

Third NetRes Meeting

16 October 2008
Mount Lavinia Hotel, Colombo, Sri Lanka

**ASIA-PACIFIC FORUM FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Second Phase)
Showcase Workshop and the Third NetRes Meeting
14-17 October 2008
Colombo, Sri Lanka**

NetRes Session 1: Overall Progress Report of APFED

1. Introduction

Since the launching of the APFED Phase II (APFED II) in 2005, various activities have been undertaken under the three pillars of APFED II programmes namely, (i) Policy Dialogues, (ii) Knowledge Initiative, and (iii) Showcase Programme. As a supporting institutional mechanism, NetRes (an Asia-Pacific Regional Network of Policy Research Institutes for Environmental Management and Sustainable Development) has been established.

At this Fourth Plenary Meeting held in Davao, Philippines in July 2008, the APFED members and partners reviewed progress made in implementing activities of the APFED II programmes, and provided suggestions and guidance to advance their effective implementation. The Summary of the Chair Summary for the Meeting is contained in Ref.2_WS_S1Apfed 4th plenary chair summary.doc.

This Fourth Plenary Meeting had a particular significance in the light that the year of 2008 is the first year of the Kyoto Protocol commitment period and that the global efforts shall be further intensified to formulate a post-Kyoto climate change policy regime. There are other impending regional and global policy processes such as the Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (MCED) to be held in Astana, Kazakhstan in summer 2010, and the 10th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP10) to be held in Nagoya, Japan. It is expected that at this Fourth Plenary Meeting APFED members and partners will share the importance of formulating outcome of APFED II in a way to effectively provide useful inputs to the relevant policy processes and achieve broad agreements on basic approaches and plans on future work for such purposes.

At the Davao Fourth Plenary Meeting, it was confirmed that the APFED identify (i) climate change including energy, (ii) 3Rs and (iii) biodiversity as priority thematic areas. It was also stressed that the Final Report of the APFEDII and its preparatory process should contribute to the relevant policy processes at the regional and international levels. The participants also called for increased and continuous support to the APFED activities in the form of APFED III or alternative forms. Thus, the work to be undertaken for the next year and half will be very important to demonstrate concrete outcome and demonstrate a merit of continuing APFED activities beyond 2010.

The following section briefly outlines the progress made in implementing APFED II activities.

2. Progress on the APFED II Activities

(1) Knowledge Initiative

(i) Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Award

2008 Programme

This will be the third year of the Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Award. The Award was launched and given for the first time in 2006 to acknowledge the activities that are outstanding in promoting environmental management and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific and have significance in advancing the effective implementation of policies, measures and activities recommended in the APFED I Final Report of 2004. Representatives of the 2008 Award winners were invited to the award-giving ceremony, to make presentations on their activities, and to have interactions with Meeting participants.

Case study

One of the Award Programme objectives is to share information on good practice and promote their replications in other areas of the country or other countries in Asia and the Pacific. In order to achieve such a purpose, it has been proposed to conduct case studies on the Award given projects. IGES has been steering the case study process as APFED Secretariat in collaboration with NetRes institutes and other partners.

The Secretariat provides a broad trend of Award winners namely their sectors, themes and other attributes. It is particularly important to conduct such case studies by examining their linkages with macro-policies and their success factors. While further works are concurrently being carried out, it is suggested to have discussions on plans and approaches to undertake the proposed case study on the Award winning projects.

2009 Programme plans

The APFED Secretariat provides information on the general trend of applications, the selection process of 2008 and future implementation plans particularly for the 2009 Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Award. The operation of the 2008 Award Programme was adjusted to give more focus to climate change and 3Rs as priority policy areas.

Replication of good practices

Replication of good practices is being promoted through information dissemination by the Award winners, case studies and the APFED Good Practice Database. Good practices are

often community or country specific and difficult to be replicated without substantive adjustment to be compatible with local conditions. To bridge the gaps between the probability and the constraint of good practice replication, additional interventions are deemed as vital. One of the suggested options is that NetRes institutes collaborate with potential partners and pursue the formulation and implementation of activities that are based on the rewarded good practice under the Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Award and that aim at developing innovative practice in a way compatible with local conditions.

(ii) APFED Good Practice Database

The APFED Good Practice Database was launched APFED in 2006 by merging the APFED Database on Best Policy Practice (BPP-DB) and Good Practices Inventory (GPI) developed under the Research on Innovative and Strategic Policy Options (RISPO) of the Asia-Pacific Environmental Innovation Project (APEIS). APFED members have given support to the plan to update the newly launched APFED Good Practice Database and to improve the effectiveness of its operation in reaching out to key stakeholders and disseminating essential information on good practice for promoting environmental management and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific.

APFED Award projects are being uploaded in the APFED Good Practice Database. Discussions have been conducted particularly among the NetRes institutes on the practical procedures for integrating additional cases to the APFED Good Practice Database.

(2) APFED Showcase Programme
2008 APFED Showcase Programme

The APFED Showcase Facility Secretariat will present the outcome of the 2008 APFED Showcase Programme selection process at this Fourth Plenary Meeting. The Panel meeting for the 2008 APFED Showcase Programme is planned to take place on 24 July 2008. For the 2008 Programme, additional points were given to the project proposals that aimed at addressing climate change and/or 3R related policy issues. The Panel Chair also plans to provide overview of the outcome achieved at the Panel meeting.

Ongoing Showcase projects

The IGES acting as the APFED Secretariat as well as the NetRes institute provides updates on the ongoing projects supported under the 2006 – 2007 Showcase Programme. The Showcase projects address diverse policy issues mainly through community based activities. NetRes institutes have been also operating to provide technical guidance, monitor project implementation and evaluate project performance and impacts. Some of the key lessons being generated from the ongoing projects are shared in order to have better understanding and

develop guidance for facilitating project implementation and compiling lessons learned from the Showcase Programme.

Plans for the 2009 Programme

It is proposed to undergo the annual activities for the 2009 Programme. Based on the experiences gained from the preceding years, there have been several suggestions to adjust the Showcase Programme. It is essential to pursue the closer linkages between the field projects and macro-policies aimed at sustainable development that are more compatible with the APFED I Final Report recommendations and policy priorities being developed under the APFED II. One suggestion is that NetRes institutes directly involve in the formulation of project proposals in collaboration with relevant partners, and encourage such partners to submit proposals in 2009.

Synthesizing lessons from the Showcase Programme

While further efforts need to be made to facilitate the implementation of the Showcase projects, lessons obtained from the progress have been being formulated. In order to develop a synthesis on the lessons learned from the APFED Showcase projects, the APFED Secretariat and the APFED Showcase Secretariat need to develop a framework for the synthesis process in collaboration with NetRes institutes and project implementing organisations.

In such a synthesis process, consideration can be given to having a synthesis report on a certain sector or a thematic issue in a way that a submission of the APFED Showcase Programme input can be made in a timely manner compatible with some selected policy processes.

(3) APFED Policy Dialogue

Policy dialogues conducted in FY2007

The APFED Policy Dialogue is intended to facilitate multi-stakeholder discussion on key policy issues vital to sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific. In FY2007, two policy dialogues were conducted.

The first one was the APFED Policy Dialogue on Tackling Climate Change held in Bali, Indonesia on 7 December 2008. The Dialogue was held in conjunction with the Thirteenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC/COP13). The APFED members interacted with other key stakeholders and discussed crucial issues of climate change policies, namely mitigation, adaptation, post-Kyoto climate change policy regime, technology, finance, capacity building and international cooperation.

The second was the APFED Policy Dialogue on Education for Sustainable Development and the 3Rs held at the University of Tokyo, Japan on 17 March 2007. APFED members had discussions with representatives of universities, private business corporations, NGOs and international organisations as to how sustainability issues can be pursued in education for sustainable development (ESD), particularly in higher education, and how the nexus of ESD and 3Rs can be addressed in enhanced multi-stakeholder partnership.

Future plans for APFED Policy Dialogue

It has been proposed to convene APFED Policy Dialogue sessions on priority policy topic vital for sustainable development in the region in a close connection with prominent policy processes. It is important to identify relevant policy issues and policy processes in this context.

Climate change remains to be an important policy issues in the context of mobilizing the countries and stakeholders in Asia and the Pacific in facilitating the Kyoto Protocol implementation through Clean Development Mechanism and carrying out other climate change related activities such as adaptation. At the same time, Asia and Pacific countries and stakeholders need to play a vital role in forging agreements on the policy framework for the post-Kyoto regime on climate change policies. The road from COP13 in Bali leads to Poznam, Poland in December 2008, and COP15 in Copenhagen, Denmark in 2009. This is a main policy process where climate change policy issues are being discussed and consensus thereon will be pursued.

