

Integrative Strategic Research Programme for the 8th Phase (ISRP8)

FY2022 (Year 2) Business Plan

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1. Impacts and Outputs

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) continues to act as an agent of change to generate significant impacts towards sustainable and resilient society, including those for post COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) response-recover-redesign in broad areas of IGES expertise (climate change & energy, sustainable production & consumption, biodiversity & forests, and climate adaptation & water) through co-design, co-implementation, co-production and co-delivery with key stakeholders.

In the Integrative Strategic Research Programme for the 8th Phase (ISRP8), IGES will further promote an integrative and inclusive approach across sectors and disciplines at the institute by materialising the concept of the regional Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES) with the launch of the Integrated Sustainability Centre (ISC). Accordingly, IGES also aims to take a “whole-of-institute” approach and make its operations more integrative.

IGES will aim to report 30 impact cases each year as one of the key performance indicators specified in ISRP8. ISRP8 will also aim for greater impact cases (three large/significant impacts and seven medium) and a variety of impact types by employing effective outputs and means (communications, networking, knowledge management) for the impact-making process at IGES.

Section 1.1. presents the Common Focal Areas where IGES units collectively aim to generate impacts. The intended impacts and influencing strategy will be updated and revised to achieve the intended results during ISRP8. Additional actions may be also incorporated in response to the latest progress or emerging issues.

Section 1.2. presents overall planned actions for producing strategic outputs (Section 1.2.1.) and academic outputs (Section 1.2.2.) that should help generate intended impacts, followed by those for IGES’s strategic networking and communications.

1.1. Common Focal Areas

Common Focal Areas are defined as priority areas where IGES will make efforts collectively to enhance impact generation beyond each research unit. Therefore, the Common Focal Areas are expected to provide an internal framework to drive and motivate research units to co-work and collaborate to generate greater impacts in those areas in cooperation with the Strategic Management Office (SMO). SMO Knowledge and Communications (KC) and SMO Research and Publications (RP) will facilitate such collaboration among research units to mainstream impact generation and to align with the Common Focal Areas, utilising various occasions attended by the management, for example, monthly thematic meetings on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), climate change, biodiversity, and circular economy and sustainable lifestyles.

Common Focal Areas are identified by reviewing intended impacts during ISRP8 by each research unit and selecting key issues to be addressed taking account of global, regional and domestic urgencies and priorities related to sustainable development, as well as considering IGES’ strengths (Table 1).

Common Focal Areas are composed of four parts: Focal Areas, Sub-focal Areas, Related Units, and Major Planned Activities. The Focal Areas are expected to be those target areas seeking greater impacts, i.e. (1) accelerating implementation of the SDGs (“Put SDGs on the ground”); (2) accelerating implementation of the Paris Agreement (“Make society net zero and resilient”); (3) accelerating implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (“Put biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030”); and (4) shaping circular economy and sustainable lifestyles (“Make it circular”). It should be noted that these four Focal Areas are closely linked to each other. In particular, IGES will promote an integrated approach to the various issues of (2) climate change mitigation and adaptation and (3) biodiversity. Furthermore, it is necessary to pursue and propose specific measures and solutions to address these issues through various activities in (4) circular economy and sustainable lifestyles. Sub-focal Areas

are key components that IGES has been engaged in, with competent expertise and networks close to the target areas. In each Sub-focal Area, research units are expected to work collaboratively and also try to find synergies among the Sub-focal Areas aiming for bigger impacts. Major planned activities were selected by each relevant unit.

Since this is the first time for IGES to set this type of framework, it is expected that the Common Focal Areas will be reviewed through the ISRP 8 period, as necessary.

Table 1. Common Focal Areas

| Focal Areas | Sub-focal Areas | Notes * All focal areas and sub-focal areas are not mutually exclusive, but rather closely interlinked. |
|--|---|--|
| (1) Accelerating implementation of the SDGs “Put SDGs on the ground” | a. Enhancing implementability of SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region | Activities relevant to global, regional and national review processes and contribution to knowledge production are included. |
| | b. Localising SDGs and shaping Regional Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES) | Closely linked with other sub-focal areas such as ‘net zero cities,’ ‘sustainable land use and ecosystem services’ and ‘circular economy.’ |
| | c. Promoting just transitions and green recovery in the wake of COVID-19 | Activities relevant to social SDGs such as Goal 5 (gender equality) and Goal 10 (reduced inequalities) are included. |
| (2) Accelerating implementation of the Paris Agreement “Make society net zero and resilient” | a. Ensuring implementability of the Paris Agreement | Activities relevant to global negotiation, review processes and contribution to knowledge production are included. |
| | b. Promoting Net zero Japan | Closely linked with sub-focal areas such as just transition/green recovery, sustainable land use, circular economy and sustainable lifestyles. |
| | c. Promoting Net zero Asia | Activities on Asia’s transformative and inclusive policies to achieve net zero and development goals are included. |
| | d. Promoting Net zero Cities | Closely linked with other sub-focal areas such as ‘localising SDGs and shaping Regional CES.’ |
| | e. Mainstreaming and promoting implementation of climate adaptation | Closely linked with ‘sustainable land use and ecosystem conservation’ and CES. |
| (3) Accelerating implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework “Put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030” | a. Strengthening global biodiversity policy processes | Activities relevant to global negotiation, review processes and contribution to knowledge production are included. |
| | b. Promoting sustainable land use and ecosystem conservation | Activities relevant to forest conservation are included. Closely linked with ‘localising SDGs and shaping Regional CES’. |
| | c. Facilitating non-state actors’ involvement in conservation | Activities involving businesses, and indigenous peoples and local communities are included. |
| (4) Shaping circular economy and sustainable lifestyles “Make it circular” | a. Mainstreaming circular economy | Activities in this sub-focal area are highly relevant to other sub-focal areas in climate and biodiversity. |
| | b. Mainstreaming sustainable lifestyles | Activities in this sub-focal area are highly relevant to other sub-focal areas in climate and biodiversity. |
| | c. Ending pollution and improving environmental quality | Activities include, but not limited to, solid waste, waste water, and air quality management. |

The following gives an explanation about each Focal Area and Sub-focal Area:

(1) Accelerating implementation of the SDGs (“Put SDGs on the ground”)

a. Enhancing implementability of SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region

The SDGs were adopted more than seven years ago, but progress has been either slow or non-existent on most of the 17 goals that are the centerpiece of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. The lack of progress is especially worrying in the Asia-Pacific region for environmental issues such as those captured in the SDGs concerning Life on Land (Goal 15), Life Below Water (Goal 14), Climate Action (Goal 13) and Responsible Consumption and Production (Goal 12) (Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2021, UNESCAP (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)). IGES aims to generate impacts in these areas by helping governments, businesses, civil society and other stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region accelerate implementation of the SDGs. To do so, IGES is working at multiple levels with partners such as the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), United Nations Environment and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ), the Global Compact Network Japan, West Java Province (Indonesia) and Sado City (Japan), to offer timely recommendations on how to make headway on the SDGs from an integrated policymaking perspective. Some of IGES’ research draws upon analysis of global and regional trends to influence outcomes from key processes such as the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD). An additional branch of work aims to encourage Japanese businesses to bring the SDGs into their core business processes, including supply chains. Yet a third area of research involves the collaboration between local and regional governments to mainstream the SDGs (and integrated approaches) into planning processes. In all of the above areas, IGES also aims to create synergies across divisions and between stakeholders, and address trade-offs where they might exist.

Major activities and expected outcomes in FY2022 include the following: (1) strategic recommendations on how countries and other stakeholders can use the follow up and review process, including voluntary national review (VNR) and voluntary local review (VLR), to strengthen implementation of the SDGs; (2) strategic recommendations on institutional and financial arrangement to enhance the synergies and manage the trade-offs from an integrative perspective; (3) illuminating analyses of trends in Japanese businesses actions on the SDGs; (4) key messages that help to frame discussions of the SDGs at high-level meetings; and (5) preliminary discussions of the shape and structure of a post-2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

b. Localising SDGs and shaping the Regional Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES)

Achieving greater societal sustainability and resilience requires new approaches to integrating diverse knowledge around social, cultural, economic and environmental/ecological dimensions. The world is faced with enormous social, political, economic and environmental challenges, stemming from resource overconsumption (particularly by the wealthy), environmental degradation, population pressures, climate change and deeply entrenched inequalities, among others. The ambition expressed in the UN2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction underscores the urgency with which societies need to transform towards a more livable, just and ecologically sustainable future. Achieving these ambitious goals and targets with business as usual will not be possible unless they are localised and implemented through an integrated approach. The Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES) is a conceptual framework that promotes integrated approaches to sustainability challenges including environmental, economic and social challenges through simultaneously making progress of decarbonisation, local resource circulation and living in harmony with nature. The 8th ISRP of IGES has prioritised elaboration of the CES concept in the context of developing countries in Asia and application of the CES approach for addressing sustainability challenges through local actions. IGES and START International, USA have launched a collaborative initiative, namely “CES-Asia Initiative” for advancing the CES Concept in South and Southeast Asia. IGES, START International and the leading academic and research institutes in South and Southeast Asia, established the CES-Asia Consortium on 14th October

2021 for advancing the CES concept for enabling resilience of city regions in South and Southeast Asia. In collaboration with CES-Asia Consortium partners IGES will promote the bottom-up approach through advanced research, co-development process and capacity building that strengthens understanding and promotes the utilisation of the CES concept, in order to address sustainability challenges in Asia.

Major activities of FY2022 include: (1) evidence-based knowledge generation on the application of CES approach in Asian city regions to achieve important goals and targets including on net zero emissions, food security, water security, optimisation of ecosystem services, and economic revitalisation simultaneously; (2) co-development of a CES framework with local stakeholders shaped by the context of specific local needs and priorities; (3) a national and regional workshop on CES to provide a platform of sharing knowledge and expertise; (4) launch of a Springer publication on “Circulating and Ecological Sphere: Concept and Applications”; and (5) development of knowledge materials for policymakers, professionals and young researchers.

c. Promoting just transition and green recovery in the wake of COVID-19

While the COVID-19 pandemic has led to enormous suffering and loss, it has also opened opportunities to reorient pandemic stimulus and other public funding to the redesign of socioeconomic systems. The transformation of resource-intensive energy systems, consumption and production patterns, and urban infrastructure is urgently needed to make economies and societies more sustainable. Labour markets and supply chains must also be adjusted in order to guide a more equitable, secure and resilient recovery. IGES aims to generate impacts in this area by advising governments, businesses and other major stakeholders about opportunities to reshape unsustainable systems in the wake of the pandemic. This includes promoting the uptake of a One Health approach (integration of human, animal and environmental health concerns) at the national level; CES at the local level; and more socially just and inclusive decision-making processes at all levels of decision-making.

In FY2022, IGES aims to further promote the Triple R framework/redesign, One Health and CES in relevant fora through the management of the Platform for Redesign 2020 and other activities. IGES will conduct research on redesign policies for a decarbonised, circular and decentralised post-COVID-19 society and also release a chapter on COVID-19, cities and climate change for the Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN), two outputs that will strengthen the evidence for adopting long-term perspectives to “build back better”. Working with key partners, IGES will also continue to contribute to the 10 Must Haves project led by the Earth League to make the most out of the next decade as a critical window of opportunity, and launch a new workstream on the post-COVID-19 economy and single-use plastics with the ERIA (Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia) Technical Expert Working Group on Marine Plastic Debris. It will also conduct research on gender equality and just transitions toward a Net Zero Asia via the development of a special issue journal on Just and Sustainable Transitions, which is rooted in the vision of the Triple R framework to create a more equitable, sustainable, and resilient recovery from COVID-19 for all.

(2) Accelerating implementation of the Paris Agreement (“Make society net zero and resilient”)

a. Enhancing implementability of the Paris Agreement

At the heart of the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement is whether and how effectively a ratchet-up mechanism through which Parties will increase ambition over time can work. By the end of 2021, many Parties raised the level of their climate action (mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation), but a significant gap still exists between the current levels of action and the levels required to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. By 2025, the year of the next round of NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution) submission cycle, IGES envisages that the ratchet-up mechanism will be functioning. To ensure this happens, IGES aims to generate impacts in the implementation of the ratchet-up mechanism. In particular, IGES will conduct research-based capacity building for Article 6 participation, reporting under the transparency framework, and participation in the global stocktake, while updating a reliable database of NDCs. To this end, IGES closely work with the international processes on climate

change, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), G7, G20 and other related processes.

At the same time, provision and dissemination of science-based information is essential for the urgent action needed to address climate change. To this end, IGES also actively contribute to the processes of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), for the AR6 (6th Assessment Report) and upcoming AR7 (7th Assessment Report) cycles, as well as communicating the findings of the reports to relevant stakeholders such as local governments, business, and the general audiences in an accessible manner.

