommendations to build capacity of relevant stakeholders such as local governments to fill the gaps; take the lead in design and implementation of regional capacity development activities in close collaboration with IGES Regional Centre (BRC)
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)-related activities: Provide technical support to the Ministry of the Environment Japan (MOEJ) by reviewing Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) and relevant documents such as submissions; Organise public awareness activities such as symposiums
- Networking/knowledge sharing: Facilitate regular communication and joint activities between APAN and International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-Rnet); Facilitate communication and collaboration with other relevant organisations, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international organisations
- Summarise, share and publish results of research project in Gangetic Basin
- Assess community risk insurance initiatives in India, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines and Australia and conduct policy-science dialogue and surveys
- Conduct research on extreme events and non-economic damages in India, Bangladesh,

Philippines, Thailand and Japan; country pilot surveys for identifying non-economic loss and damages and organise a regional consultation workshop

- Research how microfinance can contribute to household resilience and adaptive capacity
- Develop vulnerability assessment methodology for U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for climate change, Asia Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility (Adapt Asia-Pacific) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and propose guidelines for vulnerability assessment in projects funded under the Adaptation Fund in India and capacity building on NABARD staff

【Major External Fund】 MOEJ, APN, Adapt Asia-Pacific

4. Green Economy Area

Transition to a green economy requires fundamental changes in the current models of achieving economic growth which have been built on carbon and resource-intensive technologies and infrastructure. To achieve sustained and inclusive growth in Asia and the Pacific, it is indispensable to take up a green growth pathway which results in the creation of green and decent jobs, promotes the greening of investment in public infrastructure and private sectors, urges the adoption of low-carbon, cleaner, and energy and resource-saving technologies, conserves the natural capital and at the same time improves human well-being and eliminates poverty. Emerging Asian economies and other developing countries in Asia and the Pacific are well positioned to take a leading role in a green economy revolution. To foster policy development and implementation, it is important to ensure that policy making is based on science and evidence. The Green Economy (GE) Area aims to provide better knowledge on the effectiveness of low-carbon and green economy policies, and supports policy discussions and multi-stakeholder consultations through quantitative assessment and the development of user-friendly analytical tools. The GE Area will also support other areas within IGES in their impact generation.

Intended impacts/outcomes in the Sixth Phase are:

- Several developing countries make national green economy strategy and implement action plans on the transition to a green economy.
- Two to three Asian countries make and implement appropriate policies aiming at the creation of green jobs.
- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) International Resource Panel can provide better knowledge which will support policy making on sustainable resource use in developing Asia.
- Several low-carbon and environmentally sustainable model cities will be established in Asia through the implementation of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) proposed by the Japanese Government or other projects on low-carbon and sustainable city development.
- Developing countries in south Asia will adopt an integrated approach on resource management and planning based on the nexus of water, energy and food to ensure that climate-resilient and low-carbon development can be achieved.
- A framework on ecosystem services accounting can be established at national level.

Unit: JPY Thousand

Budget		FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
	External fund	47,949	118,534	276,723
	IGES fund	900	3,500	0
	Grand-total	48,849	122,034	276,723
#	Task Breakdown for FY2015			
1	Green Investment & Jobs			7,820
2	R&D Quantitative Methodological and Tools			40,000
3	Green Business (J-CLP)			29,000
4	LCS-RNet			199,903

GE_1: Transition to Green Economy

For propelling the current trend of transition to green economy at global, national and sub-national levels, amongst others, green investment and green jobs creation are two important elements. Green investment is vital for the fundamental changes in the structure of conventional economic development and energy infrastructure which are built on unsustainable energy and resource use. Green jobs creation is important to address the social aspect of a green economy and deliver improved human well-being. Under this task, GE aims at two international policy processes. One is the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), initiated by UNEP, International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nation Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and joined by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2014. Selected as one of three Centres of Excellence of UNEP, IGES/GE will continue to contribute to UNEP green economy advisory services to support national governments in developing countries to make national and sectoral strategy and action plans on green economy. Another policy process is ILO's Green Jobs Project and the Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network (GAIN) aiming to support green jobs assessment at national and sectoral levels. IGES/GE will continue to contribute to ILO's Green Jobs in Asia and the Pacific Project by providing technical services and capacity building in Asian countries based on input-output analysis and dynamic social accounting matrix analysis. At the institutional level, IGES is now exploring opportunities for collaborating with the Millennium Institute. GE will initiate working together with the Millennium Institute for joint development of a user-friendly innovative tool that will allow options for simulating policies related to low-carbon, in particular at the city level.

Major components in FY2015 include:

- Comparative study on green investment in Japan, Republic of Korea and China
- Green economy assessment (UNEP/PAGE related work)
- Green jobs assessment (ILO/GAIN related work)

【Major External Fund】 UNEP, ILO, KAKENHI (JSPS)

GE_2: Research & Development (R&D) on Quantitative Methodologies and Tools

This Task focuses on the research and development (R&D) on quantitative methodologies and tools applicable for analysing and promoting policies aimed at making shifts towards sustainability. The first set of activities explores different models and methodologies for policy assessment based on

quantitative approaches. It will fully utilise existing modelling techniques within IGES including computable general equilibrium modelling (CGE), input-output analysis/multi-region input-output analysis, econometrics, and geographic information system (GIS) and remote sensing techniques. The task will implement research projects such as the Policy Study of Environmental Economics (PSEE) on sustainable resource use and PSEE on sustainability indicators, quantification and valuation of ecosystem services, and water-energy-climate nexus study.

The second set of activities has sharper focus on the R&D of easy-for-communication analytical tools used by target stakeholders building upon GE's various capacities on quantitative analysis. Such R&D activities will be conducted in close collaboration with other Areas in IGES. In FY2014, GE together with Climate Change and Energy (CE) Area successfully developed the Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator, a handy interactive scenario simulation tool for low-carbon energy system. In FY2015, GE will draw from and build upon existing skills and knowledge to carry out the following:

(1) Develop a city-level energy analysis framework and the Navigator tool for a Japanese city in collaboration/consultation with relevant stakeholders. Feasibility of applying the tool to other Asian cities will be explored - this will support the promotion of JCM initiated by the Ministry of the Environment Japan (MOEJ) and smart city development in Asia initiated by Yokohama City. (2) Improve the Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator. National electricity peak load estimation method will be incorporated to the existing Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator. Impacts of alternative energy pathways on green jobs and further disaggregation of key demand-side management measures in the Navigator will be explored. (3) Working with IGES/CE and National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), avenues to engage policymakers and the general public with the Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator tool will be explored with an aim to facilitate discussion and creation of shared vision(s) of sustainable and inclusive energy system transition in Japan.

Major components in FY2015 include:

- Sustainable resource use and management in Asia (PSEE-Resource)
- Sustainability indicators (PSEE-Indicator)
- Water-energy-climate nexus study for Ganges River basin
- Assessment of ecosystem services in Japan
- Develop and employ a Low Carbon Navigator tool for a Japanese city
- Improve the Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator
- Engage wider societal stakeholders with the Japan 2050 Navigator tool to help shape the policy process and creation of a shared vision

【Major External Fund】MOEJ, APN, KAKENHI (JST), ADB

GE_3: Business Roles and Initiative

Actions by various stakeholders in society will be needed to develop a low-carbon society which will take up the key challenge for transition to green economy. Involvement of industry is especially significant from the aspects of the size of its contribution to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, its strong voice in the formation of climate change policies, and the important role industry plays in the development and deployment of low-carbon technology innovations. This research and related activities will examine the role of industry in the introduction of ambitious climate change policies and concrete strategies to substantiate green economy, by taking into consideration the global

business competitiveness and deterioration of terms of trade in Japan caused by a price increase in resources such as crude oil.