Policies for promoting the 3Rs are also important. Many countries in Asia and the Pacific pursue such policy goals sometimes under the different slogan such as circular economy or sufficiency economy. A number of prominent meetings are being planned on 3R policies and relevant meetings shall be identified and proposed in due course for following up to the 3R policy issues in the context of policy dialogue.

Other policy issues that are considered as priority for the region include biological diversity, and bio/agro-productivity. While a need to conserve biodiversity and to reward ecosystem services has been mounting, the growing demand for food and bio-fuel require strategic policy consideration to optimize the balance in the policies over conservation and sustainable use.

(4) NetRes

Review of NetRes operations

NetRes is established as an institutional mechanism to support the activities of the APFED II. 7 institutes operate as NetRes members and provide support for facilitating the implementation of APFED II programmes particularly for the Showcase Programme and Knowledge Initiative.

Future work for NetRes

NetRes institutes are expected to continue its vital role in the APFED programmes. In addition, it has been proposed that NetRes shall further strengthen its operations to bolster collaboration in consolidating policy analysis and providing policy inputs for promoting sustainable development in the region. A number of activities have been proposed for NetRes collaboration, and such proposals need to be assessed and materialized during the APFED II period and beyond.

(5) APFED II Final Report

APFED II that was launched in 2005 was envisioned as a 5 year-programme long initiative of the Japanese Government, particularly the Ministry of the Environment. During APFED I, major efforts were devoted to analyze the overall and sector-specific policy issues on sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific, and the APFED I Final Report of 2004 was presented by then APFED I Chair, Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, late former Prime Minister of Japan at the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (MCED5) in Seoul, March 2005.

It is proposed that reports shall be formulated based on the lessons learned from APFEDII and presented at the Sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (MCED 6) in Astana, Kazakhstan in 2010. In addition, there will be other prominent policy processes that are deemed as appropriate opportunities to present thematic outputs of APFED II. Such policy processes include UNFCCC/COPs14 and 15, CBD/COP10, Asia 3R Conference, and East Asia Environmental Ministers' Summit. Discussions are required to exchange views on approaches and work plans for synthesizing overall findings and recommendations arising from APFED II activities and developing APFED II Final Reports for submission to relevant policy processes.

(6) Special Dialogue Session

Special Dialogue Session is planned at each plenary meeting of APFED II to further exchange views on priority policy issues. External resource persons are invited to present key policy issues on the selected themes and stimulate discussions among APFED members participating at the plenary meeting. The following themes are chosen in the preparatory consultation for the Special Dialogue Session at this Fourth Plenary Meeting.

Tackling Climate Change and Reducing Poverty through Co-benefit Approaches

While climate change has been being recognised as a priority policy issue at the international level, Asia is not an exception to the regions that need to address climate change and poverty reduction. CDM provides useful international collaborative frameworks where industrialized countries invest in energy efficient technology and help developing Asian countries reduce

greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions. However, it is often said that such investment is directed to a limited number of countries and business enterprises with limited contribution to sustainable development in the communities concerned. Investment in GHG emission mitigation is often determined by the short-term cost effectiveness in sequestering carbons and reducing GHG emissions. It remains essential to develop criteria that can quantify the elements of contributions to diversifying income sources, raising income level and improving livelihood particularly of the poor in the community in the context of tackling climate change and reducing poverty.

Funding opportunities are also being provided to promote adaptation measures. Co-benefit or a multiple benefit approach is being promoted to pursue the convergence of climate change related actions and other sustainable development components. A question remains: how to institutionalize mechanisms for promoting co-benefit/multiple benefit approaches.

Conserving Biodiversity and Enhancing Agro-bio Productivity

Depletion of biodiversity continues to be a serious concern for the international community. Asia is a home to biodiversity that has global significance and require meticulous measures for conservation and sustainable use.

Faced with the growing demands for food and biofuel, there have been mounting conflicts at both the macro-policy level and the local level over the use of land and ecosystem. While intact natural reserves require continuous conservation measures, local communities and agro-business investors pursue opportunities for lifting conservation requirements and starting crop cultivation or biofuel production.

Payment for ecosystem services is a concept to reward multiple services provided by the protected ecosystems and to provide local communities with incentives for continuing conservation measures and resisting the land use conversion. Another approach is to promote sustainable livelihood development under the given ecosystems though optimal combination of forestry, agriculture and livestock management (e.g., agro-silvo-pastoralism or pastoral agroforestry) or integrated ecosystem management and sustainable alternative livelihood development. Can there be a model where biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and bio/agro-productivity are maximized to the optimal level? What can be key factors to achieving such formula?

(7) Other Matters and Wrap-up of the Meeting

Thrust and key elements of discussions are reflected in the draft Chair Summary. The text is expected to highlight major findings, observation and guidance given by the APFED members and partners on the implementation of APFED II programmes and future work plan.

Asia – Pacific Forum for
Environment and Development
3rd NetRes Meeting

Overall Review of APFED II

Masanori Kobayashi

Colombo, Sri Lanka
16 October 2008

Knowledge Initiative

- APFED Knowledge Initiative: Consisting of (i) APFED Good Practice Database and (ii) APFED Ryutaro Hashimoto Award
- APFED Ryutaro Hashimoto Award 2008: Out of 31 applications, 6 cases were chosen for final winners
- Case studies: Promoted on the Award projects for 2006 - 2007 in collaboration with NetRes institutes and partners
- Replication of good practices: Further efforts are needed to promote the replication of good practices
- APFED Good Practice Database: Launched in June 2006. APFED Award projects are being uploaded – how to further expand and make it more user friendly?

Introduction – major points

- Progress since APFED II Third Plenary Meeting in Chengdu, China (24–25 Aug. 2007), under the three pillars of APFED II, and given further guidance at the Third Plenary Meeting in Davao, Philippines on:
 - (i) Policy Dialogues, (ii) Knowledge Initiative, and (iii) Showcase Programme
- and Activities of NetRes, an APFED supporting institutional mechanism
- Proposed plan of APFED II activities for the Fiscal Year 2008 (until March 2009).

Showcase Programme

- Total of 24 projects have been approved for 2006-7, and need to advance their implementation
- In FY 2008, 354 proposals received, additional points were given to the proposals addressing climate change and/or 3R related policy issues
- Showcase Panel met yesterday (24 July 2008) decided on the final list of the projects for funding

NetRes

- NetRes: Implementation arm of APFED
In addition to 6 founding members, following the Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences (CSES) that joined the NetRes in 2006, the Sustainable Development Policy Institute of Pakistan joined in 2007.
- NetRes members provide support for facilitating the implementation of APFED II programmes.
- Future work: Number of activities such as information distribution and collaboration in policy analysis are proposed to strengthen its operations.

APFED II Final Report

- To contribute inputs of APFED II to relevant policy processes such as:
 - (i) The Sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (MCED 6) (Astana, Kazakhstan, 2010)
 - (ii) UNFCCC/COPs14 and 15 (2008 – 2009)
 - (iii) CBD/COP10 (Nagoya, Japan, 2010)

APFED I Final Report of 2004:

Presented at the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (MCED5) in Seoul, March 2005.

APFED Policy Dialogues

- “Tackling Climate Change”: Held in conjunction with the Thirteenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC/COP13).
(Bali, Indonesia, December 2007)
- Education for Sustainable Development and the 3Rs: Organized by APFED
(the University of Tokyo, Japan, March 2008)

FY2008 Plan for Discussions

- (1) Policy dialogues
Focus areas are such as Climate change, 3Rs and Biodiversity
- (2) Knowledge Initiative
 - (i) Database expansion
 - (ii) Case studies on 2007/2008 APFED Awards
 - (iii) Replication of good practices
- (3) Showcase Programme
 - (i) Facilitating implementation and report preparation for test cases and 2008 projects
 - (ii) Pursue the closer linkages between the field projects and macro-policies aimed at sustainable development
Ex. NetRes institutes directly involve in the formulation of project proposals
 - (iii) Develop a framework for the synthesis process in collaboration with NetRes institutes and project implementing organisations
- (4) NetRes
Convening the second NetRes meeting (September/October 2008)
- (5) APFED II Final Report
Formulate for submission to relevant policy processes



Points for Consideration

In considering progress and the proposed future plan, following perspectives are deemed as important.

- (i) Addressing priority policy issues for Asia-Pacific,
- (ii) Reaching out to major stakeholders in Asia-Pacific,
- (iii) Building networks with important potential partners.

With these propositions, it is proposed to assess the progress and plan future work for APFEDII and beyond.

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NetRes Session 2: APFED Knowledge Initiative

1. Introduction

APFED Knowledge Initiative focuses on collecting lessons and experiences from innovative sustainable activities implemented in the region, extracting knowledge from the lessons learned, and sharing that knowledge with all the stakeholders involved and also rewarding the organisations, that have successfully implemented the best practices and encouraging those organisations to share their knowledge with others.