Major activities and expected outcomes in FY2022 include research-based capacity building for Article 6 participation, reporting under the transparency framework, and the participation in the global stocktake, as well as engagement in international negotiations processes such as UNFCCC, G7 and G20. Opportunities in IPCC AR7 cycle will be also explored.

b. Promoting Net zero Japan

Japan declared its commitment to net zero emissions by 2050 in October 2020, and related national strategies, policies and plans, for example, the Green Growth Strategy, the Basic Energy Plan, and the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures, were developed to align with net zero emissions. However, they are not seen as compatible with the 1.5°C goal. As of March 2022, 679 local governments in Japan declared their intentions to become net zero by 2050 at a municipal level. However, most of them have not yet developed strategies, roadmaps and policies to attain net zero emissions. Against these backgrounds, IGES aims to generate impacts by contributing to a higher renewable energy target (45% by 2035) with lower negative emission technologies, as well as a more ambitious GHG (Greenhouse Gas) reduction target (65% by 2035) at the national level.

In FY2022, IGES will focus on the development of a 1.5°C aligned roadmap through a stakeholder consultation process with a view to forming the basis for a wider stakeholder coalition to support 1.5°C aligned actions. IGES will also propose design options for economy-wide carbon pricing. At the local level, IGES will contribute to the capacity development of local governments to achieve their net zero emissions goals.

c. Promoting Net zero Asia

Asia is in a unique position as the world is accelerating towards net zero targets. The region's vulnerability to climate change impacts demands urgent attention. In addition, there is a need to uplift the huge populations in developing economies out of poverty and ensure their well-being, thus placing a huge responsibility on the region. On the other hand, the leading four economies in the region, Japan, China, India and the Republic of Korea have all set timelines for achieving net zero goals, in tune with their national circumstances. The carbon market within the region also began making notable strides. It is, however, critically important for these countries to accelerate their efforts to achieve net zero and contribute to the 1.5°C goal.

To understand how the net zero targets are gaining policy importance in the region, and also to learn from experiences of each country, IGES continues to research several critical areas. Technology plays a pivotal role in countries' efforts to accelerate towards net zero. Research on co-innovation and Joint Crediting mechanism (JCM) for greater collaboration between developing and developed economies on environmental technologies can lead to innovative solutions for climate mitigation. Progress achieved by various countries in the development of carbon markets and pricing and the finer nuances of policy impetus are also tracked in the research centred in the CE division. Studies pertaining to clean transport supported by JSPS-ICSSR¹ project, research on net zero Asia and pathways for decarbonisation activities supported by *Sushin-hi* project, air pollution and co-benefits research

¹ JSPS: the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, ICSSR: Indian Council of Social Science Research.

conducted by CE in collaboration with Integrated Sustainability Centre (ISC), research on the political and social debates of carbon pricing make up the overall direction of the work.

In FY2022, major activities will include: (1) strengthening policy research for promoting net zero strategies in Asia; (2) strengthening technology collaboration among Asian countries using JCM and co-innovation approaches; (3) strengthening engagement with academia, international organisations and industry for clean technology promotion; and (4) strengthening co-benefits research focusing on air pollution and climate co-benefits in Asia.

d. Promoting Net zero Cities

Local actions are imperative to achieve the ambitious commitment to carbon neutrality, and local and regional governments play an important role to ensure and accelerate local climate actions. More than 700 cities in the world had joined the global campaign “Race to Zero” by the time of COP26, and more cities are indicating their commitments to be net zero at least by 2050. In Japan, 679 local and regional governments had declared their commitment to zero carbon by 2050 by the end of March 2022.

It is critical to maintain this “zero-carbon city movement”, to encourage more cities to join the movement and ensure implementation of local climate actions. Climate actions not only address the climate crisis but also promote local economic opportunities such as creation of new industries and services, new or better job opportunities and just transition, which could contribute to the achievement of the SDGs at local level. IGES has been working closely with local and regional governments in Japan and Asia towards low-carbon/zero-carbon city development through city-to-city collaboration projects, policy studies, and regional and international conferences aiming at capacity development of cities through knowledge sharing. Recently, IGES started to work on city-to-city cooperation between Japanese cities and EU (European Union) cities on the topic.

Based on these past activities, in FY2022, IGES will be actively engaged in knowledge exchange on zero-carbon city policies and implementation in consideration of local context to ensure sound policy planning and implementation towards zero-carbon cities at global level. In Japan, IGES will conduct a study to establish intermediate organisations to support local governments to design decarbonisation projects and explore opportunities for public participation-type planning process based on multi-stakeholder dialogues using the IGES-made methodology of 1.5 lifestyle workshops. Furthermore, IGES will disseminate lessons learned from leading cases among cities and provide recommendations on ways to accelerate local climate actions.

e. Mainstreaming and promoting implementation of climate adaptation

The Paris Agreement defines adaptation as one of the two pillars of climate change countermeasures, along with mitigation, and calls for further adaptation actions in each country, as well as concerted global efforts to achieve the global goal on adaptation, which was newly established under the Paris Agreement. To contribute to the adaptation efforts in Asian countries, IGES will play a leading role in the full-scale operation of Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Information Platform (AP-PLAT), which was launched for creating enabling environment for climate-risk informed decision-making and practical adaptation actions, together with MOEJ and NIES (The National Institute for Environmental Studies). IGES will also actively participate in various international initiatives and contribute to global efforts on adaptation, while strengthening partnerships with relevant institutions and networks. In addition, to ensure that the global goal on adaptation functions as an effective policy target and that the global stocktake process operates effectively to achieve it, IGES will actively contribute to international negotiations on adaptation, including providing strategic policy recommendations based on the comprehensive analysis of international adaptation policies and actions. For mainstreaming adaptation, IGES will actively engage in strategic policy research for synergies between adaptation and disaster risk reduction, adaptation and mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity conservation, and adaptation and marine conservation, among others.

Major activities and expected outcomes in FY2022 include contents and tools development for a capacity building programme under AP-PLAT; and testing and operationalising risk assessment methodology, application of the guidelines, cross-learning, multi-stakeholder engagement and capacity building under ASEAN DRR-CCA (Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation) Phase 2. The 1st Regional (Inception) Seminar of ASEAN DRR-CCA Phase 2 is also planned.

(3) Accelerating implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (“Put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030”)

a. Strengthening global biodiversity policy processes

Biodiversity policy and strategy at the international level (including on forests) plays a significant role in guiding biodiversity policy and strategy at the national and subnational levels. The prominence of such work has received a recent boost as countries prepare to adopt the post-2020 global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). As a global policy research institute focused partly on biodiversity, IGES needs to be visible and active in international biodiversity processes, especially those involving the CBD and the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

In FY2022 IGES will participate in key CBD and IPBES meetings as an observer organisation; continue hosting and supporting the technical support unit for the IPBES assessment on invasive alien species; support four researchers who were selected as members of the expert groups of the new IPBES nexus assessment and IPBES transformative change assessment; and continue conducting external reviews of key CBD, IPBES and other key global biodiversity process documents. IGES also will support the contribution of Japanese experts and governments to the IPBES process, particularly its ninth plenary, as well as support the dissemination of IPBES outcomes in Japan through translations and events. Further, IGES will strengthen policy-relevant research particularly on socio-ecological scenarios and integrated modelling in Japan and Asian countries.

b. Promoting sustainable land use and ecosystem conservation

The first two of three objectives of the CBD are the conservation of biodiversity, and the sustainable use of ecosystem services, or “nature’s contributions to people”. The draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework is expected to include a target to expand terrestrial and marine protected area (including “other effective area-based conservation measures” to 30% by 2030). While gains are being made in forest cover in some parts of the world, the biodiverse tropics continue to be lost to cultivation and other anthropogenic uses. Appropriate action depends, to some extent, on context. In developed parts of the world land abandonment is often more of a challenge than land conversion, while the opposite is true in the developing world.

In FY2022 IGES will reinforce its contributions to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity on production lands and seas through the Satoyama Initiative, particularly to the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) and the manual for mainstreaming landscape approaches into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and contribute to conservation and restoration of blue carbon ecosystems through research activities, supporting the Mauritius government to recover from the oil spill accident. IGES will also contribute to research and capacity building to operationalize IPBES’s Nature Futures Framework toward a more sustainable and resilient future in Japan and other Asian countries.

IGES will also contribute to the global assessment process of New York Declaration on Forest (NYDF), which is an internationally agreed voluntary target to halt global deforestation by 2030. In addition, IGES will conduct research on sustainable land-use management to achieve global biodiversity conservation and reduction of GHG emission from the land sector. In doing so, IGES will produce knowledge and provide policy inputs to Japan and global stakeholders by enhancing collaboration with key partner organisations, such as the Assessment Partners and UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) for NYDF and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) for satellite-based monitoring.

c. Facilitating non-state actors' involvement in conservation

While much reliance is placed in governments to address environmental issues, including biodiversity and forest conservation, their capacity is limited and varies from country to country. Collectively, business and other non-state actors have arguably an even bigger role to play, and considerably more untapped potential. IGES is in a position to work with both governments and non-state actors, and even to foster public-private partnerships between them. An increasing proportion of IGES work on biodiversity involves non-state actors, especially business.

In FY2022, IGES will continue supporting Japan's involvement in key biodiversity-related global business initiatives, particularly the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and a new ISO (International Organization for Standardization) standard for biodiversity. IGES also will support businesses to put such frameworks into practice, e.g., with Keidanren to implement annual corporate surveys to assess Japanese businesses' biodiversity practices and with the AEON Environmental Foundation for its nature-positive actions, and with the tourism sector in Mauritius to engage in sustainable tourism.

IGES will continue supporting forestry and timber business sectors mainly in Japan to purchase timber while avoiding illegally-sourced products. This will be done by supporting the Japanese government to develop a guideline for due diligence on timber products under the Clean Wood Act and conducting research on legal frameworks of timber producer countries and due diligence policy in demand-side countries and practices by private companies. Given increasing global attention to promote private companies' actions, such as the EU regulation on deforestation-free products and the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for zero-carbon transition, IGES will also research production and supply chains of forest risk focusing on the policies and practice on the ground and support the business sector to improve their supply chains by conducting supply chain and landscape analysis.

(4) Shaping circular economy and sustainable lifestyles (“Make it circular”)

a. Mainstreaming circular economy

Along with mainstreaming of plastic pollution issues, mainstreaming of the circular economy (CE) as a policy agenda is now observed widely both at global and national level. IGES has been playing a key role to support MOEJ to facilitate such trends in various international processes such as G7, G20, OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) and the International Resource Panel (IRP), as well as business initiatives such as J4CE (Japan Partnership for Circular Economy). In the current discussion on circular economy, there is both waste management-focused CE, and CE beyond waste management and recycling. At the same time, CE approach beyond waste management and recycling is yet to materialise either as policy or as a business model. From now on, it is vital to develop and strengthen policy discourse and approaches to CE beyond recycling and as an entry point for transition to sustainable socio-technical systems.

In FY2022, IGES may start to provide support to the Japanese government to take up a leadership position in international negotiations to prepare for the global plastic agreement to be decided in 2024. IGES will continue to strengthen the engagement of business sectors in the circular economy through its involvement in J4CE, Platform for Accelerating Circular Economy (PACE), Global Plastic Action Partnership, and Alliance to End Plastic Waste. IGES will contribute in developing indicator systems for measuring the progress of CE beyond recycling in IRP, OECD and other relevant processes. IGES aims to secure international collaborative research projects on food and plastics to enhance its expertise on policy research and incentive development for circular business models and lifestyles. By involving into city action plan development on the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle) and plastic pollution in ASEAN member countries and South Asian countries, IGES will try to establish several model cities such as those in Viet Nam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

b. Mainstreaming sustainable lifestyles

The IPCC Working Group III Report in April 2022 has a new chapter focusing on demand-side mitigation measures, including lifestyle, society and culture. The need for lifestyle changes toward net zero societies has been broadly recognised. IGES has been running the One-Planet Network Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme since 2014. Under the framework it has supported the city- and community-level efforts toward enabling sustainable lifestyles and livelihoods globally and conducted the analysis and experiments for the future decarbonised lifestyles in six cities in collaboration with researchers and citizens. Through these past efforts, it became clearer that lifestyle changes cannot be achieved by the efforts of individual consumers, but require the collaborative learning and co-creation among citizens, governments, local businesses and others to change the living contexts.

In FY2022, IGES continues its works on sustainable lifestyles and livelihoods with particular objectives of (1) launching pilot initiatives (living labs) at the city level in which citizens, businesses and government co-create necessary conditions for 1.5°C Lifestyles; (2) developing learning programmes on low-carbon living that can be used both by IGES and external partners; and (3) contributing to the development of Low Carbon Development Plan(s) for local governments. For the objective “(1) Piloting”, IGES will carry out concrete actions to foster innovative actions for sustainable lifestyles in some focused domains such as food consumption and food waste, in view of new cooperation schemes toward setting up “resource centres” to help communities, businesses and civil societies in exchanging the knowledge, skills, finance etc. IGES will work with local governments, businesses, citizens groups and research organisations in Japan and other countries and regions (including India, Thailand, Brazil, Sweden and Taiwan). For the objective “(2) Learning Programme” IGES will work with educators and local civil society organisations to develop and test learning programmes comprising lectures, workshops and outdoor activities to learn, discuss and share the skills and knowledge on sustainable living at the local level. For the objective “(3) Contribution to the local plans”, IGES works with Odate City, Akita Prefecture and continues to engage in coordinating/consulting with local governments both in Japan and overseas to identify additional opportunities for collaboration.

c. Ending pollution and improving environmental quality

Managing pollution is crucial to improving human health and well-being as well as moving towards a pollution-free planet in line with the SDGs. Addressing waste, chemicals and air pollution is also linked to climate change mitigation, especially when action is taken against short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs, e.g. methane and black carbon). Emerging waste and the implication this has for chemicals and pollution is a powerful motivation for sound management of chemicals and waste, as agreed on by the Member States at UNEA (United Nations Environment Assembly)-5.2. In this regard, IGES, along with United Nations (UN) and other organisations, will continue supporting national and local governments to develop and implement sustainable waste management strategies, policies and actions based on the 3Rs, as well as increasing resource efficiency and circularity while reducing chemicals and environmental pollution. IGES aims to be recognised as a knowledge centre on implementing policies and actions on sound management of waste and chemicals towards achieving a pollution-free Asia and the Pacific.