Specifically, together with Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership (Japan-CLP) (a leading business coalition on climate change; Secretariat: IGES), proposals on climate change policies from a business standpoint will be delivered. In addition, business models that will contribute to the creation of green economy will be recommended and their implementation potential will further be sought.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Expansion of a climate proactive corporate network
- Delivering proactive messages from corporate network to advance climate policies;
- Policy research and proposal on carbon pricing
- Policy dialogue between Japanese business leaders and ministries, business community and civil society
- Policy proposal of Green Gifting scheme for promoting investments in renewable energies, and support activities for its implementation

【Major External Fund】 Japan-CLP, MOEJ

GE_4: Knowledge Platform for Facilitating Sustainable and Low-carbon Societies

Forming low-carbon societies, which will be a basis for green economy, requires widespread transition spanning the spectrum from technical innovation to social system reform. Yet in order to promote such a transition in an integrative and efficient manner, it is essential to have a venue bringing together a wide range of research for exchanging information and sharing knowledge. IGES hosts the secretariats of two research networks meeting these needs: the International Research Network for Low Carbon Society Research Network (LCS-RNet) and the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet), as open networks of researchers and research organisations facilitating the formulation and implementation of science-based policies for low-carbon societies and low-carbon development. In the Sixth Phase, in collaboration with other strategic operations such as Capacity Development and Outreach, LCS-RNet and LoCARNet have been operated as a cross-area initiative.

In FY2015, both LCS-RNet and LoCARNet will focus on strengthening impacts towards the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21). However, we recognise that COP21 will not be the end, but rather a transition to the next step, creating a good picture of what will lie ahead, and looking further into the future. For example, for LCS-RNet, we will try to enhance research-policy linkage by offering a forum for researchers and policymakers. While, for LoCARNet, we will facilitate new developments by promoting LoCARNet CoE (Centres of Excellence) coalition, and cooperation with Asia Development Bank (ADB) on their Technical Assistance (TA) project, etc. Also, if allowed the opportunity, we would like to reinforce the institutional foundation in a more formal way. Internally, we will try to enhance the visibility of LCS-RNet/LoCARNet activities in IGES, and promote cooperation with other areas of IGES. With MOEJ, we would like to implement further cooperation on the overall strategies through the AP (Asia-Pacific) seminar, etc.

【Major External Fund】MOEJ, Mizuho Research Institute Ltd, JICA

5. Business and Environment Area (Kansai Research Centre)

The Kansai Research Centre (KRC) carries out strategic researches to promote sustainable businesses through conducting projects related to the innovation, diffusion and transfer of low-carbon technologies in Asian countries, under the area: Business and Environment.

Under Task 1, KRC builds up on the outcomes of the "Research partnership for the application of low carbon technology for sustainable development (ALCT)" project, which was conducted in India (2010-2014), to promote the application of Japanese low-carbon technologies at a wider level in India, as well as in other countries in Asia (Vietnam, Thailand, etc.). To this end, KRC will collaborate with various stakeholders, from Japan and targeted countries, especially with private sector, to conduct on the ground activities in terms of feasibility studies, capacity building, awareness creation, as well as pilot projects regarding promising technologies.

Under Task 2, KRC follows the latest progress in carbon pricing and makes corresponding policy recommendations based on the achievements of "Market-based instruments for improving company carbon performance in Northeast Asia (MBIs)" project implemented in the Fifth Phase, as well as promoting in-depth policy studies by making full use of the accumulated experiences on research techniques and analysis methods which assist in understanding the business reaction to energy saving and climate change policies. The focus is initially given to the estimation of policy effects in the development and diffusion of the low carbon technologies in companies of Northeast Asia, and then expands to policy analysis for promoting technology transfer among businesses in a wider geographical scope.

Furthermore, cooperation is actively carried out with international organisations to promote technology transfer and application based on the research findings and achievements.

Intended impacts/outcomes in the Sixth Phase are:

- Tangible reduction in term of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy saving will be generated
- A matchmaking network of IGES with relevant stakeholders, will be established and enhanced to conduct joint activities regarding low-carbon technology transfer and application
- To ensure that Asian countries gain a better understanding of low-carbon technologies from Japan
- The policy research toward low-carbon technology diffusion and transfer enhances the knowledge of policymakers in target countries on the functions of carbon pricing on business climate investment, and thus facilitate the practical implementation of related policy tools

Unit: JPY Thousand

Budget		FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
	External fund	220,587	102,315	199,397
	IGES fund	0	3,500	0
	Grand-total	220,587	105,815	199,397
#	Task Breakdown for FY2015			
1	Transfer and Dissemination of Low carbon technology			165,000
2	Policy for Innovation, Transfer and Diffusion of Low carbon technology			34,397

KRC_1: Transfer and Dissemination of Low Carbon Technology

Projects conducted under this task are contribution to international efforts to promote technological collaboration towards sustainable development. They mainly focus on promoting the application of Japanese low-carbon technologies in India, through matching relevant stakeholders from India and Japan, including government organisations, research institutes, academia, and especially the private sector, to conduct joint “on the ground” projects regarding feasibility studies, capacity building, monitoring, and actual implementation of pilot projects about selected Japanese low-carbon technologies. The focus has gradually been extended to conduct similar projects in other Asian countries, namely in Vietnam and Thailand. This task has been, and will continue to be, implemented in synergy manner with other Tasks/Areas of IGES, especially Task 2 (KRC_2) and task(s) under Climate Change and Energy (CE) Area.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Follow up on the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) projects which have been conducted in FY2014 through conducting feasibility studies (F/S) and/or detailed studies, about the application of Japanese low carbon technologies overseas. The focus might be extended to include new geographical areas as well as new technologies which haven't been covered in FY2014
- Collaboration with CE Area to conduct capacity building and awareness creation activities regarding the application of Japanese low carbon technologies overseas, which will be conducted under Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV), JCM, and Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) projects
- Strategic operation related to international technology cooperation, including United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), CTCN, Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and other processes.

【Major External Fund】 MOEJ

KRC_2: Policy for Innovation, Transfer and Diffusion of Low Carbon Technology

This task conducts research on domestic and international policies which are designed to promote innovation and diffusion of low-carbon technologies, and will be implemented in a synergic manner with Task 1 (KRC_1) by providing policy analysis of technology transfer. Focus is put on economic approaches, particularly carbon pricing policies like taxation and emissions trading schemes, but not excluding the financial incentives and technology programmes. While the field research initially targets the three large economies in Northeast Asia: Japan, China and the Republic of Korea, it also expands the scope to examine other countries targeted by Task 1 (KRC_1) and other IGES Areas. The diffusion curves of selected low-carbon technologies under various policy scenarios are simulated and then used to quantify their contribution to the mitigation of GHG emissions and corresponding costs. The outcome of this research is used to assist related national governments and business associations as they discuss and formulate policy and technology roadmaps for the realisation of economy-wide or sector-specific targets of GHG mitigations in the medium and even long term. The policymakers in this region will become more capable of promoting the transfer and diffusion of low-carbon technologies by the integrated use of economic policy measures.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Depict the diffusion curves of target technologies for cement and iron & steel sectors in China and chemical industry in Korea using the data collected by questionnaire survey in FY2014
- Estimate quantitatively the GHG mitigation effects of and the investments for assumed policy scenarios with corresponding technology diffusion trajectories
- Follow the policy trend for international transfer of low carbon technologies and empirical policy analysis for technology transfer in Asia
- Update policy recommendations for carbon pricing in this region combining the latest policy process, findings from policy effect estimations and achievements of previous studies
- Arrange dialogues with policy experts and/or policymakers in target countries for outputs reflection in related policy process