The major activities for APFED KNOWLEDGE INITIATIVE are **the Ryutaro Hashimoto Awards, APFED Website, and APFED Good Practice Database**. The following section will report on 1) the Ryutaro Hashimoto Awards including 2008 award selection, 2) the progress of activities, and 3) the future activity plan for APFED Knowledge Initiative.

2. The Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Awards

The Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED awards are one of the important components of the APFED Knowledge Initiative. The Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED awards were launched at the APFED II First Plenary Meeting held on 21 -22 November 2005 in Bogor, Indonesia. The Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Awards aims to collect lessons and experiences from innovative sustainable activities implemented in the region, extract knowledge from the lessons learned, and share that knowledge with all stakeholders concerned. The APFED award programme aims to continuously and systematically collect the latest good practices (GPs) in the region that promote socially equitable and sustainable development. Further details of the award selection will be reported in Annex 1.

Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Award 2008

APFED Awards for Good Practices Winners

The APFED Awards Committee made the final selection, and decided to give six awards this year. The practices awarded with Gold, Silver, and Incentive Prizes are as follows:

Gold Prize:

“Mitigation of the Effects of CO² and Other Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) by Controlling Slash & Burn Farming”, MDI-Nepal, Nepal

Silver Prize:

“Utilization of Kyoto Protocol’s Clean Development Mechanism to enable investment by the private sector with Public Private Partnership Business Model to Convert Landfills in Indonesia to Improve Waste Management, Improve Energy Security with Renewable Energy for Community Development and Mitigate against Climate Chang”, PT Gikoko Kogyo Indonesia, Municipal local government of cities of Pontianak, Palembang, Bekasi and Makassar, Society for Sustainable Peace and prosperity (SusPPY), Indonesia

Silver Prize:

“Improving Rural Livelihoods: Promoting Sustainable and Safer Vegetable Production”, India. Bangladesh, AVRDC-The World Vegetable Center, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Anand Agricultural University, Gujarat, and others, Bangladesh, India and others

Incentive Prize:

“Building Zero Energy Development Communities to Mainstream Sustainability T-Zed Homes”, India, Biodiversity Conservation India Limited (BCIL), India

Incentive Prize:

“Capacity Building for Sustainable Construction in Rural Northeast China”, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) China, China

Incentive Prize:

“The Ecological Solid Waste Management Program of the Municipality of Sto.Tomas Davao Del Norte, Philippines”, The Local Government Unit of Sto. Tomas, Davao del Norte Philippines, Philippines

3. The Progress of Activities

APFED Secretariat worked closely with NetRes partners to conduct the follow up on the awarded good practices for 2006-2007. The Secretariat is continuing to follow up the awarded project through the interviews and literature reviews in collaboration with NetRes partners. As for the 2008 Award cases, the APFED secretariat will also explore collaboration with NetRes partners to carry out the follow-up activities. The following figure shows the organisations which are currently conducting the follow-up activities.

2006 Awarded Project

Prize	Project Title	Country	Organisations following up
Gold	Rehabilitating a rural economy with virgin coconut oil production	Solomon Islands	IGES, USP
Silver	Guemho river that breathes life in the city of Daegu	Republic of Korea	IGES, KEI
Silver	Christie Walk Eco City Project	Australia	IGES, University of Adelaide
Incentive	Instituting local mechanisms for sustainable Water-Integrated Management and Water Governance	Philippines	IGES, Saint Louis University in Baguio
Incentive	Environmental sustainability by legal means	China	IGES, CSES

2007 Awarded Project

Prize	Project Title	Country	Organizations following up
Gold	Disappearing lands: supporting communities affected by river erosion	Bangladesh	IGES
Silver	The efficient lighting initiative quality certification institute-promotion of energy efficient and sustainable lighting	China	CSES, IGES
Silver	Gram Nidhi:Eco enterprise for sustainable livelihood in ecologically fragile semi-arid rural areas	India	TERI, IGES
Incentive	Transforming lives and landscapes-ITC's Integrated Watershed Development Programme	India	TERI, IGES
Incentive	Promoting public participation in protection of Vietnam's wildlife through education for nature-Vietnam's Wildlife Crime Hotline	Vietnam	IGES

2008 Awarded Project

Prize	Project Title	Country	Organizations following up
Gold	Mitigation of the Effects of CO2 and Other Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) by Controlling Slash& Burn Farming	Nepal	IGES
Silver	Utilization of Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism to Enable Investment by the Private Sector with Public Private Partnership Business Model to Convert Open Dumps to Engineered Landfills in Indonesia to Improve Waste Management, Improve Energy Security with Renewable Energy for Community Development and Mitigate against Climate Change	Indonesia	IGES

Prize	Project Title	Country	Organizations following up
Silver	Improving Rural Livelihoods: Promoting Sustainable and Safer Vegetable Production	Bangladesh	IGES
Incentive	Building Zero Energy Development Communities to Mainstream Sustainability · · · T-Zed Homes	India	TERI, IGES
Incentive	Capacity Building for Sustainable Construction in Rural Northeast China	China	CSES, IGES
Incentive	The Ecological Solid Waste Management Program of the Municipality of Sto. Tomas, Davao del Norte, Philippines	Vietnam	IGES

4. Future Activities Plan

The Knowledge Initiative has been implemented since April 2005. Next year will be the last year of this initiative. Therefore, considering the previous activities of the Knowledge Initiative, the APFED Secretariat would like to further work on activities in close collaboration with NetRes and hereby proposes activities in 2008 and beyond as follows.

The main activities to be conducted in 2008-2010 are:

- (1) Fourth round of the Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Awards;
 - (2) Enhancement of APFED Knowledge Initiative;
- and
- (3) Improvement of APFED Knowledge Database, including conducting case studies on APFED Award winning projects

To achieve the goals for these activities, the following activities are to be planned:

Fourth round of the Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Awards

In order to continue to disseminate information on good practices and share environmental knowledge for sustainable development in the region to a wide audience, the APFED Awards will keep encouraging all stakeholders to support the operations. The Secretariat will seek innovative approaches to further achieve the purpose of the

APFED Awards.

The application period for the fourth round of the Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Awards will be from March 2009 until the end of May. In order to increase the number of applicants from various stakeholders, the APFED Secretariat will conduct intensive promotion of the Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Awards at relevant conferences, using mail and on the Internet. The selection process will be conducted in close collaboration with NetRes partners.

Enhancement of APFED Knowledge Initiative

The purpose of establishing the APFED Knowledge Initiative is to promote environmental management and sustainable development in Asia and Pacific regions. The APFED Knowledge Initiative has been implemented in collaboration with NetRes institutions and interested stakeholders. For effective attainments of the initiative's objectives, the APFED Knowledge Initiative further focuses on the following points:

- 1) Collecting more applications for both awards and showcases to explore more good practices in the region,
- 2) Conducting the award case studies and showcase projects to enrich the database, and
- 3) Dissemination of good practices to interested stakeholders by policy briefs and newsletters.

First, as mentioned above, the APFED Secretariat and NetRes institutions continue to make an effort to search for good practices in the region by intensively promoting "call for papers" for awards and showcase projects, so that the best parts of good practices can be brought to light. Secondly, the purpose of conducting case studies is to deepen understanding and identify the success factors of the project. Each case study consists of three components, 1) preparation of good practice datasheet for the database, 2) visiting project site, including recording field visits documentary, 3) report writing, including papers for academic journals. Thirdly, it is important to deliver a report of outcomes from APFED Knowledge Initiative to interested stakeholders. The policy briefs and newsletters are one of the recommended tools to do this. These tools are expected to be regularly prepared by NetRes institutions for promoting good practices in the region.

Improvement of APFED Good Practice Database

The new APFED good practice database was launched as a part of the Knowledge Initiative in June 2007 and can be easily accessed from the APFED website under Knowledge Initiative or at IP: <http://www.apfed.net/ki/database/gp.php>. The APFED Good Practice Database aims to draw lessons to be learnt and experiences from innovative policies and to measure sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region. This information will then be shared with all stakeholders concerned. The dissemination of good practices in the region is particularly significant to promote sustainable development. The APFED Good Practice Database currently contains over 300 good practices in the region. The database has been recognised as playing an important role in the region. To become a more effective “knowledge hub”, the database will continuously serve as a diversified information platform in response to rising expectations.

a) Enrichment of the database

There are two main APFED activities on the web; the awarded APFED Ryutaro Hashimoto projects and the cases of showcase programmes. Up to now there have been annually updates only on information regarding the APFED awarded projects, and the finished showcase projects are planned to be added onto the web accordingly. The APFED Secretariat would like to accelerate activities of conducting award cases studies and showcase projects for the purpose of enriching the good practices database.

b) Improvement of Characteristics of the database

The APFED Good Practice Database is equipped with search functions according to country, implementation level, sectoral issues, cross-sectoral issues, actors involved, critical instruments, and keywords. The user of the database can access information of good practices by a datasheet in a PDF format. To further attract users for the database, the Secretariat would like to consider these points: 1) providing visual aids that help users/interested stakeholders to understand the good practices (e.g. schematic flows for project implementation, photos), and 2) reporting the story behind the project implementation by the implementing organisation. Any further suggestions for the improvement of database futures would be welcomed for discussion.