In FY2022 and beyond, IGES will continue its active involvement within the CCAC (Climate and Clean Air Coalition) -Waste Hub in providing technical support and building capacities of developing countries in Asia (Indonesia, Cambodia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) to reduce SLCPs from the waste sector, through managing food loss and waste, closing open dumps and reducing open waste burning, as well as integrating such measures into NDCs and other development plans. IGES, along with intergovernmental organisations, will address health-care waste more sustainably by adopting appropriate policies and technologies to promote circularity while minimising exposure to health risks. IGES will continue researching and documenting good practices, as well as training and building capacity of policymakers and practitioners.

For plastic pollution at national, regional and global levels, IGES, with UNEP, ESCAP, World Bank, ADB (Asian Development Bank) and others, plans to continue providing technical support to national and local governments in the region to develop national plastic action plans and facilitate their implementation at the city level. IGES also

provides technical support to national governments in at least nine countries in the region to build the capacity to establish sound data management, policies and monitoring systems to manage transboundary plastic pollution. IGES also engages with regional (ASEAN and South Asia) and global (UNEA, G20, G7) policy dialogues for mainstreaming plastic pollution. It will continue developing its expertise in policy assessment on this issue through (1) development and maintenance of decision-making tools to estimate indicators such as GHG emissions and plastic leakage; (2) policy assessment of progress in G20 actions; (3) the technical working group on marine plastic debris of ERIA Regional Knowledge Center; and (4) follow-up activities of OECD's Global Plastic Outlook and Asia Plastic Atlas.

The key performance indicators for impact generation set for ISRP8 are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. ISRP8 Key Performance Indicators for Impacts

| Indicator | Baseline (ISRP7) | Annual Target | 2021 Results | 2022 Results | 2023 Results | 2024 Results |
|--|------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total impact cases reported | 25 | 30 | | | | |
| (Breakdown) Large-scale cases | - | 3 | | | | |
| (Breakdown) Mid-scale cases | - | 7 | | | | |
| (Breakdown) Other cases | - | 20 | | | | |
| Indicator without Target | Baseline (ISRP7) | Indicative Reference | 2021 Results | 2022 Results | 2023 Results | 2024 Results |
| (Breakdown) International processes | - | n/a | | | | |
| (Breakdown) Policy and institutional changes | - | n/a | | | | |
| (Breakdown) Practical solutions | - | n/a | | | | |
| (Breakdown) Media | - | n/a | | | | |
| (Breakdown) Academic | - | n/a | | | | |

1.2. Summary of Actions for Impact Generation

1.2.1. Strategic Outputs

Each research unit should submit their intended publication plans to SMO-RP and submit their intended impact generation cases to SMO-KC at the beginning of each fiscal year, detailing the planned outputs to be produced in the process of impact generation. SMO-KC will consolidate the information and carry out a follow-up to ensure the impact cases are materialised, as well as conducting an assessment of the results at the end of the fiscal year. The assessment will include clarification of linkages between the outputs and impact generation.

In the 7th Phase IGES had an output target of about 100 publications annually for impact generation. For the 8th Phase, this target was raised to 150 and will include a wider range of output types (referred to as “strategic outputs”). However, this excludes academic articles and equivalent books and book chapters (referred to as “academic outputs”). IGES continues to produce diverse outputs for impact generation. Different types of outputs are appropriate for different target audiences and contexts in which intended impacts are to be generated.

In FY2022, emphasis on the timely delivery of rather shorter outputs which can be produced more quickly and with more streamlined review processes compared to longer and more research-intensive policy reports continues. These include outputs which mainly provide quick information such as issue briefs and briefing notes as well as outputs which may include recommendations such as commentaries and articles published in non-peer reviewed journals. More emphasis is also expected on documents which are directly submitted to policy processes as well as translations of important non-IGES outputs. This policy does not negate the importance of traditional research-intensive, full-length policy reports, but aims to ensure the balanced dissemination of a variety of outputs that meet the needs of target audiences and the objectives of each impact generation case. Additionally, output downloads from the IGES website will be monitored to assess the effectiveness of themes and timing of publications.

The key performance indicators for strategic outputs set for ISRP8 is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 ISRP8 Key Performance Indicators for Strategic Outputs

| Indicator | ISRP7 Target | ISRP8 Target | 2021 Results | 2022 Results | 2023 Results | 2024 Results |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Number of strategic outputs | 100 | 150 | | | | |

1.2.2. Academic Outputs

In ISRP8, IGES set a target of 100 academic outputs per year. This includes not only peer reviewed journal articles, but also academic books and book chapters as well as IGES research reports and working papers. In addition, ISRP8 sets a sub-target of 20 academic outputs with an IGES researcher as first author. IGES will also monitor the number of articles published in peer reviewed journals with impact factors larger than 3, as well as the number of citations received in a calendar year by peer reviewed journal articles published within the last five years. Scopus will be the main database used to monitor the number of citations instead of the Web of Science. Scopus includes a wider range of peer-reviewed journals and other publication types, so it is more appropriate considering the broad range of IGES research activities and target audiences.

IGES will continue to be involved in various assessment reports in FY2022. IGES is taking the lead role in coordinating the Sixth ASEAN State of the Environment Report in cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat.

Sustainability Science, an internationally recognised peer-reviewed journal with a high impact factor (6.367, 2020) has been made a joint publication between IGES and the University of Tokyo. The editorial office has been relocated to IGES. The journal is expecting its impact factor to increase in 2022, which will further enhance its reputation as well as IGES as the host institution. The journal will publish six issues per year including various special features covering timely topics including SDGs, circular economy and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Topics of special features expected to be completed in FY2022 include synergies and tradeoffs among SDGs and targets, sustainability in agri-food systems, adaptation strategies and resilience building, and sustainable food and land use systems. In addition, IGES researchers are encouraged to submit articles to the journal. All articles published in the journal (not only articles written by IGES researchers) contain the IGES logo mark, which has increased the visibility of IGES in the field of sustainability science. The editorial office also facilitates IGES researchers to publish books in the series “Science for Sustainable Society” published by Springer.

The key performance indicators for academic publications and impacts set for ISRP8 are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. ISRP8 Key Performance Indicators for Academic Publications and Impacts

| Indicator | ISRP7 Target | Annual Target | 2021 Results | 2022 Results | 2023 Results | 2024 Results |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Academic publications | 30 [1] | 100 | | | | |
| Of which first-authored academic publications | - | 20 | | | | |
| Indicator without Target | ISRP7 Target | Indicative Reference | 2021 Results | 2022 Results | 2023 Results | 2024 Results |
| IGES flagship publications | 2 | 3 (FY20219) | | | | |
| Number of peer reviewed articles with Impact Factor over 3 | - | 28 (Feb. 2020-Feb. 2021) | | | | |
| Number of citations received in a calendar year by peer reviewed articles published in the past 5 years | - | n/a | | | | |
| Annual increase in citations of peer reviewed articles in Scopus/Web of Science from previous year (February) [2] | - | 34% (WOS Feb. 2020-Feb. 2021) | | | | |

[1] Only peer reviewed journal articles

[2] During the transition from WOS to Scopus in FY2021, figures from Scopus and WOS will be compared.

1.2.3. Strategic Networking and Communications

Along with strategic and academic outputs, strategic networking and communications are indispensable elements for impact generation. IGES defines impact as tangible societal changes, as well as changes in individual behaviour, due to actions taken by IGES and its partners. In other words, the purpose of strategic networking and communications is to plan, coordinate and execute the operations necessary to deliver IGES messages in a way that stimulates people's thinking and behaviour. It is important to promote project planning and implementation with a clear view regarding their objectives and means. To this end, we should firstly clarify what kinds of changes are intended, then we should also deal with the question of 'to whom, when, and how key messages and recommendations derived from IGES research should be delivered' in the course of project planning and implementation.

Strategic networking allows IGES to not only build and maintain relationships with partners who share the same objectives, but also leverage the strengths of each partner to enhance joint operations and create synergies. Depending on the characteristics of the partner, there are various types of networks, including those that contribute to the co-production of strategic and academic products and those that contribute to the creation and enhancement of opportunities to disseminate IGES messages and recommendations. These networks will form the basis for IGES strategic operations.

The purpose of strategic communications is to use IGES communication channels to deliver key messages and recommendations from its original strategic and academic publications, as well as main findings from important global assessments on the environment and sustainable development. IGES communication channels include but are not limited to online and face-to-face events convened by IGES and its partners, press releases and announcements, websites, newsletters and social media. External media such as newspapers, TV and radio programmes, and magazines are also utilised when considered viable and effective. Strategic communications are essential for impact generation.

In FY2022, just like FY2021, IGES will maintain and strengthen existing partnerships and networks with international organisations and their units, global and regional initiatives and programmes for impact generation. IGES will also maintain and strengthen its strategic communications, aiming to reach target audiences in a timely and effective manner. The target audience reaction may manifest in different forms; however, the number of visitors to the IGES website and the amount of media coverage roughly reflects trends in target audience interests and responses. Table 5 (below) summarises key performance indicators for strategic networking and communications, including annual targets and expected achievements.

Table 5. ISRP8 Key Performance Indicators for Strategic Networking and Communications

| Indicator without Target | Baseline (ISRP7) | Indicative Reference | 2021 Results | 2022 Results | 2023 Results | 2024 Results |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Pageviews of IGES Website | 854,000 | Annual increase by 20,000 | 1,128,675 (As of 13/4/2022) | | | |
| Media Coverage | 250 | 300 (2021 target) and annual increase by 10 | 169 (As of 13/4/2022) | | | |

2. Governance

Governance-related matters at IGES will be led by SMO-PM under the supervision of the management (President, and Executive and Managing Directors) in line with the basic principles laid out in ISRP8 in three main components: (1) Financial management, including fundraising (Section 2.1.); (2) Human Resources (HR) management (Section 2.2.), and (3) Internal management (Section 2.3.).

2.1. Financial Management (Budget)

In FY2022, taking into account the uncertainties related to COVID-19, a fiscal balance will be made by keeping the project financial value-added (FVA)² ratios of externally-funded projects and raising funds where possible, as well as conducting continued cost-saving measures during implementation. The FY2022 budget continues to include a plan using the Deposit for Promoting Strategic Initiatives³ (hereafter referred to as “Deposit”) for implementing IGES own initiatives and strengthening its capacities under the ISRP8.

An overview of the FY2022 annual plan budget is presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Overview of FY2022 Budget

(JPY million)

| | FY2021 (Budget) | FY2022 (Budget) | 2022-2021 Difference | (Reference) | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| | | | | TSU | APN | JISE |
| 【Revenue】 | | | | | | |
| MOEJ and other Contribution | 500 | 500 | 0 | 150 | 212 | |
| Subsidies from Local Government | 133 | 132 | -1 | | 19 | |
| External fund for Projects | 2,264 | 2,063 | -201 | | | 5 |
| Deposit | 75 | 75 | 0 | | | |
| Others | 35 | 33 | -2 | | | 53 |
| Total | 3,007 | 2,803 | -204 | 150 | 231 | 58 |
| Support for office rent by Local Government | 216 | 215 | -1 | 18 | 10 | |
| Grand Total | 3,223 | 3,018 | -205 | 168 | 241 | 58 |
| 【Expenditure】 | | | | | | |
| Operation Costs for Externally Funded Project | 1,086 | 855 | -231 | | | |
| Operation Costs for Own Initiatives | 150 | 130 | -20 | 53 | 158 | 5 |
| Personnel Costs | 1,477 | 1,534 | 57 | 80 | 65 | 38 |
| Administrative Costs | 294 | 284 | -10 | 17 | 8 | 15 |
| Total | 3,007 | 2,803 | -204 | 150 | 231 | 58 |
| Office rent supported by Local Government | 216 | 215 | -1 | 18 | 10 | |
| Grand Total | 3,223 | 3,018 | -205 | 168 | 241 | 58 |
| Balance | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| (Reference) | | | | | | |
| Project FVA Ratio (overall average) | 57% | 63% | +6% point | | | |
| Admin & Facilities Costs per total expenditures | 9.3% | 9.7% | | | | |

² See Notes to indicators [2] in the Table 9.