【Major External Fund】 Hyogo Prefecture

6. Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies Area

The Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies (IPSS) Area was created to help close persistent “implementation gaps” in sustainable development planning and policy in Asia. Closing these gaps requires not only integration across issues but the environmental and social pillars of sustainable development. The three tasks in IPSS: (IPSS_1) the sustainable development goals (SDGs); (IPSS_2) low carbon cities; and (IPSS_3) co-benefits, therefore aim to harness the energies of different stakeholders to enable and scale more holistic approaches to development in Asia. The three tasks in IPSS have different thematic focuses but are organized around a common set of core activities: 1) developing data, tools, and capacity building materials; 2) conducting research on governance; and 3) supporting networks and knowledge exchanges. Moving forward IPSS researchers plan to work more across tasks (how can possible SDGs be implemented in cities) and activities within tasks (using the cities database to analyse how governance affects the pursuit of co-benefits).

Intended impacts/outcomes in the Sixth Phase are:

- A standardised set of measure, report and verify (MRV) tools and methods facilitate low-carbon development in cities in Asia
- More Asian countries join the Climate Change and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) leading to reductions in transboundary air pollution; and a Green Climate Fund recognises and rewards co-benefits.
- A Post-2015 Development Agenda reflects lessons learned from Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and incorporates “governance” into targets/indicators and implementation mechanisms

Unit: JPY Thousand

Budget		FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
	External fund	141,413	214,188	199,612
	IGES fund	0	0	0
	Grand-total	141,413	214,188	199,612
#	Task Breakdown for FY2015			
1	Int'l Process & Governance			65,762
2	Low Carbon Cities			70,000
3	Co-benefits in Asia			63,850

IPSS_1: International Processes and Governance for Post-2015 and Beyond

This research will develop recommendations to strengthen governance for sustainable development at multiple levels: global, regional, national and local. It will also consider how to strengthen multi-stakeholder participation in sustainable development governance to promote better decision making and implementation. These recommendations will be developed in the context of the global processes for the Post 2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals. Efforts will also be made to link to other tasks within IGES and start working on means of implementation (MOI) relating to the future SDGs, especially those that may benefit from governance-related components. The study will be conducted from the perspective of effectively utilising the global development agenda for implementation on the ground. This research will be conducted as part of a much larger project in conjunction with other universities and research institutes. As a part of this larger project, IGES will also collaborate in developing recommendations for multi-stakeholder partnership, implementation using global goals/targets/indicators; it will collaborate to develop recommendations for financing for sustainable development. IGES will also work with a group of global research institutes called the Independent Research Forum 2015 (IRF2015), the Asia Europe Foundation (ASEF), the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and others to input messages into global regional processes.

Major activities in FY2015 are:

- Governance for the SDGs/post-2015 development agenda: Research and analysis on what forms of governance can support the implementation of the SDGs/post-2015 development agenda.
- Networking for SDGs: Support of networking and outreach activities that can strengthen implementation of SDGs/ post-2015 development agenda in Asia.

【Major External Fund】ERTDF (MOEJ), IRF, SDPlanNet-AP

IPSS_2: Intercity Collaboration for Low-Carbon Development

In collaboration with the related research on low-carbon cities being conducted by Kitakyushu Urban Centre (KUC), this research promotes relevant practical studies with environmentally advanced cities in the Kanto region (Tokyo, Yokohama, Kawasaki etc.) Currently, Japanese cities have already been aiming for a major transformation from polluted cities to green cities, and based on the concept of environmental cities of the future and green innovation, there have been developments by local authorities on various levels. Through the coordination and dissemination of experiences in sustainable city planning that have been promoted in Japan, plans are being to transfer knowledge that can contribute to low-carbon, sustainable development in cities in Asia.

Major activities in FY2015 are:

- Data, tools and capacity building for low carbon cities: Develop databases, tools and materials to support sustainable, low-carbon development in cities in Asia
- Governance for low carbon cities: Research and analysis on what forms of governance can enable sustainable, low-carbon development in cities in Asia
- City-to-city networks: Research and support of partnerships that can facilitate knowledge exchanges around sustainable, low-carbon development in cities in Asia.

【Major External Fund】ERTDF (MOEJ)

IPSS_3: Co-benefits Approach in Asia

This research will identify opportunities and constraints for mitigating climate change and achieving other co-benefits. This research will entail 1) quantifying co-benefits to analysing how the science-policy interface influences co-benefits from abating short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), 2) the political economy of key sectors influences co-benefits from mitigating greenhouse gases (GHG); and 3) the design of governance structure influences co-benefits flowing to disadvantaged stakeholders. Outputs from this project will be disseminated through the Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) to air quality (CCAC), climate change (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)), and SDGs policy processes at multiple levels.

Major activities in FY2015 are:

- Data, tools and capacity building for co-benefits: Develop tools and learning materials to support the mainstreaming of co-benefits into decision making processes Asia.
- Governance for co-benefits: Research and analysis on what forms of atmospheric and climate governance can support the mainstreaming of co-benefits into decisions in Asia.
- ACP: Support of informal platform that can facilitate knowledge exchanges around sustainable, low-carbon development in cities in Asia.

[Major External Fund]MOEJ, ADB, CAA

7. Sustainable Cities Area (Kitakyushu Urban Centre)

Kitakyushu Urban Centre (KUC) aims to contribute to the development of green, low-carbon and resilient (i.e. sustainable) cities without compromising the steady economic growth in Asia and the Pacific by disseminating pragmatic and effective local policies and practices for application. KUC analyses such local policies and practices with particular focuses on low-cost and applicable technologies and management systems which effectively utilises local resources and knowledge in view of changing the policies and management systems of local governments, business models of private companies and behaviour of individuals. Through this, KUC aspires to be a well-recognised and leading knowledge centre on sustainable city policies in the region.

Intended impacts/outcomes in the Sixth Phase are:

- Low-carbon and resilient policies and practices are mainstreamed and implemented in selected cities;
- Effective environmental management systems and policies for pollution control, waste minimisation, and efficient use of energy and local resources, are adopted in selected cities;
- Many cities and various stakeholders take advantage of mutual learning opportunities on practical environmental policies and management systems facilitated by KUC at regional and national levels;
- The City of Kitakyushu enhances collaboration with KUC in extending efficient environmental policies and management systems to other cities in developing countries; and
- A set of practical sustainable city policies compiled for training and knowledge sharing by

KUC is well utilised and recognised by relevant stakeholders and attracts further inflow and exchange of knowledge.

Unit: JPY Thousand

Budget		FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
External fund		160,899	320,105	150,137
IGES fund		0	3,000	0
Grand-total		160,899	323,105	150,137
#	Task Breakdown for FY2015			
1	Low carbon & Resilient City			60,650
2	Local Action: Eco Model Cities			29,619
3	Networking			50,078
4	Collaboration with Kitakyushu Partners			9,791

KUC_1: Policy Research on Low-Carbon and Resilient Cities

Current economic growth in many developing Asian countries is coupled with increasing energy and resource inputs and waste generation. Economic growth attracts more people to urban areas causing rapid urbanisation and sprawl, and increased demand for sanitary and environmental services. Local authorities managing the urban environment are expected to deal with these challenges to sustain the growth by guiding the industries and buildings to be more energy and resource efficient and transforming the urban design to be more compact and comfortable for citizens. In addition to that, in response to the extreme weather such as floods and typhoons, there is a demand to reform the cities to be more durable and resilient.