Annex 1: The Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Awards

(i) Eligibility

The eligibility conditions were decided on the basis of the discussion between the APFED Committee members in 2006. The main points regarding the eligibility of applicants are as follows:

- Applications were invited from organisations and not from individuals
- The organisations wishing to apply for the awards must be properly established under the law of that Asia-Pacific country, including national /local governments, private sectors, non-profit organisations, civil society organisations, academic and research institutions.
- The organisation submitting the application must be the one that undertakes the primary responsibility for managing the activities or practices.
- The activities or practices demonstrated in the application must have been implemented with tangible results, and would have made significant achievements towards the intended outcome in the Asia-Pacific region.
- It was also emphasised that the activities or practices should be on-going.
- The applications should be signed by the head of the organisation or an authorised representative.
- The award selected for submission should be a new innovative practice conducted by organisations in developing countries in the region, and should be a good practice relevant to countries in the Asia-Pacific region. It was also clarified that priority for awards will be given to organisations in developing countries in the region.

(ii) Selection Criteria

The criteria for the selection of the 2008 Awards were set up to reward the good practices that were considered outstanding, unique and innovative in the following aspects:

- Innovativeness in terms of policy development, financial mechanism and/or technology application
- Stakeholder mobilisation/participation and partnership development
- Cost-effectiveness (cost-benefit sharing schemes)
- Environmental and socio-economic impacts in the context of promoting sustainable development/improving sustainability
- Durability and self reliance (perspectives for long term continuation)

(iii) Selection Process

Call for Applications

The APFED Secretariat announced the 'Call for Applications' for the 2008 Awards on the website of the APFED and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) on 9 April 2008. Extensive outreach activities were undertaken by APFED Secretariat through conventional and web-based communication tools which were utilised in the previous year.

Amongst the web-based and email-based outreach activities, climate list, water list and forest lists maintained by IISD were utilised. Eldis, SciDev.Net, Idealist, Dev-Zone, EIC net, Eco link ML, etc. were also made use of for the outreach. The IGES newsletter which has around 2000 subscribers was used to publicise the APFED awards.

The APFED secretariat received only six applications by the deadline (30 May). The deadline was extended to 10 June to encourage and remind all stakeholders to apply for the awards programme through the aforementioned dissemination tools. Finally, a total of 31 applications were received by the final closing date.

Preliminary Screening/In-depth Evaluation

The APFED Secretariat verified the applicant's eligibility and checked for any gaps in information that is required for the format. Incomplete applications and applications that did not meet the eligibility criteria, such as those from outside the geographical scope were rejected. After the preliminary screening, out of a total of 31 applications, 29 applications were selected for in depth evaluation by four members of the APFED Secretariat (Annex 2). The applications which were the issues related to the climate change and 3Rs were given an additional point to the earned regular points in the process of the evaluation. The APFED Secretariat conducted the evaluation for each criterion. Based on the cumulative scores, the APFED Secretariat made a short list of applications for the final selection.

Final Selection

The APFED Awards Committee consisting of four APFED members evaluated the ten short-listed cases using the same rating system as the APFED Secretariat. The simple sum of the scores given by each Committee members determined the winners of the awards. Taking into full account the sum total scores presented by the Committee members, the Chair made the final decision regarding the winners of this year's gold, silver, and incentive prizes.

* The Awards Committee consists of five APFED members (APFED Chair and four other APFED members). The membership of the 2008 APFED Committee is:

APFED Chair: Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi

APFED Members: Dr. Vinya S. Ariyaratne, Dr. Kim Myung-Ja,
Prof. Sanit Aksornkoae, Prof. Wang Yuqing

(iv) Overall assessment and future improvements

Status of applications

Applications were called for on the APFED websites and other outreach tools. The uneven geographical distribution of applicants was similar to last year. In fact, it was more pronounced because of the smaller number of applications (the number of application decreased by 45 compared to 2007). A few of the reasons for the declining number of applicants might be that 1) many good practices have been already filed, and 2) projects which have been already internationally awarded were omitted from the selection process.

There were applicants from South East Asian Countries (about 58%, 27%), and South Asian countries (28%, Δ 4%), followed by North Asia and Pacific Islands at 7% (Annex I). Representation from North Asia and Pacific islands remained similar to last year. Looking at the applications by country, the applications from particular countries, such as Indonesia and Philippines contributed to the majority of the applicants from South East Asian countries, while fewer applications from India resulted in smaller numbers from South Asian countries.

It has been suggested that support from NetRes partners and cooperation in publicising the event may be very important. Other findings suggest that the language and capacity of documentation were major constraints in applying for the award. The APFED Secretariat will take these issues into account, and will continue to look for further innovative good practices in the region.

The sector and thematic distribution for APFED Award of 2006-2008 can be summarised in Table 1. The Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Award projects for 2006-2008 are classified into 10 sectors and 5 thematic sectors as shown in this table. For the last three years the Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Awards have been given to projects that well-reflected the objective of the award, which is to promote information dissemination of good practices towards sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region. The applications by sector for 2006-2008 show that the number of application for agriculture, water resource management, and climate change were prominent. The

applications by theme show that the projects or objectives related to “Stakeholder/Community Empowerment”, “Knowledge and Technology”, and “Environmental Governance” are frequently addressed. However, this table does not show the details. Many applications, both sectoral and thematic are categorised into "others". For example, projects related to health and sanitation issues were categorised into "Stakeholder /community empowerment. The figures of the sector and thematic distribution will be further looked into in detail by the Secretariat in the process of making the APFED final report by March 2010.

Table 1: Major focuses of APFED Awards projects 2006-2008

	(1) Air Quality	(2) Climate Change	(3) Renewable Energy	(4) Water Resource Management	(5) Forest Conservation	(6) Ecosystem and Biodiversity Conservation	(7) Oceans, Coastal and Marine Resources	(8) Waste Management	(9) Agriculture	(10) Urban Environment	(11) Others	Sum
A: Environmental Governance	0	0	0	0	16	0	5	0	10	6	0	1
(i) Law, Regulation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ii) Guideline, Action Plans, Strategies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	38
(iii) Institutional development	0	0	0	0	16	0	5	0	0	0	0	1
B: Market & Finance	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
(i) Economic Instruments (Tax, User fees, Subsidies)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ii) Financing Mechanisms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
(iii) Market development	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
C: Stakeholder/Community Empowerment	0	4	12	7	0	10	0	0	0	4	0	8
(i) Participation	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ii) Awareness raising	0	4	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	7
(iii) Education & Training	0	0	6	1	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	1
(iv) Partnership	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D: Environmental Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(i) Information Platform development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ii) Information Sharing (e.g dissemination, enforcement purposes)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E: Knowledge & Technology	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	0	2
(i) Traditional Knowledge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
(ii) Technology	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	2
F: Others	0	7	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
total	0	37	12	33	0	15	0	15	35	0	13	160

How to read the table:

Each project has ten points, which indicate the degree of relevance to sectors in columns and cross-sectors in rows.

The larger numbers (showed in pink) indicate the strong relevance of projects to certain sectoral and thematic fields.