³ Deposit for Promoting Strategic Initiatives was established and approved at the Board of Directors (BOD) meeting in June 2015. The term of the Deposit will be extended until the end of ISRP8 (the end of June 2025). Note that the Deposit is set in line with the accounting law that regulates Public Interest Incorporated Foundations and the use of the Deposit is treated as an expense with matching past revenues already recorded in previous fiscal years.

2.1.1. Fundraising (Revenues)

The core fund from MOEJ has been secured for FY2022 to the amount of JPY500 million,⁴ and support from patron local governments and others are expected to be maintained at a similar level as FY2021. The total volume of project funds raised from funding agencies and other organisations (external funds) is aimed at JPY 2.0 billion (as budget-base), slightly decreased from the FY2020 budget.

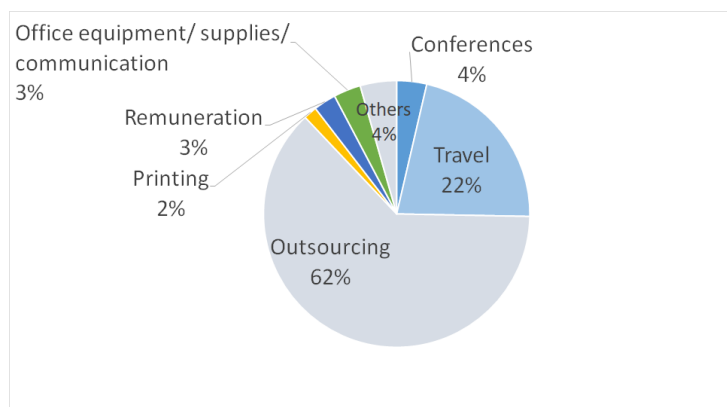
IGES continues to monitor the ratio and volume of project FVA. The target will be achieved by securing the projects with a certain amount of project FVAs, incorporating a certain part of research and operation work by IGES staff members, and minimising outsourcing and other direct expenses (proposing effective virtual workshops and consultations, etc.). Each Unit will have specific fundraising goals at the beginning of the fiscal year and update their status, taking into consideration the situation related to COVID-19, to explore new funding opportunities and raise the financial base of IGES as a whole during FY2022.

It should be noted that some mid-large multi-year projects has just started/will start after a certain preparation period. They include MOEJ's research fund projects namely *Suishin-hi* (Environment Research and Technology Development Fund) on topics such as zero-carbon, SDGs and bio-diversity, and JAIF (Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund) projects on wastewater management, marine plastics, etc.

2.1.2. Resource Utilisation (Expenditures)

(1) Externally Funded Projects

The operation costs raised by externally funded projects reflect the nature of projects such as academic research, on-site field activities, events operations, etc. The following figure shows a breakdown of the total estimated expenditures of externally funded projects.



Figures 1. Breakdown of Operation Costs under Externally-funded Projects (FY2022 estimates)

(2) IGES's Own Initiatives

In FY2022, IGES continues to implement not only a number of activities based on various funded projects (domestic and overseas) but also other activities under its own initiatives:

- Strategic Research Fund (SRF) and Strategic Publication Fund (SPF)
- Networking and partnerships with key organisations and stakeholders, and Strategic Operation Fund (SOF) to support impact generation
- Communications such as website management, management of IGES digital knowledge products, and strategic translations
- Technology Solutions (TS) for responding to online communication and activities internally and

⁴ For the period of April 2022- March 2023

externally

- International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) 2022 (combination of on-site and virtual, November 2022)
- Internal systems supporting strategic activities and operations including project implementation system.

Deposit will be used for SRF, SPF, SOF, ISAP and others, and also for investment to strengthen the internal systems.

Table 7. Breakdown of IGES Own Initiatives

(JPY million)

| Major Items | FY2021 (Budget) | FY2022 (Budget) | Resourced by Deposit |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Strategic Research Fund (SRF) | 25 | 23 | 23 |
| Strategic Publication Fund (SPF) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Strategic Operation Fund (SOF) | 13 | 10 | 10 |
| ISAP | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Outreach | 18 | 14 | |
| Network | 7 | 9 | |
| Publication Support (incl. eLibrary, database, etc) | 19 | 20 | |
| Sustainability Science Secretariat | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Technology Solutions | 10 | 6 | |
| Other operations | 6 | 6 | |
| Investment (Internal Systems, etc.) | 31 | 22 | 22 |
| Total | 150 | 130 | 75 |

(3) Administration costs

IGES continues to make efforts to maintain or reduce daily administration costs, the ratio targeted in the FY2022 budget is set around 10%.⁵

2.1.3. Uncertainties in Financial Management

IGES will continue to cope with the unavoidable impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic that may persist in FY2022, such as limited on-site activities/operations in Japan and overseas, and will implement activities/operations planned in the FY2022 budget flexibly in line with the following points thereby rebuilding sound operations for post-COVID-19.

- In the case that project FVAs could not be secured as planned, more efforts on cost reduction should be made through utilising internal resources and IT/online tools, reducing any unexpected increase in expenses during project implementation, securing additional funds, and further reducing administrative costs.
- If there is an increase in external funds, priorities will be given to promote IGES own initiatives and respond to emerging issues.

⁵ See Notes to indicators [3] in the Table 9.

2.2. HR Management

In FY2022, HR management will focus on the following points in an effort to make IGES more SDG-compatible and raise the capacity of staff members.

- Operate telework more efficiently to contribute to strengthening both productivity and work-life balance by updating Guidelines.
- Promote IGES's diversity, inclusion and work-life balance issues in the context of SDGs by setting an institutional initiative to identify issues/challenges and possible measures for improvement.
- Maintain childcare support certification (so-called Kurumin⁶) and women's participation promotion certification (so-called L-boshi⁷) by further improving/introducing necessary measures.
- Explore capacity development opportunities for staff members including training opportunities at other organisations.
- Introduce a mentorship programme to support communication and professional development of staff members who have newly joined or have been newly promoted, etc. aiming to increase retention of staff members.

The number of full-time staff members planned for FY2022 is presented in Table 8.

Table 8. IGES Full-time Staff Members (Planned)

| (Positions) | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Categories | FY2021 (As of May 2022) | FY2022 (Plan, as of May 2022) |
| Professional Staff | 159 | 163 |
| Principal staff | 28 | 28 |
| Senior staff | 61 | 61 |
| Associate staff | 41 | 45 |
| Administration Specialist | 21 | 21 |
| Dispatched from other organisations | 8 | 8 |
| Assistant Staff | 6 | 6 |
| Total: IGES Full-time Staff members | 165 | 169 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Number of Administrative Staff [1] (Ratio of administrative staff to total full-time staff) | 15.2 (9%) | 15.2 (9%) |
|--|--------------|--------------|

Notes:

[1]: Number of staff members at SMO Planning and Management after reflecting the actual contribution caused by concurrent appointment, etc.

2.3. Internal Management

In FY2022, IGES internal management will focus on the following points in an effort to make IGES operations more international, swift and transparent to support research and operations in line with ISRP8.

- PM will continue to improve efficiency for internal administrative procedures in discussion with SMO sections and an in-house legal expert. PM will roll out the new accounting system, which was piloted and

⁶ Certified by Labour Bureau of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in Japan to organisations that promote actions to support employees' childcare and satisfy certain standards

⁷ Certified by Labour Bureau of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in Japan to organisations that promote women's participation and advancement in the workplace

internally reviewed in FY2021. PM will also study the possibility of upgrading the internal resource management systems related to human resource management, electronic document management, and project management.

- SMO Technology Solutions Services (TS) will continue to be the centre for improvement and innovation in IGES systems, tools and communications channels. This work includes continuing to update/modernise internal systems with the goal of enhanced efficiency and equal access. It also includes continuing the ongoing maintenance of existing systems (IGES website, IGES publication database, Zoom, Slack) and the introduction of new knowledge management systems and communications services and equipment in order to enhance IGES's impact generation (Section 1). IGES facility management team will also continue maintaining and upgrading IT systems/environment through upgrading IT systems equipment and internet connection.
- IGES Eco-Action 21 committee will continue improving the environmental footprint of IGES offices through actions such as (1) reduction of CO2 emissions from energy use at IGES offices (especially Hayama headquarters, which generates the majority of emissions) through saving energy and considering switching electricity suppliers (expansion to renewable energy use), and reducing emissions from overseas mission travel⁸ and (2) reduction of paper use by promoting online and paperless meetings. IGES is scheduled to undergo a renewal audit for the environmental management certification (so called Eco-Action 21 program⁹) this year.
- With SMO-KC and SMO-RP, PM will continue coordinating discussions with IGES units and decision-making by management through hosting regular meetings such as monthly senior staff meeting (MSS), SMO executive meeting (SMO-EX)¹⁰ and other cross-unit thematic meetings not only to share information but also to support their implementation from the goal setting (milestones) to monitoring/evaluation on impact generation, outputs and financial management.
- IGES internal rules (regulations and guidelines) will be updated as necessary.

The key performance indicators set for governance for ISRP8 are summarised in Table 9. The results of indicators with annual targets will be reported against targets in the business report in September. Those without annual targets will be also monitored for soundness of operation.

⁸ IGES online overseas mission request form requests traveling staff to report CO2 emissions from airplane use (linking to a calculator) and calls for reducing nonessential travels, combining/shortening overseas missions, or substituting with online meetings.

⁹ Certified by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan

¹⁰ SMO-EX is a weekly meeting among the IGES management and SMO Directors.

Table 9. ISRP8 Key Performance Indicators for Governance

| Indicator with Annual Target | Baseline (ISRP7) | Annual Target | 2021 Results | 2022 Results | 2023 Results | 2024 Results |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Core fund contribution from Ministry of the Environment | JPY 500 million | JPY 500 million | | | | |
| Support from the three local governments (subsidies, etc.) [1] | Around JPY 135 million | Around JPY 135 million | | | | |
| Volume of external funds (other than contribution and subsidies) | USD 20-25 million | USD 22-27 million | | | | |
| Ratio of international external funds | over 25% | as much as 40% | | | | |
| Ratio of project financial value-added (FVA) (proposed budget-based) [2] | 52% (FY2020 target) | 55% | | | | |
| Ratio of general administrative cost in the total expenditure [3] | 9% (FY2020 target) | 9% | | | | |
| Ratio of administrative staff in total (Number) | 11% (FY2020) | 9% | | | | |
| Ratio of taken annual leave | 57% (FY2019) | 80% | | | | |
| Indicator without Target | Baseline (ISRP7) | Indicative Reference | 2021 Results | 2022 Results | 2023 Results | 2024 Results |
| Number of full-time staff members | 156 (FY2020) | 160+ (plan) [4] | | | | |
| Ratio of Tenure/Tenure-track staff in total | 14% (FY2020) | 50% [4] | | | | |
| Ratio of female staff in management positions (Principal staff) | 19% (FY2020) | 30% [4] | | | | |
| Rate of teleworking [5] | 40% (FY2020) | 40% | | | | |
| Overtime [6] | 10.5 hrs/m (Monthly overtime hours per person in FY2019) | Continue to be reduced | | | | |
| CO2 emissions reduction from energy use and overseas missions | 417t - CO2 (HQ energy use, FY2019) | n/a [7] | | | | |
| Number of paper-based systems not yet replaced with web-based alternatives | - | No further paper-based systems [8] | | | | |
| Staff Satisfaction Survey [9] | Conducted in 2019 | To be conducted in 2023 (tbc) | - | - | | |

Note for indicators:

- [1] Excludes support for HQ office rent from Kanagawa Prefecture and for KRC office rent from Hyogo Prefecture.
- [2] Project FVA is calculated as: revenue less project operating expenditures such as outsourcing and travel costs. This is the amount available for personnel and other expenditures necessary for IGES strategic research and operations.
- [3] Excludes administrative costs for APN, JISE and TSU.
- [4] Largely depends on the recruitment (every four years in general) or promotion during the research phase (unscheduled). Figures are from ISRP8.
- [5] The standard level of teleworking (non COVID-19) at the individual level. The ratio will be reviewed when IGES's operation becomes stable and effective, and no-barrier in communications with satellite offices are realised.
- [6] Overtime by staff members who are not under the discretionary labour system was applied.
- [7] COVID-19 pandemic made large impacts on CO2 emissions both from office energy use and overseas missions. The target will be developed for the post COVID-19 period. The volume of CO2 emissions will be monitored and also reported to the environmental management certification audit (*Eco Action 21*).
- [8] No further paper-based systems that are not paper-based due to regulatory requirements. Additional indicators will be identified for each new system as it is planned, and these indicators will be monitored to ensure that the new systems are serving their intended purpose.
- [9] Administered by Japan Productivity Center (JPC). Scheduled to be conducted in FY2023.