Many leaders and managers of local authorities are aware of these challenges, but officials dealing with daily chores usually do not have the capacity or time to attend or think about them. Additionally, the subjects are comprehensive and beyond their control covering multiple sectors which require long-term planning with sufficient budget, appropriate assignment of responsibilities and authorities with appropriate institutional change. Thus, there is a need to respond to such challenges which can be met by providing cross-cutting analyses of relevant policies and practices, and sharing key lessons extracted from them.

Major activities in FY2015 are:

- Research on low-carbon projects and supporting policies particularly in management of energy, transportation, solid waste and water
- Capacity building support for measuring greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the public sector and designing policies and projects to reduce them for local authorities
- Research on policies to transform the design of cities including urban and land-use planning to be more resilient against natural disasters and climate change-related risks
- Compilation of sustainable city policies extracted from its research activities as a knowledge base catering for reference and training material for interested local authorities

【Major External Fund】 MOEJ, ERTDF (MOEJ), JICA, Kitakyushu City

KUC_2: Action Research on Efficient Use of Local Resources

Predominantly, environmental challenges faced by cities in developing countries are still related to management of solid waste, wastewater and air pollution. One proper way to manage these wastes and pollutants is mandating it by laws and regulations so that the waste generators and polluters treat them or pay for the services, which is controlled by a periodical reporting and monitoring system. However, it is usually not the case in many developing countries and often waste management costs are borne by the local authorities or simply left to the absorption capacity of the environment. To address these challenges, appropriate policies, regulations and systems which could fit the local conditions can be recommended for application.

Another approach is recommending a cost-efficient community-based waste and resource management system for application. Decentralised systems include solid waste separation at community centres such as materials recovery facilities (MRFs) and waste banks for selling recyclables, managing household hazardous waste and composting organic waste, and wastewater treatment by individual septic tanks (*jokaso*) and small-scale community systems. Harnessing renewable and underutilised local energy using small-scale hydro, wind mills, photovoltaic cells, solar heaters, and anaerobic digestion and waste-to-power facilities and setting up a decentralised energy management system can also be recommended. Regional water resource management and forests and green space conservation also belong to this component.

Major activities in FY2015 are:

- Promotion of resource efficient and 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) policies at national level
- Promotion of decentralised community-based resource and waste management system including organic waste and biomass utilisation and wastewater treatment
- Promotion of local resources management including water, forests and energy

【Major External Fund】 MOEJ, JICA, Kitakyushu City

KUC_3: Networking with Cities and Other Organisations

Since implementing the Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment (2000-2010), KUC has developed and maintained a network of environment-conscious local governments and their key stakeholders at multiple levels (local, national and regional). This asset was subsequently utilised in the development of the Association of South-East Asian Nations Education for Sustainable Consumption (ASEAN ESC) Model Cities Programme (2011-present), a flagship initiative of ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities promoting development of leading environmental cities in each country. The Programme was developed from the recommendations of the 1st High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities in 2010 held under the framework of the East Asia Summit Environment Ministers Meeting and the progress in each country has been shared at subsequent seminars, with the sixth seminar coming up in 2015. KUC serves as the secretariat of both the programme and the seminars, and uses these platforms to facilitate networking and collaboration among stakeholders.

Major activities in FY2015 are:

- Organising an annual High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities and reporting the outputs and progress at relevant regional meetings
- Assisting implementation of ESC Model Cities Programme in each ASEAN country by mobilising additional resources from other supporting organisations

【Major External Fund】 MOEJ, JAIF, JICA, Kitakyushu City

KUC_4: Collaboration with Partners in Kitakyushu

In addition to components 1-3, and cross-cuttingly, KUC, as a core constituent of the Kitakyushu Low Carbon Center for Asian Society, strategically collaborates with Kitakyushu City Government and related stakeholders, including Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Kyushu, Kitakyushu International Techno-Cooperative Association (KITA), local universities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and private companies, to extend sustainable city policies, practices, management systems and technologies to other cities in developing countries. As a periodical work, KUC reports to the City of Kitakyushu on the main contributing activities particularly on measuring GHG emissions reductions and potentials in other countries. It carries out collaboration projects with the city, networking with other cities to strengthen the ties and promote the contribution by the city, and disseminating the research findings to the citizens and local stakeholders.

【Major External Fund】 Kitakyushu City

8. IGES Regional Centre (BRC)

IGES Regional Centre (BRC) was established as the Institute's key operational base outside of Japan, with the aim to enhance IGES's outreach and communication with relevant stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region and strengthen IGES's engagement in the region. To this end, BRC is engaging in three network activities for improving access to information deemed by the stakeholders, enhancing capacities in policy planning and implementation among the stakeholders. Main networks that BRC closely works with are: the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN), the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) and the Network for Integrated Planning and Sustainable Development Strategies in Asia-Pacific Region (SDplanNet-AP). In 2015, BRC will add climate change mitigation-related activities in collaboration with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Asian Institute of Technology (AIT).

Intended impacts/outcomes in the Sixth Phase are:

- Environmental performance and resilience is improved through increased capacity of policymakers and key stakeholders that are engaged in climate change adaptation, environmental compliance and enforcement, through sustainable development or through adoption of better technologies dealing with climate change at the national or sub-national level.
- Presence and involvement of IGES in environmental policy development processes in the Asia-Pacific and beyond is improved.

Unit: JPY Thousand

Budget		FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
	External fund	91,591	170,320	106,877
	IGES fund	0	0	0
	Grand-total	91,591	170,320	106,877
#	Task Breakdown for FY2015			
1	Adaptation			91,068
2	Safeguards			15,809
3	Technology assessment			0
4	Accommodation of IGES functions			0

BRC_1: Networking and Capacity Development for Climate Change Adaptation

This task aims at increasing the capacity of the government officials in charge of climate change adaptation policy development and implementation in the region. Raising awareness and understanding will be achieved by knowledge sharing through the web portal, newsletters, and provision of inputs into relevant regional fora, and by capacity development for dealing with priority issues through workshops/conferences and communities of practices.

One of the priority and promising opportunities is provision of learning opportunities for government officials and key stakeholders through the activities conducted by APAN, one of the regional adaptation networks under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)'s Global Adaptation Network (GAN), with APAN's designated nodal organisations and partners such as Asia Development Bank (ADB), Korea Environment Institute (KEI) and others. APAN is the leading climate change adaptation network in the Asia-Pacific region, and its goal is to assist countries in building climate change resilient and sustainable human systems, ecosystems and economies. APAN strives to equip key actors in the region with knowledge for designing and implementing adaptation measures, building capacity to access technologies and finance in support of climate change adaptation, and integrating climate change adaptation into policies, strategies and plans. BRC continues its engagement in APAN through maintaining and improving its knowledge sharing portal, as well as through designing and implementing regional capacity development activities in close collaboration with Natural Resource and Ecosystem Services Area – Adaptation (NRE-AD).