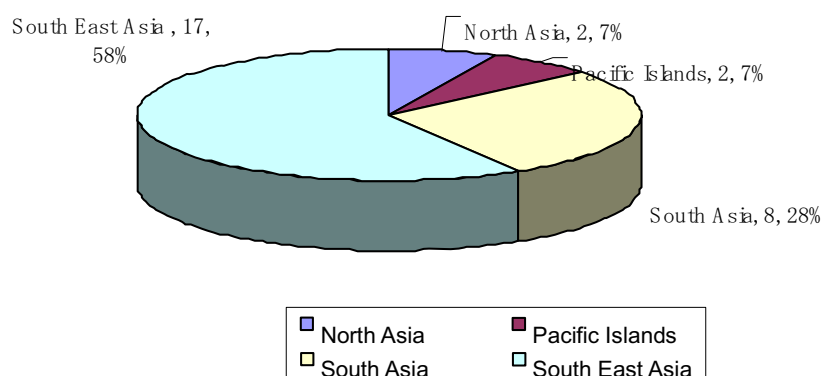
1 - 2
3 - 4
5 - 6
7 - 8
9 - 10
> 11

Annex 2: Applications received that were evaluated for short listing showing distribution by region and by country

Region	Country	Total
Central Asia		0
North Asia	China	2*
Pacific Islands	Pacific Islands	1
	Australia	1
South Asia	Bangladesh	1
	India	3
	Nepal	4
South East Asia	Cambodia	1
	Indonesia	7
	Thailand	2
	Philippines	7
Grand Total		29

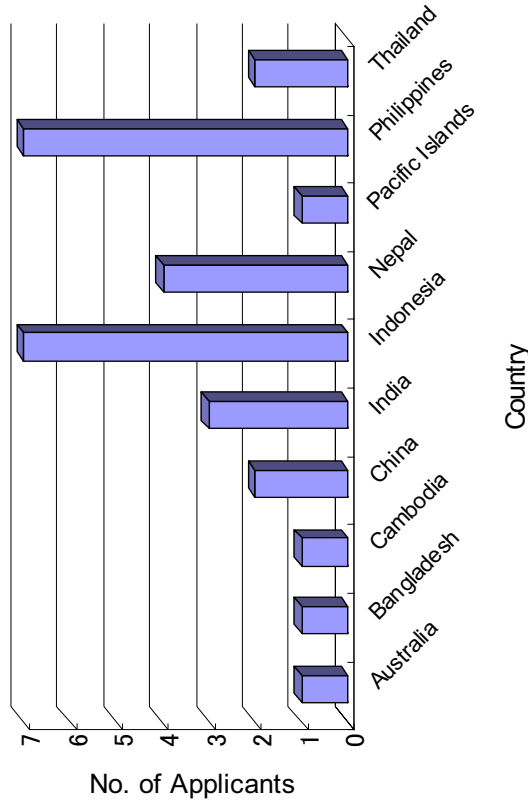
*Note: including 1 case of Taiwan Province

Distribution by Region



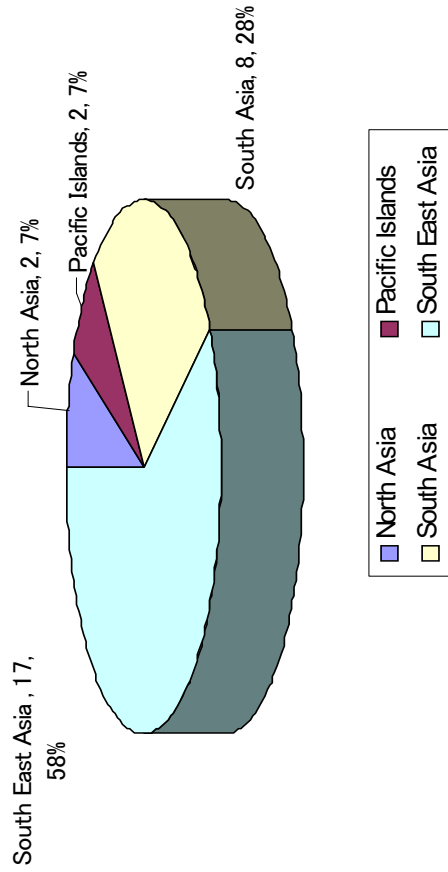
Overall Assessment of APFED Awards (3)

Distribution by Country



Overall Assessment of APFED Awards (4)

Distribution by Region



Major focuses of the award project

Major Focus	(1) Air Quality	(2) Climate Change	(3) Renewable Energy	(4) Water Resource Management	(5) Forest Conservation	(6) Ecosystem and Biodiversity Conservation	(7) Oceans, Coastal and Marine Resources	(8) Waste Management	(9) Agriculture	(10) Urban Environment	(11) Others	Sum
A: Environmental Governance	0	0	0	0	16	0	5	10	0	0	0	38
(i) Law, Regulation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ii) Guideline, Action Plans, Strategies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
(iii) Institutional development	0	0	0	0	16	0	5	0	0	0	0	21
B: Markets & Finance	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
(i) Economic Instruments (Tax, User fees, Subsidies)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ii) Financing Mechanisms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(iii) Market development	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
C: Stakeholder/Community Empowerment	0	4	12	7	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	33
(i) Participation	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
(ii) Awareness raising	0	4	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	15
(iii) Education & Training	0	0	6	1	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	17
(iv) Partnership	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D: Environmental Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(i) Information Platform development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ii) Information Sharing (e.g. dissemination, enforcement purposes)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E: Knowledge & Technology	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	0	0	40
(i) Traditional Knowledge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ii) Technology	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	0	0	40
F: Others	0	7	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	21
total	0	37	12	33	0	15	0	15	0	35	0	130

Points of relevance
 1-2 (light blue)
 3-4 (medium blue)
 5-6 (green)
 7-8 (yellow)
 9-10 (orange)
 > 11 (red)

Overall Assessment of APFED Awards (6)

Findings from the project review

- Highlights the importance of “Stakeholder/Community empowerment” and “Knowledge & Tech.” that are key to sustainable development
- Little linkage with institutional and instrumental measurement (e.g. Law, Market & Finance, Environmental Information)

2006 Award Follow-up

Prize	Project Title	Country	NetRes in charge
Gold	Rehabilitating a rural economy with virgin coconut oil production	Solomon Islands	USP/IGES
Silver	Guemho river that breathes life in the city of Daegu	Korea	KEI/IGES
Silver	Cristie Walk Eco City Project	Australia	IGES
Incentive	Instituting local mechanisms for sustainable Water-Integrated Management and Water Governance	Philippines	IGES
Incentive	Environmental sustainability by legal means	China	CSES/IGES

2007 Award follow-up

Prize	Project Title	Country	NetRes in charge
Gold	Disappearing lands: supporting communities affected by river erosion	Bangladesh	TERI/IGES
Silver	The efficient lighting initiative quality certification institute-promotion of energy efficient and sustainable lighting	China	CSES/IGES
Silver	Gram Nidhi: Eco enterprise for sustainable livelihood in ecologically fragile semi-arid rural areas	India	TERI/IGES
Incentive	Transforming lives and landscapes-ITC's Integrated Watershed Development Programme	India	TERI/IGES
Incentive	Promoting public participation in protection of Viet Nam's wildlife through education for nature-Viet Nam's Wildlife Crime Hotline	Viet Nam	IGES

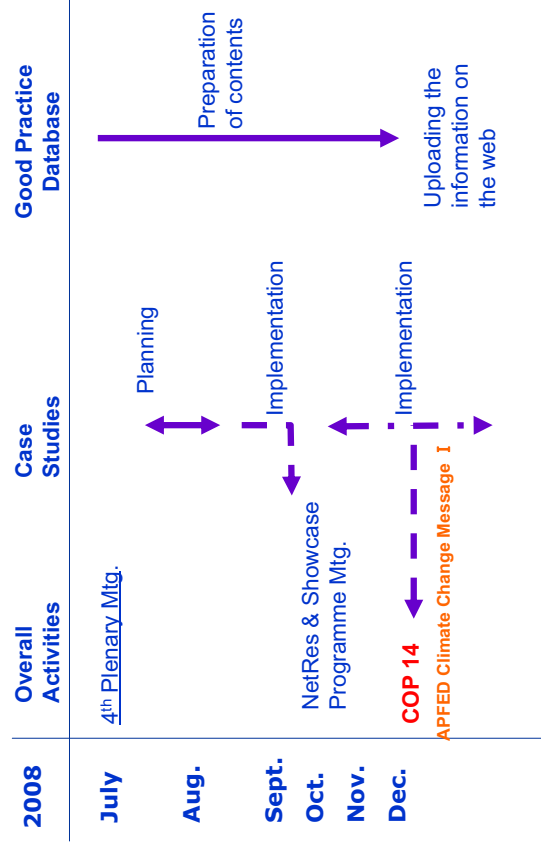
2008 Award Follow-up

Prize	Project Title	Country	NetRes in charge
Gold	Mitigation of the Effects of CO2 and Other Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) by Controlling Slash& Burn Farming	Nepal	IGES
Silver	Utilization of Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism to Enable Investment by the Private Sector with Public Private Partnership Business Model to Convert Open Dumps to Engineered Landfills in Indonesia to Improve Waste Management, Improve Energy Security with Renewable Energy for Community Development and Mitigate against Climate Change	Indonesia	IGES
Silver	Improving Rural Livelihoods: Promoting Sustainable and Safer Vegetable Production	Bangladesh	IGES
Incentive	Building Zero Energy Development Communities to Mainstream Sustainability...T-Zed Homes	India	TERI/IGES
Incentive	Capacity Building for Sustainable Construction in Rural Northeast China	China	CSES/IGES
Incentive	The Ecological Solid Waste Management Program of the Municipality of Sto. Tomas, Davao del Norte, Philippines	Philippines	IGES