Full list of the Common Focal Areas and Major Planned Activities for FY2022

<Unit name>

ISC: Integrated Sustainability Centre; **CE:** Climate and Energy, **SCP:** Sustainable Consumption and Production, **CCET:** IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies (hosted by SCP), **BDF:** Biodiversity and Forests, **AW:** Adaptation and Water, **BIZ:** Business Taskforce, **CTY:** City Taskforce, **FIN:** Finance Taskforce, **KRC:** Kansai Research Centre, **KUC:** Kitakyushu Urban Centre, **BRC:** Bangkok Regional Centre, **RCC:** UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Center (hosted by BRC), **SWITCH-Asia:** programme supporting the transition of Asian Countries to a low-carbon, resource-efficient and circular economy while promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns within Asia and greener supply chains between Asia and Europe, supported by the European Union in Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, Mongolia and China (hosted by BRC), **TSF:** Tokyo Sustainability Forum, **IPBES-TSU-AIS:** IPBES Technical Support Unit for the Assessment of Invasive Alien Species (hosted in TSF), **BJG:** Beijing Office

*Repeated references are indicated in *italics*.

| (1) Accelerating implementation of the SDGs “Put SDGs on the ground” | | |
|--|--|--|
| Sub-focal areas | Related units (not limited to those listed) | Major planned activities for FY2022 |
| a. Enhancing implementability of SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region | <p>Led by: ISC</p> <p>Joined by: AW, BDF, BRC, CCET, CE, CTY, FIN, KUC, SCP, SMO</p> | <p>[International process impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd UN Climate and SDGs Synergy Conference (UNDESA/UNFCCC/MOEJ and UNU (United Nations University)/IGES) in early summer 2022 (Background note, Technical Advisory Group, post SDGs discussion and follow up activities at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2022, COP27 and beyond. [ISC] • Contribution to outcome documents and SDG Roundtables at APFSD based on IGES SDG Key Messages [ISC] • Contribution to HLPF based on UNEP VNR project, SDGs Synergies Conference, interlinkages tool, and VLR lab [ISC, CTY] • 1st Regional (Inception) Workshop of ASEAN SDGs Frontrunner Cities Phase 2: “Supporting Bottom-up Innovations for Addressing Land-based Plastic Marine Debris and Urban Resilience in ASEAN Cities” (Kuching, Malaysia and hybrid seminar) (<i>tbc</i>) [BRC] • ISAP 2022 in November (Yokohama, Japan) [SMO with all IGES Units] • Associated event(s) of Stockholm+50 (<i>tbc</i>) [SMO] • <i>G20 and G7: Support Japanese government to take a leading role in resource efficiency agenda through its involvement to G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue and G7 Resource Efficiency Alliance [SCP, FIN] [(4)a]</i> • <i>T20: Contribute to T20 Policy Brief on Circular Economy led by GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) for G20 Indonesia [SCP, KUC] [(4)a]</i> <p>[Policy/institutional change impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use VNR process to strengthen implementation of the environmental dimensions of the SDGs in Asia (funded by UNEP) [ISC] • Strengthen the integration of the SDGs into Japanese business planning and operations [ISC, CE, SCP] |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen integration between air pollution and climate change in Thailand [ISC] [(2)c] • Sixth ASEAN State of the Environment Report (funded by JAIF) [SMO, BRC, ISC, CE, SCP, CCET, BDF, AW, CTY] • Strategic action plan development to achieve SDGs by 2030 and carbon neutral society by 2050 in Da Nang City through the collaborations with Da Nang City Government [ISC] • Rapid baseline policy survey and assessment of plastics reduction/resilience initiatives by participating ASEAN cities (about 16 cities) [BRC] • Google AI4SG (AI for Social Good) project: Enhancement of the methodology for SDG interlinkages analysis based on artificial intelligence approaches and statistical techniques and two case studies in Bangladesh and Indonesia [ISC] • Application of the SDG interlinkages methodology and tool to thematic issues (climate actions, gender equality, etc.) and inputs to relevant policy processes [ISC] • <i>Cooperation with SEI (Stockholm Environment Institute) & Swedish EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) in organising a side event at the World Environment Day/Stockholm+50 highlighting the achievements of the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme [SCP] [(4)b]</i> • <i>Co-organising bi-annual meeting of Asia Pacific Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) to be held in Sri Lanka in October 2022[SCP] [(4)b]</i> <p>[Practical solution impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the VLR of the SDGs through webinar, knowledge exchange meeting and others [CTY] • The State of VLR 2023 Report targeted at HLPF 2023 [CTY] • Disseminate Japan's experience and discussions on policy development on sustainable finance including the guidelines on green finance [FIN] • <i>Implementation of a pilot "SDG 6 Model City" project in ASEAN, which aims to facilitate the transfer of innovative decentralised wastewater treatment technologies and development of a regional harmonised method for microplastics sampling, collection and analysis in sewage treatment plants and in receiving water bodies [AW] [(4)a]</i> • <i>JACE: Continue to act as a secretariat for JACE to mainstream circular economy in Japanese business sector [SCP] [(4)a]</i> • <i>OECD, IRP and ERIA: Contributing to Indicator Development on Circular Economy as well as on plastics through its involvement in the expert working group of OECD, IRP, PACE, and ERIA[SCP] [(4)a]</i> <p>[Academic impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to the UNDESA's book on the interlinkages among the SDGs [ISC] • Launch new ASEAN Clean Air Solutions Report [ISC] <p>[Media impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve VLR and SDGs webpages [SMO] |
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| <p>b. Localising SDGs and shaping Regional Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES)</p> | <p>Led by: ISC and BDF</p> <p>Joined by: AW, CCET, CTY, FIN, KUC, KRC, SCP</p> | <p>[Policy/institutional change impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Regional workshop of the CES-Asia Initiative: Advancing Circulating and Ecological Sphere Approach for Localization Global Goals and Targets, Bangkok, Thailand (<i>tbc</i>) [ISC, CTY, AW] • Develop knowledge materials on application of CES approach for achieving nation and global sustainable development goals through integrated local actions [ISC, CTY, AW] • Strengthen integration between air pollution and climate change in city plans and policies in ASEAN [ISC] [(2)c] • <i>Research on sustainable land use management to achieve global biodiversity conservation and reduction of GHG emission from the land sector [BDF] [(3)b]</i> <p>[Practical solution impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with the city region level stakeholders to develop city specific framework for application of the CES approach [ISC, CTY] • Stakeholder's consultation on climate action and SDGs from an SDG interlinkage perspective in West Java [ISC] • Develop an institutional framework of SDGs Certificate Program in a context of local revitalisation using SDGs framework [KUC, FIN] • Case study in Bhutan on SDG-related analysis (SDG3, 6, 7, and 13) using SSPs (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways) scenario analysis [ISC] • Conduct research to further develop the Hokusetsu Regional CES concept [KRC] • Support to develop and implement Sado SDGs action (including Japanese SDGs Future City programme, CES programme, local climate action plans, SDGs education in high schools) [ISC] • Conduct SDGs training programme to disseminate SDGs-related activities in Kitakyushu City and Kyushu area [KUC] • Support capacity building for Japan's regional banks on ESG (Environment, Social, and Governance) finance including sustainability linked loan [FIN] • <i>Viet Nam: Launching 2nd Phase Activities to support Da Nang City, Viet Nam to promote 3R activities and policies in collaboration with Yokohama City through JICA (The Japan International Cooperation Agency) Project [SCP, AW] [(4)a]</i> • <i>Cambodia: Developing National Plastic Action Plan through JAIF Project [CCET] [(4)c]</i> • <i>Myanmar: Developing National Plastic Action Plan through JAIF Project [CCET] [(4)c]</i> • <i>Sri Lanka: Implementation of follow-up project for the National Plastic Waste Management Action Plan in collaboration with Basel Convention Regional Center [CCET] [(4)c]</i> • <i>Iraq: Development of follow-up activities to National Strategy to promote composting in waste management in Iraq in collaboration with GIZ, UNDP, and UNEP [CCET] [(4)c]</i> |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indonesia: Development of follow-up activities for City Waste Management Action Plan of Padang City, Indonesia [CCET] [(4)c]</i> • <i>Support developing a national policy framework as well as local action plans in Davao and Calapan cities for improving marine plastic debris management in the Philippines [KUC] [(4)c]</i> <p>[Academic impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to the CES book, a chapter on local actions for renewable energy from an interlinkages perspective [ISC] • Launching of a book on the Circulating and Ecological Sphere [ISC, CTY] • <i>World Economic Forum: Developing an assessment report on National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP) activities in Indonesia, Viet Nam and Ghana for Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) [SCP, AW] [(4)a]</i> <p>[Media impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch the IGES special webpage on CES [SMO] |
| c. Promoting just transitions and green recovery in the wake of COVID-19 | <p>Led by: ISC and SMO</p> <p>Joined by: CE, BDF, SCP, KRC</p> | <p>[Policy/institutional change impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue managing the Platform for Redesign 2020 - Online Platform on Sustainable and Resilient Recovery from COVID-19 [SMO] • Promote uptake and spread of Triple-R Framework [ISC] • Launching a new work-stream on Post-COVID-19 Economy and Single-use Plastics for ERIA Technical Expert Working Group on Marine Plastic Debris and prepare a technical report by the middle of 2023 [SCP] <p>[Practical solution impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct research on redesign policies for a decarbonised, circular and decentralised post-COVID-19 society [KRC] • Propose practical recommendations to make IGES more supportive of a diverse and inclusive work environment [SMO, ISC, SCP] <p>[Academic impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop special issue journal on Just and Inclusive Solutions in Net Zero Asia [ISC] [(2)c] • UCCRN report chapter on COVID-19, Cities and Climate Change [ISC] • Contribution to '10 Must Haves' project led by the Earth League [ISC, CE, BDF, SCP, SMO] • <i>Conducting research on gender equality and just transition towards a net zero society in Asia from an SDG interlinkage perspective to a Special Feature in Sustainability Science [ISC] [(2)c]</i> <p>[Media impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with other 'tracker' initiatives and advertise the sustainable/unsustainable recovery trends from COVID-19 [SMO] |

| (2) Accelerating implementation of the Paris Agreement “Make society net zero and resilient” | | |
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| Sub-focal areas | Related units (not limited to those listed) | Major planned activities for FY2022 |
| a. Ensuring implementability of the Paris Agreement | Led by CE Joined by: BRC, FIN, ISC, KUC, KRC, BRC(RCC) | <p>[International process impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in international negotiations processes such as UNFCCC, G7 and G20 [CE, ISC, KUC, AW] Conduct research-based capacity building for Article 6 participation, reporting under the transparency framework, and the participation in the global stocktake [CE] Support regional dialogues on NDCs, long-term low emissions development strategies (LT-LEDs) and sectoral policies organised during the Regional Climate Week; organise a webinar to promote the submission of ambitious NDCs and LT-LEDs [BRC(RCC)] <p>[Policy/institutional change impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for Article 6 in consultation with Parties for supporting institutional arrangements, enhancing greater ambition for climate action, and meeting participation requirements for LDCs (Least Developed Countries) and SIDS (Small Island Developing States); the development of technical capacity to design and set baselines; support for the CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) transition [BRC(RCC)] <p>[Practical solution impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start to develop business matching platform on climate technologies between Japan and Middle East [FIN, KRC] <p>[Academic impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to the UCCRN report, a chapter on infrastructure [ISC] <p>[Media impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise media exposure opportunities by proactively proposing op-eds and interviews to the media [SMO] |
| b. Promoting Net zero Japan | Led by: CE Joined by: BDF, BIZ, ISC, KRC, SMO | <p>[Policy/institutional change impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a blueprint for 1.5°C aligned roadmap [CE, KRC, BIZ] Propose design options for carbon pricing [SMO, CE] <i>Research on sustainable land use management to achieve global biodiversity conservation and reduction of GHG emission from the land sector [BDF, CE] [(3)b]</i> <p>[Practical solution impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support MOEJ to explore best models of “Zero carbon district model project towards 2030 (脱炭素先行地域)” [ISC] Encourage private sector to change their actions by reducing the dependence on the carbon credit [CE] |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Encourage private sector to change their actions by reducing the dependence on compensating their emissions with nature climate solution and forest Carbon credits [BDF, CE] [(3)b]</i> • Provide information on global trend for climate change (e.g. scientific findings including IPCC's estimate, policy trends in each country, financial trends, overseas business trends, etc.) and suggestions for Japanese companies and intelligence being derived from that with the private sector timely and promote decarbonisation practice and reflection on corporate strategy [BIZ] • Promote further knowledge related to adoption of carbon pricing policies for the private sector and assist policy engagement related to carbon pricing policies by companies themselves [BIZ] • Promote further knowledge related to the field (e.g. renewable energy, ZEVs (Zero Emission Vehicles), supply chain management for decarbonisation, etc.) and assist related policy engagement for decarbonisation practice by the private sector [BIZ] • Conduct survey and interview sessions on citizens' climate assembly in Scotland and several local governments in UK, and disseminate outputs to Japanese audience [SMO] <p>[Media impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise media exposure opportunities by proactively proposing op-ed and interviews, launch the special webpage on Net Zero [SMO] |
| c. Promoting Net zero Asia | <p>Led by: CE</p> <p>Joined by: BDF, CTY, FIN, ISC, SMO</p> | <p>[Policy/institutional change impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct research on net zero strategies of Asia, with focus on technology, energy, just transition, transportation, circular economy, carbon pricing etc. Identify key approaches for Asian countries to accelerate towards net zero targets [CE, ISC (possibility of IGES-wide teams)] • Improve indicators for tracking mitigation and adaptation policy development in China and Japan [CE] • Kick-starting dialogue with Indian industry in pursuing JCM [CE] • Joint research on alternative approaches to technology transfer (Co-innovation) with leading institutions in Asia and Europe [CE, ISC] • Conduct research on development of hydrogen society in Asia [CE, KRC] • Provide technical support to researchers in several countries by developing medium- and long-term scenarios (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Viet Nam) and convening science and policy dialogues involving various stakeholders concerned [SMO] • <i>Strengthen integration between air pollution and climate change in Thailand [ISC] [(1)a]</i> • <i>Strengthen integration between air pollution and climate change in city plans and policies in ASEAN [ISC] [(1)b]</i> <p>[Practical solution impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Da Nang City, Viet Nam, in developing a decarbonised city through climate action plan and JCM project under city-to-city cooperation with Yokohama City [FIN, CE, ISC] |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support city-to-city collaboration towards zero carbon focusing on zero carbon district development in KL (Kuala Lumpur) City and surrounding area, with Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Saitama City (tbc) [CTY, ISC] • Collaboration (and MoU (Memorandum of Understanding)) on Co-innovation to support the Innovation Facility of UNEP -Nairobi [CE] • Conduct AIM (Asian-Pacific Integrated Model) training course for researchers in Asia, in collaboration with AIM project team [SMO] • Support the transition to the decarbonized society in the Asian region by expanding the results of the co-benefit air pollution control model projects implemented in China to the Asian region and promoting JCM [BJG] <p>[Academic impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting research on gender equality and just transition towards a net zero society in Asia from an SDG interlinkage perspective to a Special Feature in Sustainability Science [ISC] • Publication on Co-innovation in UNESCAP Asia Pacific Centre for Technology Transfer [CE] • Book production on Transformative Technologies and Innovative Policies- in collaboration with MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) (Tentative) [CE] • Book production on Net zero in strategies [CE] • <i>Develop special issue journal on Just and Inclusive Solutions in Net Zero Asia [ISC] [(1)c]</i> <p>[Media impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise media exposure opportunities by proactively proposing op-ed, launch the special webpage on Net Zero [SMO] |
| d. Promoting Net Zero Cities | <p>Led by: CTY and KUC</p> <p>Joined by: ISC, KRC, SCP, SMO</p> | <p>[Policy/institutional change impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop 2050 CN (Carbon Neutral) scenario for Bangkok Municipality and organise policy dialogues [SMO] • Support Sado City to develop local climate action plan [ISC] • Improvement of the long-term mitigation scenario analysis in West Java, Indonesia, through linking the LCSR (International Research Network for Low-Carbon Societies) project with the SDGs [SMO, CTY, ISC] • <i>Strategic action plan development to achieve SDGs by 2030 and carbon neutral society by 2050 in Da Nang City through the collaborations with Da Nang City Government [ISC] [(1)a]</i> • Promotion of SSPs scenario analysis for cities [ISC] • Exploring policy needs of and necessary support for the Japanese local and regional governments to develop their plan for decarbonisation [CTY, KRC, KUC] • Conduct a study to establish an intermediary support organisation at the prefectural level to help municipalities to implement the “Zero carbon district model project towards 2030” [KRC] • <i>Contribution to local decarbonisation plan in Odate City through ESG for sustainable lifestyle project and others [SCP, KUC] [(4)b]</i> |