Another activity is the U.S. Agency for International Climate Development (USAID) Asia Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility (Adapt Asia-Pacific). BRC leads the knowledge management component of the project as a partner institute. Adapt Asia-Pacific aims to strengthen human and institutional capacity to prepare climate change adaptation investment proposals and sustain a regional knowledge platform to share and replicate best practices. This project collaborates with APAN. Greater resource mobilisation is also expected through activities carried out jointly by APAN and Adapt Asia-Pacific.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Capacity building for adaptation plans development at the national/sub-national level: BRC will continue capacity building aimed primarily at government officials with special focus on assisting in adaptation plan development at the national or sub-nation level and accessing financial support to materialise these developed plans. This year BRC will

facilitate further collaboration between Adapt Asia-Pacific, APAN and APAN's partner institutes such as APAN nodes, AIT Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (AIT RRC.AP), ADB, KEI and other key players in the region.

- Knowledge management: BRC will continue maintaining and upgrading websites for APAN and Adapt Asia-Pacific to share good adaptation practices/lessons, up-to-date information and news, issuing newsletters, and conducting online communities of practices to provide additional learning opportunities. BRC will also expand networks with other networks and initiatives to create larger impacts/synergy and increase the resource efficiency in knowledge sharing.

【Major External Fund】MOEJ, USAID

BRC_2: Networking and Capacity Development for Environmental Safeguards and Sustainable Development

This task provides learning opportunities to the government officials and key stakeholders in charge of environmental safeguards, environmental compliance and enforcement, and sustainable development, through activities organised by the AECEN and the SDplanNet-AP.

AECEN is a network of environmental agencies in Asia dedicated to improving performance in relation to compliance and enforcement of national laws and multilateral environment agreements. SDplanNet-AP is a network targeted at helping development practitioners, including national and local government officials, and professional planners, share innovative approaches and good practices on how best to mainstream sustainable development priorities into local, sub-national and national policies.

This task ultimately aims at increasing the capacity of the government officials in charge of environmental safeguards, environmental compliance and enforcement, and sustainable development. Raising awareness and understanding will be achieved by knowledge sharing through the web portals, newsletters, and by capacity development for dealing with priority issues through the twinning projects or workshops/conferences. Resource mobilisation is also expected by these network activities.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Capacity building: BRC will continue implementing capacity development workshops on environmental impact assessment (EIA) of AECEN with a special focus on its public participation and information disclosure in the lower Mekong countries under the USAID Mekong Partnership for the Environment (MPE) project. AECEN will also contribute to increasing EIA implementation, environmental management, and/or environment performance assessment/evaluation capacity through workshops or country-to-country twinning arrangements.
- Knowledge management: BRC will continue maintaining the EIA of AECEN compendium and share good practices and up-to-date information for practitioners. SDplanNet-AP plans to contribute to disseminating good practices and latest discussion on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) preparation and implementation through its website in support of IGES-wide activities on SDGs.

【Major External Fund】USAID, MOEJ

BRC_3: Assessment and Promotion of Technologies Dealing with Climate Change

This task aims to provide government officials and key stakeholders in charge of climate change mitigation with better technology or policy options through assessing mitigation technologies and their effective applications in collaboration with the AIT RRC.AP and IGES Kansai Research Centre (KRC), and through activities organised by UNFCCC Clean Development Mechanism Regional Collaboration Centre (CDM RCC) in coordination with IGES Climate Change and Energy (CE) Area and in the context of promoting of low-carbon development plans and policies in developing countries in Asia and the Pacific.

Major components (provisional) in FY2015 are:

- Stocktaking of current practices and case studies: BRC will assist AIT RRC.AP and IGES KRC and CE in stocktaking of existing applications of mitigation technologies with special focus on those developed in Japan and methodologies to assess effectiveness of technologies including lessons from existing application, as well as taking the lead in conducting case studies on assessing specific technologies and their possible introduction in selected Asian countries.
- Knowledge management: BRC will collaborate with AIT RRC.AP and IGES KRC and CE in developing a website that shows the findings and information outlined above and shares them with interested stakeholders.
- Development of business plans for UNFCCC RRC operation at BRC: BRC will develop business plans for UNFCCC RRC to be opened for the region and hosted at BRC in 2015 in discussion with UNFCCC Secretariat and IGES CE under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between UNFCCC and IGES.

【Major External Fund】MOEJ, UNFCCC (tbc)

BRC_4: Accommodation of IGES Functions Drawing on the Advantage of BRC

BRC will play a leading role in networking with overseas organisations especially those based in Bangkok, Thailand and its neighbouring countries, taking advantage of better access to various IGES's partner over other IGES divisions. BRC hopes to serve as a window for IGES to explore possible opportunities for joint activities and other opportunities and to establish IGES's overseas operation base by jointly implementing with IGES divisions. It will also assist the Programme Management Office (PMO) in coordinating IGES-wide activities including fund raising, IGES-wide outreach, and knowledge management.

This task ultimately aims at strengthening IGES's branding and outreach that enables the Institute to generate larger impacts in the region.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Continue to assist or lead overseas activities and operations of IGES divisions including the Association of South-East Asian Nations Education for Sustainable Consumption (ASEAN ESC) Model Cities Programme operated by Kitakyushu Urban Centre (KUC), institution-wide activities on SDGs and Post-2020 agenda led by Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies (IPSS) Area, and the preparatory work on the potential establishment of CDM RCC with UNFCCC mentioned above

- BRC will continue strengthening existing partnerships, as well as expanding and exploring potential partnerships with key stakeholders through the above network operations and project implementation. It will also continue to organise informal seminars (Evening Café) inviting local practitioners in Bangkok.
- BRC will continue piloting communities (CoP) of practices to seek a sustainable mode of knowledge management based on lessons learned. BRC will also continue its contribution to all-IGES and cross-Areas work.

9. Beijing Office

IGES Beijing Office (BJG) aims to serve as an important bridge and a reliable platform between China and Japan to further promote environmental bilateral cooperation between the two countries. Specifically, the Beijing Office will contribute to holding regular policy dialogues between the Japanese and Chinese governments, and will also contribute to establishing environmental policies in both countries by participating in bilateral cooperation at the national level as the implementing body in the areas of water quality management, air quality management and climate change.

Intended impacts/outcomes in the Sixth Phase are:

- Air quality in China will improve through city-to-city cooperation between local governments in China and Japan, to improve air quality in China
- A model of wastewater treatment system and its management system for rural areas in China will be established, which could be a reference in producing the 13th Five Year Plan starting in 2016.

Unit: JPY Thousand

Budget		FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
External fund		94,500	215,743	179,742
IGES fund		0	0	0
Grand-total		94,500	215,743	179,742
#	Task Breakdown for FY2015			
1	Water Environment			7,652
2	Air Pollution			172,090

BJG_1 : Research Activities in the Area of Water Environment

Beijing Office will participate in a Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) project, “Project on establishing wastewater treatment system and its management system for rural areas in China,” which started in FY2014, and will aim at establishing a model of wastewater treatment system and its management system which is suitable for rural areas in China.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Research on regulations and policies regarding wastewater treatment in rural areas in China
- Research on application technologies for wastewater treatment and maintenance & management for rural areas in China
- Research on operation management of wastewater treatment facilities in rural areas in China

【Major External Fund】 JICA

BJG_2 : Research Activities in the Area of Air Pollution

This research aimed to improve air pollution in China through coordination of local governments both in Japan and China to take countermeasures against air pollution.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Coordination of discussion between local governments in Japan and China to promote cooperation between the local governments in Japan and China
- Organisation of seminars in China to share the knowledge and experience of both countries
- Implementation of training courses in Japan for Chinese local governmental officers and engineers to improve capacity to establish policies and countermeasures

【Major External Fund】 MOEJ

In addition to the tasks above, Beijing Office will support various IGES' activities in China, such as training courses for capacity building, which is aimed for low-carbon model cities in China, and which is a part of a climate change adaptation project in Climate Change and Energy (CE) Area. Beijing Office will also participate in environment-related research activities at the national level that will be jointly carried out by Japan and China.