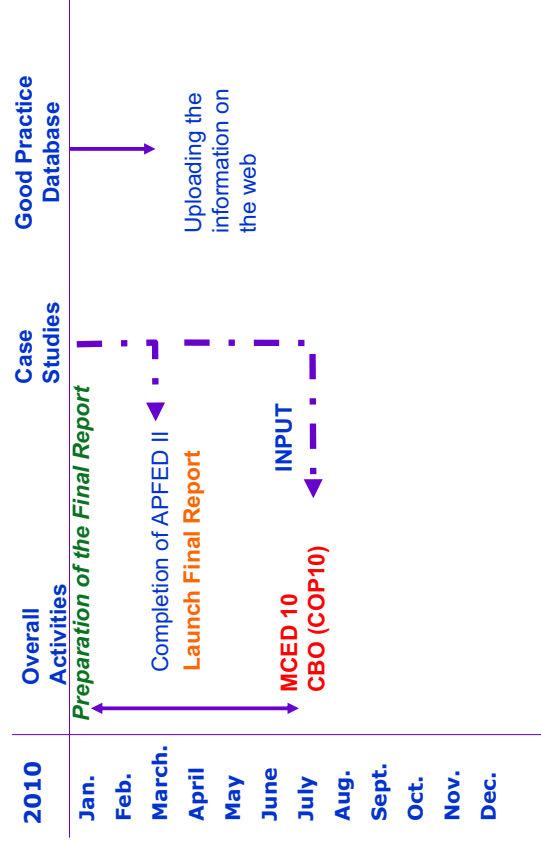
NetRes Involvement & Collaboration for Implementation of Award Case Studies

	2006	2007	2008
CSES	China	China	China
IGES	China (w/CSES), Solomon Islands (w/USP), Korea (w/KEI), Australia	China (w/CSES), Bangladesh (w/TERI), India (w/TERI), Viet Nam	Nepal, Indonesia, Bangladesh, India (w/TERI), China (w/CSES), Philippines
KEI	Korea		
SDPI			
SIIA			
TEI			
TERI		India, Bangladesh	India
USP	Solomon Islands		

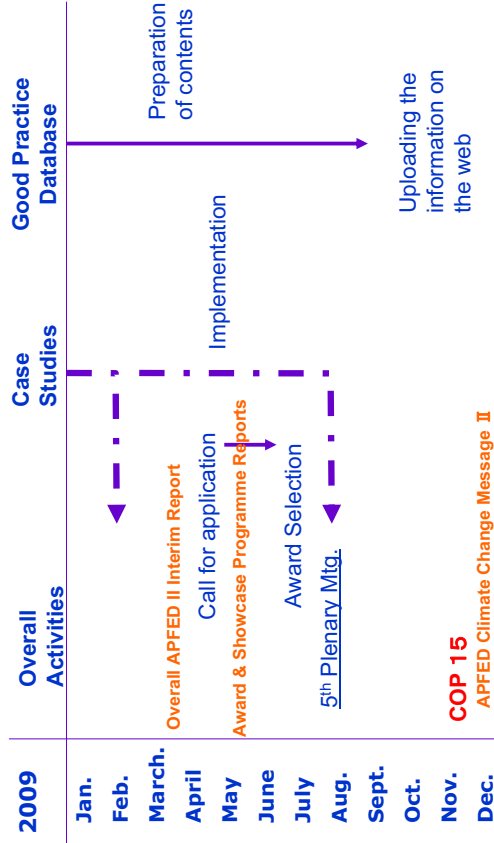
Proposed Timeline (1)



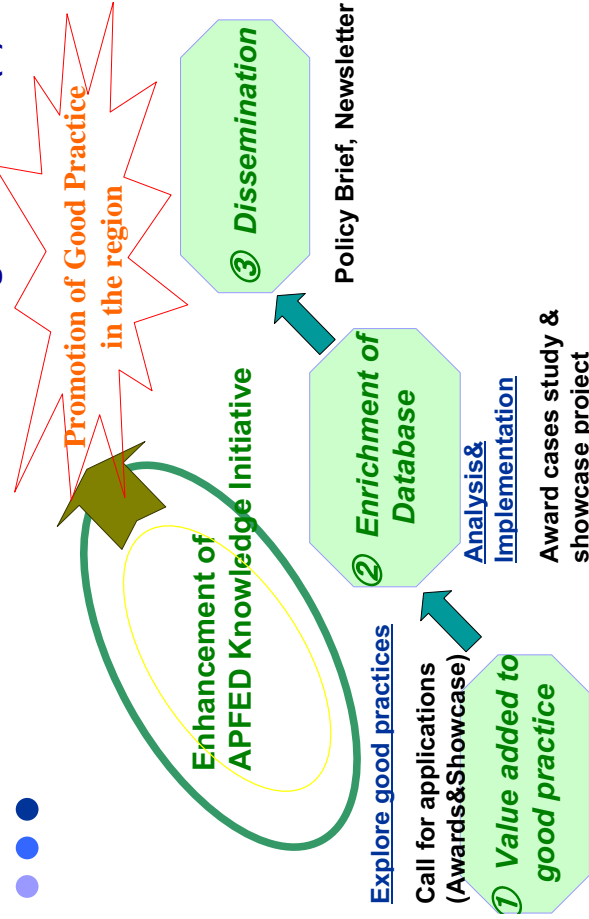
Proposed Timeline (3)



Proposed Timeline (2)



Enhancement of APFED Knowledge Initiative (1)



Enhancement of APFED Knowledge Initiative (2)



1. Value added to good Practices

Explore good practices by conducting the award case studies & implementing showcase projects

2. Enrichment of APFED Good Practice Database

Award & Showcase projects will be added

3. Dissemination of good practices by policy brief, newsletters

APFED Knowledge Initiative

Dissemination

Enrichment of database

Value Added

Improvement of APFED Good Practice Database (2)



Points to be considered:

1. Providing tools for assisting users & interested stakeholders to share the good practices (e.g. the framework of project implementation, photos)
2. Reporting a story behind project implementation by IO to attract users

Improvement of APFED Good Practice Database (1)



- Searching good practices by country, regions, sectoral, cross-sectoral issues, implementation level, and keywords
- The datasheet is provided in PDF format

More attractive, user friendly database development is necessary



Thank You !

**ASIA-PACIFIC FORUM FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Second Phase)
Showcase Workshop and the Third NetRes Meeting
14-17 October 2008
Colombo, Sri Lanka**

NetRes Session 3: APFED Policy Dialogue

1. Introduction

APFED Policy Dialogue aims to promote multi-stakeholder dialogue on priority policy issues on environmental management and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific. In pursuance with the discussions and outcome of the APFED Third Plenary Meeting held in Chengdu, China in August 2007, the APFED Secretariat undertook consultations with APFED members and partners, and convened two policy dialogues in FY2007.

For the first of FY2007, The APFED Policy Dialogue on Climate Change was convened at Swiss Grand Bali on Saturday 8 December 2007 in conjunction with the Thirteenth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP13) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). 5 APFED members, NetRes head and staff members interacted with other COP13 representatives, experts and journalists attended the Policy Dialogue.

For the second of FY2007, the APFED Policy Dialogue on Education for Sustainable Development and 3Rs: Towards establishing a sound material cycle society was held at the Ichijo Hall of the Yayoi Auditorium, the University of Tokyo on Monday, 17 March 2008. It was co-organised by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies and the Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S) with the support of the Ministry of the Environment, Japan and in cooperation with the United Nations Information Center. Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi APFED Chair gave a keynote speech and other 3 APFED members interacted with a wide range of stakeholders from governments, universities, private businesses and NGOs.

In FY 2008, building upon further guidance to be given at the Fourth Plenary Meeting in Davao, the Secretariat will further refine the plans for Policy Dialogues in FY2008 and beyond. The following sections highlight the major achievements of the recent two APFED Policy Dialogues and perspectives for planning future APFED Policy Dialogues.

2. FY2007 Policy Dialogue

(1) APFED Policy Dialogue on Climate Change

The APFED Policy Dialogue on Climate Change was convened at Swiss Grand Bali on Saturday 8 December 2007. About 50 persons attended the Policy Dialogue including 5

APFED members, NetRes head and staff members who have interacted with other COP13 representatives, experts and journalists attended the Policy Dialogue (Programme attached in Annex 1).

At the outset of the Policy Dialogue, APFED Secretariat introduced a draft message of APFED on climate change (Revised draft message text in Annex 2). At the Policy Dialogue, a variety of prominent speakers addressed the meeting that included, Mr. Hiroshi Ohki, COP3 President and Ambassador Estrada, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole of COP3 as well as Mr. Michael Zummit Cutajar, former Executive Secretary of UNFCCC. APFED members and other experts such as those from WRI, TERI and a Chinese institute also addressed the issues of climate change from Asia-regional and global perspectives.