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| | | <p>[Practical solution impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting city-to-city and region-to-region cooperation between Japanese and EU and ASEAN cities towards carbon neutral goals and green recovery [CTY, KUC] Promoting the share of ambitions, policies and lessons for zero carbon city development through on-line conferences/webinars on zero carbon cities (e.g. Zero Carbon City International Forum 2022) [CTY, KUC] Support Hyogo Prefecture's Hyogo RE100 Project [KRC] Support a project to promote renewable energy in Awaji City, Hyogo Prefecture [KRC] Conduct a study on net zero promotion in Himeji City, Hyogo Prefecture [KRC] Facilitate knowledge-sharing and information exchange amongst universities' coalition by serving as the Secretariat of the working group on regional carbon neutrality [SMO] <i>Develop the 1.5°C Lifestyle Project as a joint project with Hyogo Prefecture New Lifestyle Committee [KRC] [(4)b]</i> <i>Expansion and development of the 1.5 °C lifestyle project through the living lab in Yokohama City and Kyoto City, multi-stakeholder dialogue in Kawasaki City, workshops in Kagoshima and Kitakyushu [SCP, CTY, KUC] [(4)b]</i> <p>[Media impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise media exposure opportunities by proactively proposing op-ed, enhance the special webpage on Zero Carbon Cities [SMO] |
| e. Mainstreaming and promoting implementation of climate adaptation | <p>Led by: AW</p> <p>Joined by: BDF, BRC, BRC(RCC)</p> | <p>[International process impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep abreast of global and regional efforts on adaptation and analyse the outcomes. Then, contribute to the international negotiations on adaptation and provide strategic policy recommendations [AW] <p>[Policy/institutional change impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with partner institutions to operationalize the capacity development programme under AP-PLAT and implement an APN (Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research) project as well as develop dedicated web contents and a database for it [BRC, AW] Contributing towards the engagement of Parties' adaptation contact points with a view to enhancing the dissemination of information between Parties and the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) [BRC, BRC(RCC)] <p>[Practical solution impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) partner institutions to operationalise test risk assessment methodology and application of the guidelines for selected country and location specific conditions through structured capacity development programme under ASEAN DRR-CCA Phase 2 [BRC, AW] Support cross-learning through multi-stakeholder engagement and capacity building initiatives designed under ASEAN DRR-CCA Phase 2 [BRC, AW] |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Regional (Inception) Seminar of ASEAN DRR-CCA Phase 2: “Integrating climate change projections in risk assessments with focus on spatial approaches” (two pilot countries: Cambodia and Viet Nam/hybrid seminar) (<i>tbc</i>) [BRC, AW] <p>[Academic impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Contribute to IPBES Nexus and Transformative Change Assessments as experts [BDF, AW] [(3)a]</i> • Book production on Net zero in strategies [CE] <p>[Media impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise media exposure opportunities by proactively proposing op-ed, launch the special webpage on Adaptation [SMO] |
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| (3) Accelerating implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework “Put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030” | | |
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| Sub-focal areas | Related units (not limited to those listed) | Major planned activities for FY2022 |
| a. Strengthening global biodiversity policy processes | <p>Led by: BDF</p> <p>Joined by: AW, IPBES-TSU-AIS, TSF and others</p> | <p>[Policy/institutional change impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input into IPBES, CBD, TNFD and other global processes through external review and active participation in key meetings [BDF with support of others] • Support Japanese delegation to IPBES Plenary [BDF] • Support to the Second Asia Parks Congress [BDF] • Socio-ecological scenarios and modelling in <i>Suishin-hi</i> and e-Asia projects [BDF] <p>[Academic impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the production of the IPBES assessment report on invasive alien species [IPBES-TSU-AIS] • Support and advice to the IPBES-TSU-AIS on invasive alien species [BDF] • Contribute to IPBES Nexus and Transformative Change Assessments as experts [BDF, AW] [(2)e] • Various publications to add to the body of literature on global biodiversity policy [BDF and others] <p>[Media impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate IPBES outcomes in Japan [BDF] • Timely update of the IGES special webpage of CBD-COP and IPBES [SMO] • Maximise media exposure opportunities by proactively proposing op-ed [SMO] • Enhance explanatory contents, such as webinars and podcasts, aimed at general audiences [SMO] |
| b. Promoting sustainable land use and ecosystem conservation | <p>Led by: BDF</p> <p>Joined by: CE and others</p> | <p>[Policy/institutional change impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the SDM [BDF] • Produce a manual to promote uptake of the landscape approach in NBSAPs [BDF] • Research on sustainable land use management to achieve global biodiversity conservation and reduction of GHG emission from the land sector [BDF, CE] [(1)b, (2)b] <p>[Practical solution impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Mauritius government to promote ecosystem conservation [BDF] • Encourage private sector to change their actions by reducing the dependence on compensating their emissions with nature climate solution and forest Carbon credits [BDF, CE] [(2)b] <p>[Academic impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various publications to add to the body of literature on land use and ecosystem services [BDF and others] • Contribute to the assessment reports of NYDF Assessment Partners [BDF] • Research on the importance of conservation and restoration of blue carbon ecosystems [BDF] |

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| | | [Media impacts] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate easy-to-understand information through blog (note) [BDF, SMO] |
| c. Facilitating non-state actors' involvement in conservation | <p>Led by: BDF</p> <p>Joined by: FIN, IPBES-TSU-AIS, TSF</p> | [Policy/institutional change impacts] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research on sustainable and legal timber production, supply chains and trade in timber producer and consumer countries [BDF] Research and develop due diligence guidance of timber imports under the Japanese Clean Wood Act for the private sector [BDF] Input into the review process of the Japanese Clean Wood Act [BDF] Research on production and supply chains of forest risk commodities (e.g., oil palm and coffee) in view of promoting sustainable land use and supply chains, and climate change mitigation [BDF] [Practical solution impacts] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the refinement of the TNFD guidance and its use by Japan's companies [BDF, FIN] Support the provision of inputs in an elaborating process of international standards on biodiversity under the ISO/TC331 [IPBES-TSU-AIS, BDF, TSF] Collaborate with the Keidanren Nature Conservation Committee, e.g., questionnaire survey of the Keidanren member companies and global outreach [BDF, FIN] Collaborate with AEON Environmental Foundation, e.g., case study of AEON's ecosystem rehabilitation projects [BDF] Support the tourism sector in Mauritius to contribute to sustainable tourism [BDF] |

| (4) Shaping circular economy and sustainable lifestyles “Make it circular” | | |
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| Sub-focal areas | Related units (not limited to those listed) | Major planned activities for FY2022 |
| a. Mainstreaming circular economy | <p>Led by: SCP</p> <p>Joined by: AW, BRC, FIN, KUC, BRC(SWITCH-Asia)</p> | <p>[International process impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G20 and G7: Support Japanese government to take a leading role in resource efficiency agenda through its involvement to G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue and G7 Resource Efficiency Alliance [SCP, FIN] [(1)a] T20: Contribute to T20 Policy Brief on Circular Economy led by GIZ for G20 Indonesia [SCP, KUC] [(1)a] <p>[Policy/institutional change impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a pilot "SDG 6 Model City" project in ASEAN, which aims to facilitate the transfer of innovative decentralised wastewater treatment technologies and development of a regional harmonised method for microplastics sampling, collection and analysis in sewage treatment plants and in receiving water bodies [AW] [(1)a] J4CE: Continue to act as a secretariat for J4CE to mainstream circular economy in Japanese business sector [SCP] [(1)a] Continue to strengthen engagement with business sector on circular economy through partnership with Alliance to End Plastic Waste (AEPW), PACE, and GPAP [SCP] OECD, IRP and ERIA: Contributing to Indicator Development on Circular Economy as well as on plastics through its involvement in the expert working group of OECD, IRP, PACE, and ERIA [SCP] [(1)a] OECD and ASEAN: Providing technical inputs to the deep-dive work on plastics in ASEAN+3 building on OECD's Global Plastic Outlook in collaboration with ERIA [SCP, BRC] OECD: Contributing to OECD Working Party on Resource Productivity and Waste as a part of Japanese delegation [SCP] <p>[Practical solution impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viet Nam: Launching 2nd Phase Activities to support Da Nang City, Viet Nam to promote 3R activities and policies in collaboration with Yokohama City through JICA Project [SCP, AW] [(1)b] Central Asia publication on SCP tools and Circular Economy approach in Agri-food sector [BRC(SWITCH-Asia)] Central Asia publication on SCP tools and Circular Economy approach in Textile sector [BRC(SWITCH-Asia)] <p>[Academic impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Economic Forum: Developing an assessment report on National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP) activities in Indonesia, Viet Nam and Ghana for Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) [SCP, AW] [(1)b] |