II. Strategic Operation

Aiming to achieve institution-wide targets, the Programme Management Office (PMO) will take the lead in promoting IGES strategic research and impact formation. The PMO will carry out IGES-wide strategic planning and coordination, and proceed with comprehensive operations such as knowledge management, capacity development, quality management, networking, outreach and fund raising, in order to make timely and effective inputs into important policy processes.

PMO Operation Costs

Unit: JPY Thousand

FY2013 (Result)	FY2014 (Prediction)	FY2015 (Budget)
17,634	24,215	42,260

1. Strategic Planning and Coordination of Overall Research Activities

The PMO will develop and facilitate an overall research strategy for IGES, from an integrative perspective, and coordinate the development and implementation of the strategic research plan for each phase and each fiscal year. The Monthly Senior Staff Meeting (MSS) and other in-house discussion opportunities are convened with top management and senior staff members including Area Leaders and Senior-Coordinators, and will be utilised for coordinating and facilitating integrative implementation of research activities. For the execution and progress management of planned activities during each phase and each fiscal year, the PMO will carry out the Milestone Management System in an improved and effective manner, in collaboration with the Accounting Section and Human Resource Management Section. Additionally, the PMO will identify emerging investment needs in research, networking, and outreach activities and allocate necessary financial and human resources by utilizing the Strategic Research Fund and Strategic Operation Fund.

2. Production of Flagship Products

The PMO will cooperate with each Area Leader to conduct planning and coordination of key IGES flagship products, including the White Paper, a publication which delivers key messages on timely and strategic topics in the Asia-Pacific region to contribute to important regional and international processes. The Flagship Team will solicit initial ideas for IGES White Paper VI from Area Leaders and other senior colleagues. In addition, the team is coordinating two new flagship research activities, one on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the other on climate change, with the potential to engage researchers from several areas.

3. Knowledge Management

PMO Knowledge Management aims to provide the support capacities needed for IGES researchers to fully optimise their roles and responsibilities through establishing an effective infrastructure that allows for more efficient knowledge generation and greater accumulation of institutional expertise and business intelligence. To achieve these objectives, operations in FY2015 will target further development of electronic systems and tools for knowledge creation, accumulation, management and

utilisation across the institute. Operations will also coordinate with the Secretariat and PMO to integrate the planning and administration systems in order to achieve a systematic accumulation of business intelligence and understanding of IGES expertise. Additionally in FY2015, operations will strengthen focus on the dissemination of policy-relevant information and practical solutions to realise IGES's role as a regional knowledge broker and capacity development facilitator.

4. Capacity Development

In FY2015, Capacity Development will continue its dual focus on strengthening operations across the institution for provision of capacity development programmes and products to target key stakeholders both domestically and overseas, as well as an internal focus on building the capacity of IGES staff members to conduct high-impact research on cutting-edge and innovative topics. External capacity development operations will be coordinated under the guidance of an institutional strategy for capacity development; supported by the continued enhancement of sustainability tools and solutions as well as the establishment of a core portfolio of IGES's capacity development expertise. Continued efforts will be taken to heighten IGES's profile as a capacity development facilitator and to disseminate training materials through a diversity of mediums and improved facilitation techniques. Internally, operations will continue to build staff capacity on effective research methods and strategic approaches for innovative research and effective dissemination/influence. Additionally, on-going development of opportunities for staff exchange, partnerships, collaborative research, and continuing professional development will be encouraged.

4-1 Education and Capacity Development for Sustainable Development

The Education and Capacity Development for Sustainable Development task aims to provide strategic policy recommendations and capacity building inputs to strengthen institutional structures/processes to achieve transformative learning for sustainable development especially focusing on international processes on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), regional processes on Education for Sustainable Lifestyles (ESL), and local and urban processes for social learning in Collaborative Governance approaches and for Disaster Risk Reduction. Education and Capacity Development for Sustainable Development must address whole-systems learning opportunities and engage formal, non-formal, and informal education to support transitions towards sustainable societies.

Major components in FY2015 are:

- Monitoring and Evaluation of ESD (M&E of ESD): To develop a systematic approach for assessment of ESD implementation under the Global Action Programme for ESD (2015-2020), and to strengthen linkages between educational initiatives and achievement of post-2015 development agenda initiatives (i.e. SDGs).
- Capacity Development and ESL: To strengthen the roles and capacities of national governments in coordinating effective implementation of ESL and to support the development of a regional network/ knowledge hub to support institutional capacity building on ESL.
- Social Learning in Collaborative Governance: To raise perception on how citizens can engage and contribute to achievement of Low Carbon, Sustainable Cities (LCSC) and conversely on how local/municipal governments can better identify and capitalise on

important learning/capacity building opportunities that arise in participatory and collaborative governance approaches.

- Education for Disaster Risk Reduction: To improve preparedness and resilience of education systems to ensure the continuity of education in post-disaster situations, and to improve the delivery of formal and non-formal education for strengthening capacities for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

【Major External Fund】MOEJ (tbc), UNESCO (tbc)

5. Quality Management of Research Outputs

In FY2015, PMO will continue work to promote and strengthen the quality of final outputs through proactive facilitation throughout the research process including planning as well as review of final outputs. Procedures will continue to be strengthened, and further efforts will be made to enhance the capacity of IGES researchers.

6. Networking

Planning and implementation of an integral networking strategy, including relationship-building with partner institutions and participation in key forums, will be carried out. In FY2015, coordination of multiple international and regional networking operations such as Low Carbon Society Research Network (LCS-RNet), Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet) and Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN), Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN), Asia-Europe Environment Forum (ENVForum), Regional 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Forum in Asia, and Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) in which IGES research projects are involved will be strengthened for effective operation. In addition, the Seventh International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP2015) will be organised in July 2015 to stimulate policy discussions with key stakeholders, both domestic and international. ISAP2015 will focus on “Climate change” and “SDGs”.

7. Outreach

In order to raise the visibility of IGES research outputs and improve IGES’ brand awareness as an international policy research institution, it is essential to carry out effective and timely dissemination and communication targeting appropriate audience and building effective impact. Planning, coordination and implementation of a strategy for this purpose will be carried out through outreach activities, including events, publications, website, Public relations (PR) materials and press activities.

7-1 Strategic Outreach of the IGES Research Output and Activities

To establish IGES in a position as a leading institution in its areas of expertise and to generate “impacts”, IGES outreach activities will take a more strategic approach in which IGES outreach will put its focus on key initiatives of IGES and disseminate research results as policy recommendations generated from the key initiatives in a timely and efficient manner through best available outreach materials to reach its target audience. Such initiatives include flagship projects on climate change and SDGs. IGES will also ensure that the timing of news and reports corresponds to market and media needs in order to demonstrate the presence of IGES.

7-2 Enhancement of IGES Brand Awareness

To enhance and improve brand awareness of IGES as international policy research institution among a key target audience, IGES will maximise outreach efforts through all IGES outreach materials. The activities will include:

- Strengthening its role as a portal for disseminating information and outputs, IGES will continue to improve its website by conducting user and log data analysis of the website and add search engine optimisation (SEO) functions for further development.
- Promoting effective outreach by the best use of IGES outreach materials and activities such as events, website, publications, e-newsletter and brochures in a consistent and timely manner based on IGES communication policy and brand guidelines which are under development.