By and large, the participants had rich discussions addressing over key policy issues of climate change. Dr. Emil Salim highlighted the need to accelerate emission reductions while underlining the necessity to tackle mitigation, adaptation and poverty reduction. Dr. Cielito Habito underlined the usefulness of market based mechanisms for climate change actions. Dr. Kim Myung-Ja elaborated on policy measures and actions in the Republic of Korea for promoting market-based mechanisms for emission reductions and renewable energy. Prof. Akio Morishima presented the APFED activities on climate change under the APFED Showcase Programme and Knowledge Initiative. Mr. Parvez Hassan emphasized the role of civil society referring to NGOs and media.

Mr. Ohki, Amb. Estrada, and Mr. Zamit Cutajar presented very insightful perspectives on policy gaps and future challenges for promoting the Kyoto Protocol implementation and building the post 2012 climate change policy regime. APFED members and other experts also highlighted critical points concerning climate change and energy policy issues.

Some of the issues that were raised and deemed as strategically important were, for instance, the mixed assessment on the effectiveness of CDM, pros and cons of differing timeframe for future emission scenario and emission reduction targets, criteria setting for emission reduction target, and the modalities for applying a common but differentiated responsibility principle to emission reductions in the post 2012 climate change policy regime.

Prof. Hironori Hamanaka who chaired the first session was joined by Dr. Habito and Mr. Hassan in the press briefing in the evening on the same day.

Through this Policy Dialogue process, it was revealed that there were mutual benefits among APFED members, APFED Secretariat and partners in pursuing climate change policy issues. It was deemed as useful to continue efforts to further cultivate such linkages in the future. It was also suggested to follow up to this APFED Policy Dialogue, for instance, finalizing the

text of APFED messages on climate change as a consensus text among APFED members and to aim to release it the future climate/environment policy processes. In this context, it was also proposed to articulate on climate change related components in the APFED Award and Showcase Programme, and reflect them in the said text. In such a process, the APFED Secretariat is required to play a lead role in facilitating such follow-up and future work.

(2) APFED Policy Dialogue on ESD and 3Rs

The APFED Policy Dialogue on Education for Sustainable Development and 3Rs: Towards establishing a sound material cycle society was held at the Yayoi Auditorium Ichijo Hall of the University of Tokyo on 17 March 2008. It was co-organized by Institute for Global Environmental Strategies and Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S) and supported by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan in cooperation with the United Nations Information Center, Tokyo.

Over 20 speakers addressed at the Policy Dialogue with about 100 public audience participants that included practitioners of governments, academia, business sector and NGOs (Programme attached in Annex 3). At the Policy Dialogue, the participants mainly addressed (1) 3R related policies and measures, (2) industry and business sector, (3) awareness raising, education and research, (4) civil society action plans and (5) regional and international cooperation.

Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi, APFED Chair highlighted in her keynote speech the growing importance of promoting sustainability education and the 3Rs in building a sustainable society. Prof. Akio Morishima facilitated a first session on ESD and 3R policies. Dr. Kim Myung-Ja highlighted the achievements and challenges made in the Republic of Korea and their implications to Asia and the Pacific. Dr. Cielito F. Habito elaborated on several good practices in the Philippines that provide useful lessons. Dr. Konrad Osterwalder, Rector, United Nations University acting as a discussant in the session stressed the importance of education for sustainable development (ESD) particularly in higher education, and referred to the Prosper.Net, a network of universities promoting environmental education in higher education in the region that is spearheaded by the United Nations University Institute for Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS).

Dr. Kim Myung-Ja and Dr. Cielito F. Habito attended the Second Asia 3R Conference held from 18 – 19 March 2008 in Tokyo. Dr. Kim made a presentation on the outcome of the APFED Policy Dialogue held on the day earlier (her presentation text is herewith attached in Annex 5).

3. Plans for FY 2008

In fiscal year 2008, the following two topics are proposed as a focus under the APFED policy dialogues, namely (i) tackling climate change and reducing poverty through co-benefit approaches, and (ii) conserving biological diversity and improving bio/agro-productivity.

(1) Climate change

Climate change issues will remain to be a major policy issue for promoting sustainable development, and Asia and the Pacific need to play a vital role in implementing relevant policy measures and activities for mitigating green house gases (GHGs) emissions while adapting to the impacts of climate change. In addition, the negotiation will be intensified to develop a climate change policy regime beyond the commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol that is from 2008 - 2012. While an increasing number of Asian countries undertake CDM and adaptation measures, poverty reduction also remains to be a priority policy goal as Asia is said to be home for over half of the world poor population.

Investment in carbon sequestration or CDM tends to flow into HFC replacement or biogas generation in waste management plants, and often said not necessarily supporting community activities for promoting sustainable development. A major reason is that investors give primary consideration to the cost-efficiency of carbon sequestration, namely how many tons of carbons or GHGs can be suppressed or sequestered over how long period of time. As community agroforestry that certainly help sequester carbons takes long time and achieves comparatively far less amounts of carbons against invested resources even though such investment help local community create income generating opportunity and improve ecosystems.

It is thus said important to develop a formula that will reward sustainable development support factors in CDM or GHG emission reduction/carbon sequestration activities in addition to the economic analysis on cost-efficiency in GHG emission reduction/carbon sequestration. Questions remain what can be models of activities that will promote GHG emission reduction/carbon sequestration and community empowerment/poverty reduction, and what can be formula that can quantifiably reward sustainable development support factors other than contribution to GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration.

(2) Biodiversity Conservation and bio/agro-productivity improvement

Asia and the Pacific is custodian of biodiversity with global significance while there are increasingly number of hotspots where biodiversity extinction has been becoming a grave concern. Forest coverage depletion has been accelerated in some of the countries. Land use conversion to promote crop and shrimp cultivation has also sweeping away valuable

ecosystems. In the midst of skyrocketing price increase of metals, mining activities entail a large scale of forest and grassland in the region.

On the other hand, it is also an impending policy challenge as to how to increase food production. Food shortage has suddenly captured the media headlines around the world, and Asia and the Pacific regions are not an exception. Drought and flood that resulted in reducing agricultural yielding is said to be one of the major factors for reduced food supply. Growing demands for biofuel is another factor that raised the food price. The international community continue to face a conundrum of how to conserve biodiversity while at the same time to increase the productivity of agriculture and biofuel.

There can be models of biodiversity conservation and enhancing ecosystem productivity in terms of agriculture, and possibly biofuel such as community based agroforestry. At the same time, payment for ecosystem services has been increasingly recognized as an innovative method for providing incentives in rural villagers for conserving biodiversity and ecosystems and promoting sustainable use of natural resources.

(3) Plans for FY2008 Policy Dialogue

The Policy Dialogue is intended to target leading policy processes on priority policy issues while it is also important to substantiate the APFED inputs on such topics and to present it effectively for which a certain level of preparations are also required. For these reasons, the following plans are proposed.

- Posnam COP14 joint side event

While APFED members and partners continue to refine the APFED message on climate change facilitated by the APFED Secretariat, the interim input can be made through a side event that can jointly organized with potential partners or in combination with other topics of the APFED Secretariat or IGES for carrying out its annual activities. The APFED members and NetRes heads already plan to attend the COP14 can help in facilitating such a joint side event. The Asia – Europe Environment Forum with the support of the Asia – Europe Foundation has welcomed an idea of having a joint side event for a date on the first few days in the second week of COP14, namely 8 – 9 December 2008.

Asia – Europe Environmental Forum plans to convene a workshop on energy issues in September, and the preliminary inputs of APFED climate change message can be also shared there as well while the feedback from there can be returned to the APFED members.

At the same time, thematic working groups can meet and develop further inputs on climate change targeting for releasing in the process that will lead to COP15 to be held in Copenhagen in 2009.

- **UNEP Resource Panel**

The International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management, or Resource Panel for short was officially launched in November 2007 under the auspices of UNEP, and is expected to provide the scientific impetus for decoupling economic growth and resource use from environmental degradation. The overall objective of the Resource Panel is therefore to provide independent scientific assessment of the environmental impacts due to the use of resources over the full life cycle, and advise governments and organisations on ways to reduce these impacts.

The objectives of the Resource Panel are to:

- a. provide independent, coherent and authoritative scientific assessments of policy relevance on the sustainable use of natural resources and in particular their environmental impacts over the full life cycle;
- b. contribute to a better understanding of how to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation.

This work builds on and will contribute to other related international initiatives, including the development of the 10-year framework on sustainable consumption and production (Marrakech process), the 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) initiative, the circular economy approach, Global Environment Outlook and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

In the light that Dr. Sanit Aksornkoae, President, Thailand Environment Institute is a member of the Panel, and the 3Rs has been identified as one of the priority thematic issues, it is proposed to seek a possibility of having the involvement of more APFED members and partners in the Panel meeting that can be identified as one of the APFED Policy Dialogue.