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| | | <p>[Media impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise media exposure opportunities by proactively proposing op-ed and interviews, enhance the special webpage of Circular Economy [SMO] |
| b. Mainstreaming sustainable lifestyles | <p>Led by: SCP</p> <p>Joined by: CCET, BRC, KUC, AW, BRC(SWITCH-Asia)</p> | <p>[International process impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation with SEI & Swedish EPA in organising a side event at the World Environment Day/Stockholm+50 highlighting the achievements of the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme [SCP] [(1)a] Co-organising bi-annual meeting of Asia Pacific Roundtable on SCP to be held in Sri Lanka in October 2022 [SCP] [(1)a] <p>[Policy/institutional change impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to local decarbonisation plan in Odate City through ESG for sustainable lifestyle project and others [SCP, KUC] [(2)d] Forming a consortium to apply new phase of SWITCH-Asia facility in collaboration with GIZ [SCP, SWITCH-Asia] Seeking a new collaborative research opportunity on food waste reduction, and decarbonised lifestyles through Belmont Forum and other research funding [SCP] <p>[Practical solution impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion and development of the 1.5 °C lifestyle project through the living lab in Yokohama City and Kyoto City, multi-stakeholder dialogue in Kawasaki City, workshops in Kagoshima and Kitakyushu [SCP, CTY, KUC] [(2)d] Develop the 1.5°C Lifestyle Project as a joint project with the Hyogo Prefecture New Lifestyle Committee [KRC] Viet Nam: Development of a new JICA project for environmental education in Hue City, Viet Nam in collaboration with CITYNET and Yokohama City [CCET, AW] Bhutan: Integrating SCP and Sustainable Lifestyles approaches in the education curriculum [BRC(SWITCH-Asia)] Organisation and delivery of a series of webinars on Sustainable Lifestyles, Education and Consumption, SCP and TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training) sectors [BRC(SWITCH-Asia)] Seeking to establish resource centres for community business model development for sustainable lifestyle through collaboration with other research institutes [SCP] <p>[Media impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise media exposure opportunities by proactively proposing op-ed and interviews, enhance the special webpage of 1.5 °C Lifestyles [SMO] |

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| <p>c. Ending pollution and improving environmental quality</p> | <p>Led by: CCET and SCP</p> <p>Joined by: AW, BDF, BRC, CE, CTY, FIN, ISC, KUC, SCP, CCET, SMO</p> | <p>[International process impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Negotiation Committee Process for Global Plastic Agreement: Support Japanese government to take a leading role in developing and negotiating the process for Global Plastic Agreement [SCP, CCET] • G20: Playing a central function to compile a progress report on Actions against Marine Plastic Litter by G20 [SCP] • Providing keynote and co-facilitation of the Working Group on “Plastics” for Asia-Pacific Regional Multi-stakeholder Consultation of Stockholm+50 of the UN [SCP] <p>[Policy/institutional change impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sixth ASEAN State of the Environment Report (funded by JAIF) [SMO, BRC, ISC, CE, SCP, CCET, BDF, AW, CTY] [(1)a]</i> • ASEAN: Organising technical expert working group of ERIA Regional Knowledge Centre on Marine Plastic Debris [SCP, BRC] • Cambodia: Developing National Plastic Action Plan through JAIF Project [CCET] [(1)b] • Myanmar: Developing National Plastic Action Plan through JAIF Project [CCET] [(1)b] • Sri Lanka: Implementation of follow-up project for the National Plastic Waste Management Action Plan in collaboration with Basel Convention Regional Center [CCET] [(1)b] • Iraq: Development of follow-up activities to National Strategy to promote composting in waste management in Iraq in collaboration with GIZ, UNDP, and UNEP [CCET] [(1)b] • Indonesia: Development of follow-up activities for City Waste Management Action Plan of Padang City, Indonesia [CCET] [(1)b] • Support developing a national policy framework as well as local action plans in Davao and Calapan cities for improving marine plastic debris management in the Philippines [KUC] [(1)b] • <i>Support the transition to the decarbonized society in the Asian region by expanding the results of the co-benefit air pollution control model projects implemented in China to the Asian region and promoting JCM [BJG] [(2)c]</i> • ASEAN: Development of the “Regional Guidebook on Sustainable Decentralised Domestic Wastewater Management for ASEAN Resilient and Green Cities”, through JAIF Project [AW] • <i>Strengthen integration between air pollution and climate change in Thailand [ISC] [(1)a]</i> • <i>Strengthen integration between air pollution and climate change in city plans and policies in ASEAN [ISC] [(1)b]</i> <p>[Practical solution impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN, Cambodia, Myanmar: Development of a series of training programmes on monitoring plastic waste generation and leakages for national and local government officials [CCET] • Developing and maintaining supporting tools for decision-makers such as GHG estimation tools and plastic leakage estimation tools [CCET] |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN: Publication of scoping paper on data availability and gaps across the plastic value chain in the ASEAN Member States [SCP] • ASEAN: Developing and implementing a series of training programmes to improve technical capacity for local governments in ASEAN cities on: (i) effective utilization of innovative decentralised wastewater treatment systems to address the long-standing issue of water pollution due to untreated or partially treated wastewater; (ii) tackling microplastics pollution in sewage treatment plants and receiving water bodies, through JAIF Project [AW] • Finalising the CCET-IGES Plastic Leakage Tracker and developing case studies on its application to two Asian cities [CCET, ISC] • Strengthening collaboration with CCAC and UNEP/IETC for capacity building activities for GHG estimation as well as prevention of open-burning in waste sectors [CCET] • Developing a project framework of Zero-plastic Waste Island in Koh Samet, Thailand under AEPW project [KUC] • Continue to play a secretariat role to manage the “Green finance portal” established by the Japanese government [FIN] • ASEAN: Strengthening Capacity Development for Local Governments in ASEAN to Tackle Microplastics and Water Pollution through Decentralised Domestic Wastewater Management Approach, through JAIF Project [AW] • Lao PDR: Support the World Bank in designing and implementing the “Lao PDR COVID-19 Response Project”, particularly focusing on a component related to “Medical wastewater management at healthcare facilities in Lao PDR” [AW] • Implementation of WEPA Action Programs in Cambodia, Myanmar, and Lao PDR, aimed at contributing to the improvement of water environmental governance in WEPA partner countries [AW] <p>[Academic impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Launch new ASEAN Clean Air Solutions Report [ISC] [(1)a]</i> <p>[Media impacts]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise media exposure opportunities by proactively proposing op-ed [SMO] • Enhance explanatory contents, such as webinars and podcasts, aimed at general audiences [SMO] |
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Appendix

A1. About ISRP8 (Excerpts)

1. Vision, Mission and Value Proposition for ISRP8

Vision

Transition towards a sustainable, resilient, shared and inclusive Asia-Pacific region and the world is steadily promoted, where planetary boundaries are fully respected, a green economy is substantially and flexibly implemented. Such a transition is fully aligned with zero-carbon development in line with the Paris Agreement, circular economy, resilience and biodiversity conservation, as well as improvements to the well-being of people based upon the SDGs.

Mission

Act as an Agent of Change conducting strategic research and operations based upon Co-design, Co-implementation, Co-production, and Co-delivery with key stakeholders, thereby generating impacts on policies, programmes and practices of various stakeholders to move society towards a more sustainable and resilient future, especially in Asia and the Pacific.

Value Proposition

A strategic research institute located in Asia, trusted by international/regional institutions and national governments concerned through timely and quality delivery of knowledge products, experienced in generating innovative ideas and disseminating practical knowledge for problem-solving by means of effective communications and other means, and appreciated by key stakeholders such as businesses, cities and civil society at various levels for strategic networking/partnership, with the aim of global transition to sustainability and resilience.

2. Organisational Arrangement

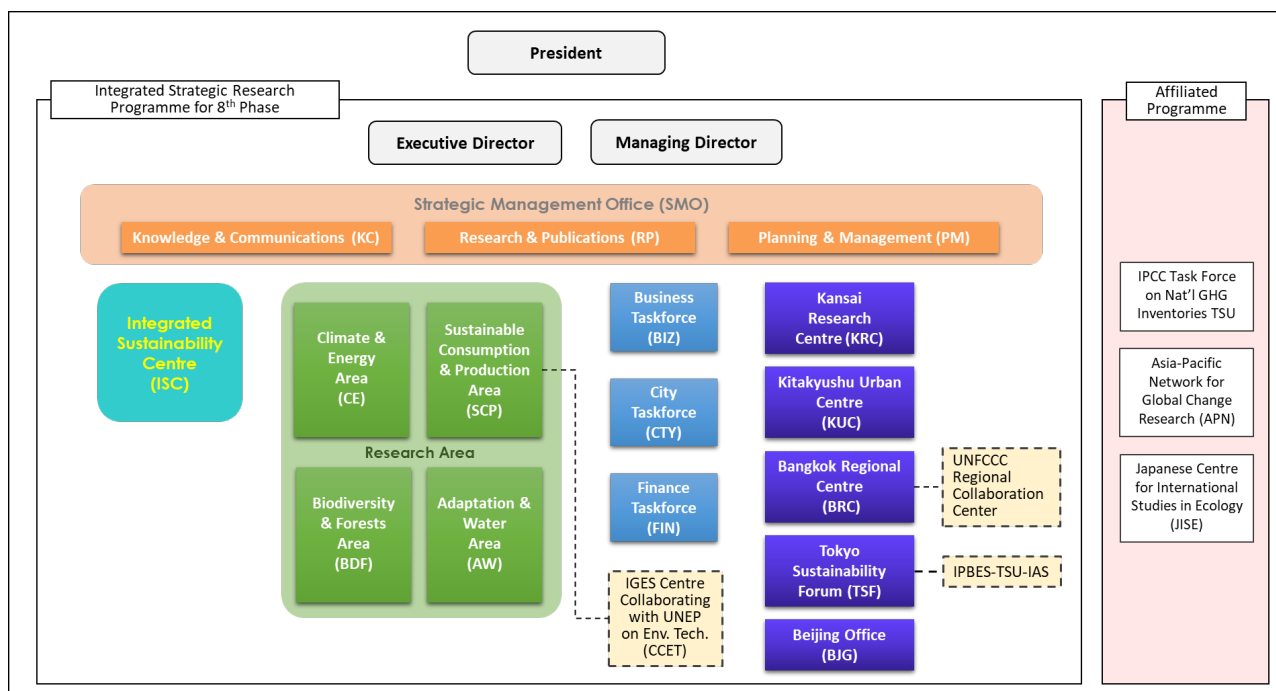


Figure A1: Organisational Structure for ISRP8

3. Focus for Impact Generation in ISRP8 by Unit

3.1. Integrated Sustainability Centre (ISC)

ISC will work with stakeholders in Asia and the Pacific to accelerate progress on the SDGs and formulate an ambitious post-2030 agenda. ISC will work toward this objective by strengthening the science-policy-society interface. ISC's research and programming will combine science-based tools and methods (interlinkages analysis, scenario analysis and machine learning); socially-response governance models and strategies (polycentrism and metagovernance); and cutting-edge policy frameworks and solutions (e.g. Regional-CES, Triple-R framework, green recovery, just transition, co-benefits integrated NDC/VNR/National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), integrated local climate action/VLR/Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (LBSAPs)). This unique combination of tools and perspectives will be employed in concrete case studies and shared during key policymaking processes Asia Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development (APFSD)/High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)/UN General Assembly (UNGA), UN Environment Assembly (UNEA), and G7/G20), solidifying our position as a change agent on sustainability in Asia-Pacific and beyond.

3.2. Climate and Energy (CE)

CE will strive to generate impacts on (1) implementation of the Paris Agreement, in particular, the implementation, evaluation and updating of NDCs, the submission of biennial transparency report under the Transparency Framework, and contribution to Global Stocktake; (2) formulation of long-term zero emissions strategies and the implementation of short-term measures consistent with the long-term goals in Japan, and other Asian countries, including the practices of state and non-state actors toward the smooth and just transition, and (3) implementation of carbon pricing, JCM and other offset mechanisms to achieve net zero emissions.

3.3. Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

SCP will boost IGES's standing as a vital and indispensable policy think-tank and development partner for ASEAN and ASEAN member states for circular economy, sustainable lifestyles and marine plastic issues. We want to be associated as having a publicly-recognized functional role in policy harmonization and regional integration of Asia and the Pacific region. CCET will be a strategic partner of UNEP and other UN agencies operating in the Asia-Pacific region, as an instrumental arm for capacity development of national and local governments in emerging countries.

3.4. Biodiversity and Forests (BDF)

BDF will formalise our contribution to international policy processes, including those of the CBD and the IPBES, through their official meetings and assessments. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework and New York Declaration on Forests will be key processes with which to align. BDF will also contribute to promoting sustainable forest management with guiding key legislation at the national level, as well as frameworks for assessing biodiversity and implementing subsequent measures. We will contribute to an improved understanding of how to promote sustainable socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), and to an understanding of how communities can be assisted in responding to degradation of key habitats.

3.5. Adaptation and Water (AW)

AW will work closely with BRC for the successful full-fledged operation of AP-PLAT's capacity-building programme. For that purpose, we will keep strengthening the partnership with capacity building institutions and international initiatives in Asia and identifying the opportunities of collaborative works, promoting basic studies and developing adaptation tools and materials to lay down the foundation of the programme, and engaging in concrete capacity-building efforts, among others. AW will keep working on critical research and projects on adaptation, including monitoring and evaluation, ILK, Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), transboundary adaptation, PWLM/PCLM, socio-hydrology, DRR-CCA integration, and compound risks. In addition, we will continue to contribute to international efforts on adaptation, including UNFCCC, IPCC, Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), PEMSEA, The Himalayan University Consortium (HUC), APAN Forum, and the Adaptation Without Borders Initiative (AWBI). AW will maintain its secretariat service for WEPA to achieve better water environmental governance in Asia. We also plan to work closely with ASEAN Secretariat and international partners to further promote a decentralised wastewater management approach in ASEAN countries and utilise this

approach to address the challenge of emerging pollutants such as microplastics. It is expected that CES will become an institution-wide programme building on efforts for Nexus among others.