7-3 Media Relations

Media Relations will be strengthened to make IGES initiatives and research output widely recognised and to enhance brand awareness as an international policy research institution. Activities to communicate with media will include:

- Holding media interviews, press conferences and media round tables
- Creating and distributing press releases featuring key projects and events.

8. External Funding

A proactive strategy for the acquisition of external funding will be planned and executed. Appropriate internal coordination will be carried out to respond to new funding opportunities both domestically and internationally, and necessary support will be provided in the process of preparation toward successful acquisition of funds. In most cases, strategic research has become a partnership-type research. Therefore, further cooperation with domestic and overseas universities and research institutions, as well as with international organisations is necessary, and IGES needs to strengthen its capacity for joint proposals. Furthermore, IGES needs to further clarify its value-proposition, and promote strategic outreach activities for potential funding organisations. FY2015 will focus on the following activities:

8-1 Domestic Fundraising

With regards to fundraising in Japan, in addition to acquiring research funds such as the Global Environment Research Fund and network-related budget as has been conducted up to now, the nature of funds should be diversified and include those from ministries other than the Ministry of Environment, such as the Special Accounts for Energy and the official development aid (ODA). In addition, more effort should be made to acquire research funds from the private sector.

8-2 International Fundraising

IGES will also make efforts to acquire increasing funds from non-Japanese sources. It aims to bolster its international credibility by strengthening linkages with international funding organisations,

such as the World Bank and ADB, international organisations such as United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), as well as bilateral donor organisations based in Europe and the United States (US). The IGES Regional Centre (BRC) in Bangkok is expected to play a more strategic role in this respect.

9. Contributions to Local Communities and Other Activities

9-1 Contributions to Local Communities

IGES carries out educational programmes that target local residents in cooperation with local governments and related organisations, in order to give the knowledge obtained through research activities and research back to the community, as well as to promote and facilitate understanding of IGES' research activities among the local community. Activities include:

- Hosting the “Shonan Village Academia” (co-organised with the Kanagawa International Foundation).
- Participation in the “Shonan Village Festival” (sponsored by the Shonan Village Inc).
- Cooperation in educational programmes, implemented by the local government, which target local residents.
- Cooperation in school education in the region.

9-2 Management of Affiliate Membership Organisations

IGES runs an affiliate members system to make use of a diverse range of opinions in its research activities, by promoting cooperation and coordination with various entities that recognise the importance of global environmental issues and endorse the activities of the institute, such as governments, businesses, educational institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), non-profit organisations (NPOs) and citizens. IGES also hopes that this affiliate members system acts as a bridge to widen the circle of support for and understanding of IGES. When providing information to affiliate members, instead of using traditional distribution of publications, we consider ways that have less of a burden on the environment, such as distributing them electronically.

III. Secretariat

In the Sixth Phase, IGES needs to develop a more effective and efficient system of governance in order to respond to with the accountability required as an organisation in the public interest and to support sustainable strategic research activities. Under the three pillars of Human Resources, Accounting and General Affairs, the Secretariat has worked jointly with the Programme Management Office (PMO) to manage human resources and funding and to support the development of a base for organisational management with a perspective of “management” beyond conventional “administration”.

Administrative Costs

Unit: JPY Thousand

FY2013 (Result)	FY2014 (Prediction)	FY2015 (Budget)
558,761	633,437	656,073

Office rent (Headquarters, Tokyo office, Bangkok Regional Centre), Facility maintenance costs (including IT-related costs), Consultant fees for Law/Audit/Human resources, Personnel recruitment costs, BoD/BoT meeting costs, Welfare expenses, Insurance expenses, Taxes and dues etc.

1. Human Resources Management Section

The Human Resources Management Section (HR) makes efforts to maximise institutional performance by securing and placement of appropriate personnel. It works to ensure hiring of suitable staff for IGES, to improve their employment conditions, and to raise their motivation.

In the FY2015, the section will set up a personnel management system that is consistent overall, taking into consideration Area-level funding status and staff performance. Especially, timely recruitment is sought to better meet the needs of the Areas/sections, by making use of the newly established Programme Officer position. Relevant information on HR and labour issues will also be provided well in advance of any managerial decisions. For improving the labour environment, overall work efficiency will be improved in order to alleviate the need for long working hours as well as to respond to the needs of those engaged in child-rearing and elderly care. Especially in the latter half of this fiscal year, as an important issue of preparation for the Seventh Phase, examination must begin on how IGES should respond to revisions to the Labour Contract Act.

2. Accounting Section

The Accounting Section aims to implement financial management contributing to sustainable operations, and works on effective budget execution management, on sound and strategic fund management, and on strengthening financial governance.

In FY2015, methods for Area level financial management will be further improved and continued to be implemented. At the Task level, one on-going challenge is how to support more effective project budget management, and Budget Control System (BCS) will be further improved. Furthermore, capabilities for accounting-related administrative operations in Research areas will be strengthened by providing guidance as well as allocating new accounting expert assistants so as to make institutional

accounting operations more efficient. As for the investment budget, a process to review the effects in a certain period and to take necessary actions should be designed. In addition, aiming for more sustainable operations, a specified reserve fund will start for future projects and expected expenditures following the accounting standards for public-interest corporations.

3. General Affairs Section

The General Affairs section deals with important issues related to appropriate governance of IGES as a whole including compliance with the IGES Articles of Incorporation and related rules for public-interest corporations, convening of meetings for the Boards of Directors and Trustees, and contracts with external organisations. The section also works to develop an efficient business environment that contributes to raising the performance of strategic research activities.

In FY2015, the section will deal appropriately with legal matters that emerge with external organisations both in Japan and overseas. More specifically, institutional expertise on legal affairs will be strengthened by appointing a staff member in General Affairs, to further reinforce our links with lawyers and judicial scriveners, and to establish a system for checking contracts and submitted documents. By linking with the Accounting Section, HR and PMO and clarifying each responsibility, BCS should be improved so as to contribute to more efficient and prompt working practices. Likewise, there will be a drastic simplification of the internal approval process, and the current paper-based system will be fully computerised.

IV. Business on Special Accounts

1. Activities of the Technical Support Unit (TSU) for the IPCC-TFI

The goal of the Technical Support Unit (TSU) is to support and manage the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) which has the following aims:

- Developing and refining an internationally-agreed methodology and software for the calculation and reporting of national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals
- Encouraging the widespread use of this methodology by countries participating in the IPCC and the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

For these purposes, the TSU will implement the following components and will offer its support to the other relevant sections of IGES and other organisations.

1-1 Technical Assessment of IPCC Inventory Guidelines

This component aims to assess where science and data availability have developed sufficiently since the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* to support the refinement or development of methodological advice for specific categories and gases, with a view to identifying any specific areas or issues to be prioritized. Another aim is to conduct technical assessment on cross-sectoral issues, including improvement of user-friendliness of other inventory tools with a view to contributing to capacity development programmes.

Following an on-line questionnaire survey implemented in January and February 2015, two expert meetings, (i) Energy/Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)/Waste Sectors and (ii) Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Sector, will be convened in FY2015. These meetings will assess the maturity of scientific advances and the availability of new data, and identify any specific areas or issues that should be prioritized in TFI's future work. The Bureau of TFI will consider the outcome of these expert meetings and develop a further work plan on development or refinement of methodological guidance on national greenhouse gas inventories.