3.6. Business Taskforce (BIZ)

BIZ will continue activities to exert influence on Japan's Energy Mix Policy, more ambitious NDC for UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP), and to support adaption of carbon pricing in Japan. To create impact through the business sector, we will continue to work on increasing progressive companies as the Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership (JCLP) members and to expand the needs of renewable energy through growing the size of RE100¹¹/RE Action¹² membership. In addition, we will support companies in its decarbonisation in areas beyond renewable energy towards achieving net zero by 2050.

3.7. City Taskforce (CTY)

Aiming to encourage more cities to become carbon-neutral, resilient and sustainable, and to ensure credible policy planning and implementation of cities, we will continue to work closely with local and regional governments in Japan and overseas. It aims to provide necessary knowledge support, including methodologies in policymaking and implementation developed through scientific interpretation on the good practices of cities, especially those of Japanese local governments. To this end, CTY will work in close partnership with international organisations and city networks such as UNESCAP, UN-HABITAT, ICLEI, and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG). City-to-city collaboration and mutual learning is one of the core approaches CTY will take. Cross-unit collaboration within IGES will be strengthened more in the 8th Phase to address diverse and complex sustainability challenges of cities.

CTY will keep two main topics of its activities/research from the 7th Phase, namely climate change and the SDGs. Since more cities are now aiming for carbon neutrality by 2050, we will conduct research and activities that aims to provide policy support and capacity of local governments to address climate issues. SDG localisation also continues to be a priority topic. Through promoting mutual learning on localisation mainly through VLR, we will provide necessary capacity development support with our analysis of good practices on the integration of the SDGs in existing policy frameworks and governance, partnership building, and monitoring and evaluation systems. Specific SDGs will be addressed based on the needs of cities and the availability of external funds (e.g. waste, mobility, urban planning, etc.).

3.8. Finance Taskforce (FIN)

FIN intends to provide practical solutions to generate impacts in the following three areas: (1) actual environmental benefits or impacts by green and sustainable finance, (2) shifting financial flows to decarbonised efforts in Japan, and (3) mobilising finance contributing to the SDGs at the local and regional level (implemented, for example, through Regional-CES) in both Japan and the wider Asia Pacific region.

3.9. Kansai Research Centre (KRC)

KRC will continue promoting technology transfer in India, Thailand and other countries where opportunities arise. Activities in India are expanding to the areas of pollution management focusing on air pollution caused by thermal power plants and energy-intensive industries, whereas the focus in Thailand is on energy saving of industries and buildings in association with the Japan Platform for Redesign: Sustainable Infrastructure (JPRSI). Collaboration with Hyogo Prefecture is expanding as well, ranging from designing a woody biomass utilisation business model in Hokusetsu region, supporting cities pledged to be carbon neutral by 2050, to designing a decarbonising road map, matching private companies with service providers of renewable energy power purchase agreement (PPA), and promoting decarbonised society development among university and high school students.

¹¹ International business initiative committed to 100% renewable power, working to massively increase corporate demand for and delivery of renewable energy

¹² A new initiative in Japan for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), educational institutions, medical institutions, and local governments to declare switching to 100% renewable electricity by 2050.

3.10. Kitakyushu Urban Centre (KUC)

KUC continues to bolster local actions in the area of zero-carbon, circular economy, green growth, and the SDGs. KUC will further explore ways to contribute to the institutionalisation of a sustainability concept in city policies and practices in Asia-Pacific cities; the dissemination of information on the global trend of environmental agenda to local stakeholders in Kitakyushu and Kyushu region; as well as the local coordination in transition to zero-carbon cities, circular cities, localising the SDGs as a local hub in Kitakyushu and Kyushu region in this area.

3.11. Bangkok Regional Centre (BRC)

BRC intends to create the following impacts: (1) increase the capacities of ASEAN governments to develop and implement climate change adaptation policies and projects through ASEAN project on disaster risk reduction by integrating climate change projection into flood and landslide (2nd phase) and AP-PLAT, (2) adopt know-how driving clean development and mobilise resources for regional engagement in climate change activities by implementing several projects of the UNFCCC-IGES Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC), (3) improve environmental compliance and enforcement of pollution control practices in 18 Asian member countries of Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN), and (4) improve environmental quality in ASEAN cities through better long-term city planning and higher capacity to implement transformative local actions, closely linked to the SDGs by proposing and conducting ASEAN SDGs Frontrunner Cities Programme (2nd phase).

3.12. Tokyo Sustainability Forum (TSF)

TSF will continue to contribute to the impact generation of IGES by providing a comfortable and safe office environment for IGES staff. In particular, TSF will strengthen its support for online meetings and remote work, which are rapidly increasing at TSF in the era of “new normal.” TSF will also support IGES Management in attending online international conferences to showcase the latest findings of IGES.

TSF will strive to improve its operations with regular feedback from IGES staff. In addition, TSF will hold seminars and workshops to enhance the collaboration between IGES and national agencies such as MOEJ, as well as non-national stakeholders including the private sector and local governments. TSF will provide necessary assistance to IPBES-TSU-IAS and ICLEI-JAPAN and conduct activities to strengthen the collaboration with them.

Furthermore, TSF will work on projects in cooperation with relevant IGES teams on Biodiversity and emerging issues that do not fall under the scope of other units. In particular, with regard to Environmental Impact Assessments, TSF will actively work on necessary surveys, development of information platform, and bilateral support to strengthen the Environmental Impact Assessment systems and implementation in Asian countries in support of the overseas business expansion of Japanese companies.

3.13. Beijing Office (BJG)

As the Integrated Coordination Platform between the governments/cities/companies of Japan and China, BJG will conduct the model projects introducing air pollution control technologies etc. with co-benefits effect, whose outcomes will be disseminated and promoted on the markets in the Asian region including China. By doing so, BJG will contribute to materialising a decarbonised society, and will support environmental business between Japanese and Chinese companies.

A2. Plans/Achievements by Other Projects for Public-interest Purposes

1. Technical Support Unit (TSU) for the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

The TSU for IPCC-TFI provides scientific, technical and organisational support to the TFI under the supervision of the TFI Bureau (TFB) to fulfil the following two objectives:

- To develop and refine internationally agreed methodology and software for the calculation and reporting of national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals;
- To encourage the widespread use of this methodology and software by countries participating in the IPCC and by signatories of the UNFCCC.

The activities planned for FY2022 are explained in (1) to (5) below.

(1) Development, Maintenance and Improvement of IPCC Inventory Software

The IPCC Inventory Software helps inventory compilers to estimate emissions and removals of GHGs according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006 IPCC Guidelines). The on-going work for the enhancement of capacities to tier 2 and 3 methods, as well as for the interoperability with the UNFCCC Reporter to be used under the Paris Agreement will continue in FY2022. Other planned relevant updates of the software for FY2022 are the enhancement of capacities for the uncertainty analysis, and the key category analysis. The latest version of the IPCC Inventory Software can be downloaded from the TFI website (<https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/software/index.html>). In addition, the TSU will continue providing technical support to users.

(2) Management of IPCC Emission Factor Database (EFDB)

The IPCC EFDB is a database of emission factors and other parameters whereby national experts can find nationally appropriate values to develop national GHG inventories in accordance with the IPCC inventory guidelines. In FY2022, the TSU will continue to enhance the EFDB by improving its user-friendliness, collecting data, organising relevant expert meetings and supporting the EFDB Editorial Board as well as implementing other activities to improve the database (e.g. updating the EFDB website, streamlining types of parameters in the land sector, and producing the updated off-line version). The latest off-line version of the EFDB can be downloaded from the TFI website (<https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/EFDB/main.php>). TSU will also continue promoting the EFDB at various climate meetings.

(3) Production of Reports to Supplement or Refine the IPCC Inventory Guidelines

Based on the decision IPCC/LIV(bis)-2 adopted at the 54th (bis) Session of IPCC in December 2021, the TSU will support, organise and hold an Expert Meeting on Use of Atmospheric Observation Data in Emission Inventories, and will produce a report with relevant outcomes of the expert meeting. This will inform the future refinement of the IPCC Inventory Guidelines.

(4) Inventory Internship Programme

In FY2022, this programme will not be implemented.

(5) Collaboration with Other Organisations

In FY2022, the TSU will continue cooperation with other organisations on inventory-related matters. For example, the TSU will contribute to inventory-related capacity building programmes implemented by UNFCCC, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Global Forest Observations Initiative (GFOI), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) etc., remotely or by sending the head and/or programme officers as resource persons and providing inventory-related supporting materials developed by the IPCC TFI. The TSU will also collaborate with other projects in IGES, where appropriate, on matters relating to estimation of GHG emissions and removals.

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

APN is an intergovernmental network that is promoting collaborative research and capacity development of scientists in developing countries in areas including climate change, biodiversity and ecosystems, risk reduction and resilience. Through supporting research and capacity development, APN contributes to the formulation of policy that assists sustainable development and low-carbon societies in the Asia-Pacific region. In FY2022, APN is planning to conduct the following activities based on the Fifth Strategic Plan (2020-2024) that was developed in February, 2021; however, the contents of those activities may change according to the development of the COVID-19 pandemic, and other issues.

(1) Collaborative Regional Research Programme (CRRP) Open Call (supporting international collaborative research)

To deepen the understanding of global change and its influences in the Asia-Pacific region, and to contribute to the development of a sustainable society by providing scientific input on global change to policymaking, APN will conduct the FY2022 call for proposals on international collaborative research projects.

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

As part of a programme that focuses on developing the scientific capacity of developing countries, APN will support the implementation of training and workshops to facilitate cooperation and sharing of information among early-career scientists and other stakeholders under the research topics of APN.

(3) International Forums and Workshops etc.

Proposal Development Training Workshop (PDTW)

To enhance the capacity of early-career scientists in member countries to develop proposals and compete effectively in the call for proposals, APN has organised the Proposal Development Training Workshop (PDTW) every year. In FY2022, the PDTW will be held in South Asia.

Joint activities with Hyogo Prefecture

In collaboration with Hyogo Prefectural Government that hosts the Secretariat and provides continuous support, APN will organise and provide assistance to hold international seminars to increase the awareness of citizens on environmental matters.

(4) Others

i. Steering Committee Meeting and Other Meetings

APN will organise meetings for the Intergovernmental Meeting, the Steering Committee, the Scientific Planning Group (SPG), the SPG Sub-Committee and the Capacity Development Committee in FY 2022.

ii. Subregional Committee Activities

APN will conduct necessary activities in the subregion of Temperate East Asia, Southeast Asia and South Asia to discuss common challenges and research needs at the subregional level that address policy needs of member countries.

In addition to the above activities, in FY2022, APN will organise a scoping meeting to discuss specific contents of activities of the subregional committee for the Pacific.

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

Towards the restoration of ecosystems and realisation of a sustainable society, the Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE) will conduct practical research works in collaborative ways, ranging from the conservation and restoration of local ecosystems, to the revitalisation and creation of the global environment. JISE will provide training related to ecology and nature restoration, as well as collect and provide information on the natural environment. In FY2022, the following projects will be carried out.

(1) Research Projects

For international research, JISE develops international joint research to establish restoration technology in response to the decline in tropical forests and Satoyama forests that is progressing on a global scale. Specifically, JISE will promote practical projects on growth studies and restoration of tropical forests in Malaysia, Kenya, Tanzania and Cambodia. JISE will also proceed with related international research activities in Lao PDR and other countries in collaboration with the Biodiversity and Forests Unit of IGES.

For domestic research, focusing on environmental protection forests planted from the 1970s using the Miyawaki-method, JISE will proceed to evaluate their structure and functions for disasters prevention such as fire protection and environmental protection based on survey data collected locally. Research is also conducted on biodiversity evaluation methods and environmental education for rural Satoyama. JISE supports the preservation of biodiversity in Kanagawa Prefecture and contributes to the Prefecture's initiatives in the field. JISE continues to promote regional forest creation and nature restoration, monitoring regenerated forests, and adaptive management in collaboration with local governments, private companies, Non Profit Organisations (NPOs), citizens and others. In addition, JISE will strive to enhance collaborative research with other educational and research institutes in terms of biodiversity conservation and forest creation.

(2) Capacity Building

To educate leaders who can offer technical support to activities such as forest creation and nature restoration, JISE will provide vegetation training based on vegetation ecology and related topics. JISE holds "Ecological training" sessions to enhance basic capacity of ecological nature cognition and understanding of environmental conservation targeting a wide audience including local citizens.

(3) Interaction

JISE will hold outreach events targeting the general public such as the IGES-JISE Environmental Forum and organises lectures and debates between researchers and other experts. JISE also promotes capacity building and dissemination activities through collaboration with Kanagawa Institute of Industrial Science and Technology (KISTEC).

(4) Dissemination and Public Awareness

JISE will post its activities such as research projects, and capacity building and exchange projects on its website or in the IGES-JISE Newsletter (three times a year). JISE also publishes a bulletin "Eco-Habitat: JISE research" as a research magazine, and publishes full texts of the published bulletin papers on Japan Science and Technology Information Aggregator, Electronic (J-STAGE) which is a scientific dissertation retrieval and publication system available on-line. In addition, JISE will publish research reports prepared by researchers in a timely manner.