1-2 IPCC Emission Factor Database (EFDB)

This component aims to maintain and improve a database of emission factors and other parameters for development of national GHG inventories where national experts can find nationally appropriate values to supplement the IPCC inventory guidelines. In FY2015, the following activities will be implemented:

- Research and identification of potential data for approval by Editorial Board
- Support of data management and data approval process
- Organisation of two data collection meetings on specific topics
- Organisation of the thirteenth meeting of the Emission factor Database (EFDB) Editorial Board

1-3 IPCC Inventory Software

This component aims to improve and upgrade the IPCC Inventory Software, the initial version of which was released in May 2012, and to support users of this software. This software is to implement calculation of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. In FY2015, the following activities will be implemented:

- Rectification of bugs and errors detected in the current software
- Enhancement of functions in the software, for example by including tier 2 calculation modules
- Development and inclusion of an additional module to implement calculation according to the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories: Wetlands
- Provision of technical support to users on request

1-4 Support to the Bureau of the TFI

This component aims to support the Bureau of the TFI in fulfilling its function. In FY2015, the following activities will be implemented:

- Holding the 27th meeting of the Bureau of the TFI

1-5 Collaboration with Other Organisations

This component aims to collaborate with other organisations on inventory-related matters. The TSU will continue contributing to inventory-related capacity building programmes implemented by other organisations such as UNFCCC, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) by sending programme officers as resource persons and providing inventory-related materials developed by the IPCC TFI. Also, the TSU will interact with other organisations or initiatives such as Global Forest Observation Initiatives (GFOI) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to assist inventory compilers in data collection. The TSU will also collaborate with other projects in IGES, where appropriate, on matters relating to estimation of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

2. Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

The Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) is an inter-governmental network whose mission is to promote collaborative research activities on global change in climate, ocean and terrestrial systems, and on related physical, biogeochemical and socio-economic processes. In so doing, the APN fosters the development of policy options for responses to global change that contributes to sustainable development. In order to support and develop the scientific capacity of scientists in the field of global change research, especially in developing countries, APN is planning to conduct the following activities in FY 2015:

2-1 Support of Research and Capacity Development, Related to Global Change Through its Annual, Competitive Calls for Proposals

(1) Regional Research Programme

The APN will support international collaborative research projects, selected through the Annual Regional Call for Research Proposals, and approved by the 20th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM), to be held in Kathmandu, Nepal, in March 2015.

(2) CAPaBLE Programme (Scientific Capacity Building and Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries)

In order to improve the scientific capabilities of developing countries, APN supports capacity building activities for young, early-career scientists and practitioners, in particular in developing countries. Capacity building activities supported by the APN will also be selected through a competitive call for proposals for CAPaBLE (Scientific Capacity Building and Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries) Programme and approved by the 20th IGM.

2-2 Inter-Governmental Meeting and Other Meetings

The APN will conduct its 21st IGM and Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meeting around March 2016 (host country: not yet decided).

2-3 Others

(1) Focused Activities

In order to respond to the increasing need of sound scientific knowledge to support far-reaching policy- and decision-making, APN established frameworks in areas of particular interest and priority to its Member Countries:

- Low Carbon Initiatives Framework (LCI)
- Climate Adaptation Framework (CAF)
- Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Framework (B&ES)

These frameworks were established to enhance science-based activities of APN developing countries and are comprised of the following components:

- Regional research programme that has a capacity building element;
- Capacity building programme (including projects at national and sub-national scales); and
- Activities co-organised and undertaken with other partner organisations and networks.

APN will continue to conduct activities within these Frameworks in FY2015, together with its member countries and partners.

(2) Activities Jointly Organised and Conducted with Hyogo Prefectural Government

As a follow-up activity of the very successful International Symposium on SATOYAMA landscape in Hokusetsu region, held on 30 November 2014, the APN and Hyogo Prefectural Government plan to hold an international workshop in FY 2015 to come up with concrete ideas on how to create new values in the sustainable use of this ecosystem.

(3) Active Participation in the Discussions in and about the Evolving Global Change Research and Policy Community

Broad and strategic discussions among partners and stakeholders are necessary in order to re-consider and re-design strategies and policies, based on sound scientific outputs, to successfully address the global change challenges. The APN will continue to proactively participate in these discussions through its network of policymakers and scientists in the Asia-Pacific region.

(4) APN 4th Strategic Plan (2015-2020)

Based on a comprehensive review of the activities conducted by the APN during its 3rd Strategic Phase (2010-2015) the 4th Strategic Plan will be presented and adopted at the 20th IGM and SPG Meeting in March 2015. The new Strategic Plan will guide APN's activities in the new strategic phase, by taking into account the evolving landscape of the global change research and policy community, as well as any shift in the priority areas of environmental issues of the nations.

3. Activities of the Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)

Aiming to realise a sustainable society and biodiversity conservation through ecological study, Japan Center for International Studies (JISE) conducts practical research into the restoration and creation of ecosystems from the regional to global level; JISE also offers training programmes for ecology and nature restoration, and collects and provides environmental information. JISE will implement the following activities in FY 2015:

3-1 Research Projects

JISE will promote practical research projects regarding environmental conservation and restoration based on ecological study, which include “Restoring Tropical Forests (Malaysia, Kenya and Cambodia)”, “Actual and Potential Natural Vegetation in Asia and the Pacific (Thailand)”, “Vegetation Science Research Related to Conservation of Biodiversity” (Kinki region of Japan)” and “Structure and Dynamics of Regional Ecosystems including their Evaluation” (Lao PDR and Japan). Based on the research completed in FY2014, supported by research grants, JISE will develop a study for the restoration of coastal forest in the Tsunami stricken area of north eastern Japan in FY2015. JISE will implement research evaluating coastal forest and restoration of disaster-prevention coastal forest in Tokai region which Tokai Earthquake has been predicted with high probability. Based on the above research, JISE will carry out proactive social contributions in partnership with many other institutes and organisations by promoting the replanting of forests based on potential natural vegetation to prevent disasters and preserve the environment. Such promotion activities have multilateral functions including contributions to global climate change policy, conservation of biodiversity, disaster prevention in mountainous and coastal regions which may suffer from Tsunami or slope failure, as well as comprehensively contributing to support ensuring that local livelihoods are secured.

3-2 Capacity Building

JISE will carry out “Ecological training” targeting citizens, students, the staff of businesses, non-profit organisations (NPOs) and government offices that are currently planning or implementing ecological restoration and environmental conservation projects, with the ultimate goal of acquiring

basic ecological knowledge about establishing forests for environmental conservation. Furthermore, JISE will implement capacity building projects aimed at the general public, such as lectures on basics of ecology, and environmental learning to enhance ecological nature cognition in the field, to contribute to the recovery and protection of the environment.

3-3 Interaction

JISE will continue to update its database of information regarding phytosociological data (composition, structure and vegetation units) through its website. Also, JISE will hold outreach events targeting the general public such as the IGES-JISE Environmental Forum, as well as organise a study group aims at enhancing communication between researchers from JISE and other organisations.

3-4 Dissemination and Public Awareness

JISE disseminates news of its activities through its public relations activities targeting Japan. In addition to its own activities, it also introduces the efforts of private companies in environmental conservation. JISE distributes newsletter and publishes “Eco-Habitat: JISE research”, a bulletin containing both domestic and international results about ecology, which will be available on the internet. It also plans and implements numerous tours to carry out forest restoration overseas, such as Eco-tours in Kenya and Cambodia.