- **CBD**

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (Working Group) was established by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting, in May 2000, in Nairobi, Kenya. As set out in decision V/26, the initial mandate of the Working Group was to develop guidelines and other approaches to assist Parties and stakeholders with the implementation of the access and benefit-sharing provisions of the Convention.

The Bonn Guidelines on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their utilization, developed by the Working Group, were adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting in The Hague, in 2002. The Working Group was then reconvened in order to further examine outstanding issues, including use of terms, other approaches, measures to support compliance with prior informed consent and mutually

agreed terms, and capacity-building needs (COP decision VI/24).

The Working Group was given a new mandate at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Kuala Lumpur, 2004. Following the call for action by Governments at the World Summit on Sustainable Development to negotiate an international regime for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, the Conference of the Parties decided “to mandate the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and benefit-sharing with the collaboration of the Ad Hoc Open ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and related provisions, ensuring the participation of indigenous and local communities, non-governmental organizations, industry and scientific and academic institutions, as well as intergovernmental organizations, to elaborate and negotiate an international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing with the aim of adopting an instrument/instruments to effectively implement the provisions in Article 15 and Article 8 (j) of the Convention and the three objectives of the Convention.” The COP also agreed on the terms of reference for the Working Group, including the process, nature, scope and elements for consideration in the elaboration of the regime (COP decision VII/19).

At its eighth meeting, in Curitiba, in 2006, the Working Group on ABS was requested by the Conference of the Parties to continue the elaboration and negotiation of the international regime and instructed to complete its work at the earliest possible time before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Two meetings of the Working were to be held prior to COP 9.

The fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing took place from 8 - 12 October 2007 in Montreal, Canada. In line with decision VIII/4 of the eighth Conference of the Parties, the Working Group continued the elaboration and negotiation of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing (Click here for the report).

The sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing was held from 21 to 25 January 2008 in Geneva, Switzerland. The seventh meeting is currently proposed to take place in December 2008 in Japan. This can be eyed as a potential occasion to have a back-to-back APFED policy dialogue.

- Other relevant processes

The APFED Secretariat continues to search for possible occasions to convene Policy Dialogues. The Convention on Biological Diversity may organize an inter-sessional activity prior to the COP10. Asia-Europe Environmental Forum also plans a series of other activities.

The APFED Secretariat will update APFED members, and undertake consultations to materialize the APFED Policy Dialogue in the course of FY2008.

(4) Future plans beyond FY2008

It is possible to further substantiate climate change, 3Rs and biodiversity for future APFED Policy Dialogues while it can be kept open to consider other timely policy issues on sustainable development. The APFED Secretariat will continue to facilitate consultations over the selection of topics for future APFED Policy Dialogues, and the APFED members are invited to make suggestions to the APFED Secretariat.

4. Points for discussions

The following points can be further discussed on the Policy Dialogue:

- (1) Have the priority policy issues for the region on sustainable development been sufficiently addressed in the Policy Dialogue?
- (2) Have the APFED Policy Dialogue been providing useful inputs and giving positive influence to the leading policy processes on sustainable development issues?
- (3) How can the linkages of the Policy Dialogue with other APFED Programmes be enhanced in order to raise the impacts of overall APFED activities?
- (4) Are there additional measures for enhancing the support of NetRes to the APFED Policy Dialogue particularly in the preparation and information dissemination,
- (5) What additional actions can be undertaken to expand institutional partnership for mobilizing expertise and applying the outcome in the context of the APFED Policy Dialogue?

3rd NetRes Meeting

Masanori Kobayashi
Coordinator
Programme Management Office
IGES
Colombo, Sri Lanka
16 October 2008

Policy Dialogue

- Linkages with other APFED Programmes (e.g., linking case studies and policy issues through Showcase and Policy Dialogue on specific issues such as co-benefit approach, 3Rs, biodiversity)

Policy Dialogue

- Summaries of “Climate Change” and “ESD/3R” dialogues
- Plans for FY2008 and future
- Themes: Climate change, 3R, biodiversity - cross-cutting issues (e.g., empowerment, participation, finance)
- Targeted policy process for providing inputs – UNFCCC/COPs, MCEDVI, CBD/COP10



APFED Policy Dialogue on Climate Change

8 December 2007 at the occasion of the UNFCCC/COP13

APFED Members, partners and Kyoto Protocol Key negotiators interacted on climate change policies



APFED Policy Dialogue on Climate Change

- Asia – Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), established as an Asia – Pacific regional group of eminent experts in 2001
- APFED benefited from the consultations among the APFED members in Chengdu, China from 24 – 25 August 2007,
- NetRes (An Asia – Pacific regional network of policy research institutes for environmental management and sustainable development) members in Hayama, Japan from 17 – 19 October 2007.
- Convened the APFED Policy Dialogue at the COP13 to present key findings and recommendations for effectively tackling climate change challenges in the region

Climate Change Policy - Recommendations – APFED Perspectives

- Progressive economic instruments such as carbon tax and tax break for energy efficient products and services,
- Setting a bold target for renewable energy including more demanding renewable energy portfolio (REP) standards in electricity companies,
- Transforming current CDM into more efficient yet sustainable development compatible investment schemes,
- Providing regional and international carbon trading schemes,
- Supporting the establishment and effective operation of the fund for avoided deforestation in Asia,

Climate Change Policy General Principles

– APFED Perspectives

- Global participation in GHG emission mitigation efforts,
- Efficiency in GHG mitigation,
- Compatibility with sustainable development objectives,
- Common but differentiated responsibilities;
- Priority consideration to the countries and areas vulnerable to climate change impacts,

Climate Change Policy - Recommendations – APFED Perspectives

- Establishing a regional fund for energy efficient technology application,
- Creating region wide compatible energy/climate change related labels and certificate schemes,
- Providing a transparent framework for carbon offset investment and trading,
- Convening regional summit meeting on climate change,
- Developing and steering a regional programme on education for sustainable development in order to raise public awareness and support to sustainable development and climate change related actions.

Education for Sustainable Development and 3Rs Towards establishing a sound material cycle society 17 March 2008

Venue: The University of Tokyo Yayoi Auditorium Ichijio Hall,
Tokyo, Japan

Co-organisers: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
(IGES), Japan, Integrated Research System for Sustainability
Science (IR3S), Support: Ministry of the Environment, Japan
Cooperation: United Nations Information Center

Objectives: to facilitate dialogues among a wide range of policy
makers, experts and stakeholders for facilitating policies,
measures and actions effective to pursue sustainable
development through ESD and 3Rs.



2008. 3



APFED Policy Dialogue

ESD and 3Rs Towards Establishing A Sound Material Cycle Society

Key Elements of Outcome

Myung-Ja KIM, Ph.D.
APFED Member,
Vice-chair, Defense Committee/ Chair, Ethics Committee,
National Assembly;
Former Minister of Environment
Republic Of Korea

Background

1. Multi-stakeholder Policy Dialogue is one of the key activities,
2. APFED Policy Dialogue/International Symposium on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and 3Rs was held at U of Tokyo with over 20 speakers and 100 participants,
3. Addressed (1) 3R policies and measures, (2) Industry and business sector, (3) Awareness raising, education and research, and (4) civil society action plans, (5) reg/int'l cooperation,
4. Asia – Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED) established in 2001 as a regional group of eminent experts,
5. Highlighting key elements here while a detailed report is being prepared

Key elements of outcome (1)

1. Policy, institutional and human resource development to be developed,
2. Incentive/disincentives schemes to be applied,
3. Financial and market mechanisms to be transformed,
4. CSR (Corporate social responsibility) movement must be capitalized,
5. 3R integrated in ESD,
6. Eco-labeling and information measures to be better used,
7. 3R, climate change/GHG emission reductions and ESD to be addressed in integrity

Key elements of outcome (2)

8. Sustainability value must be mainstreamed in University educational programmes,
9. University pedagogy must be further devised to develop various skills and ability to better address sustainability,
10. Awareness raising, capacity development, training and education must be supported at the national, regional and international levels,
11. Youth involvement must be promoted,
12. Technology cooperation should be facilitated,
13. Policy research should be promoted for addressing socio-economic and political factors to facilitate effective implementation of 3R policies and actions.

Plans for Future Policy Dialogue in FY2008 and Beyond

- Posnam COP14 joint side event with Asia-Europe Environment Forum presenting the APFED Message on Climate Change (currently proposed that IGES will present on behalf of the group)
- UNEP Resource Panel plans to convene a meeting in early 2009 and the meeting can be merged with APFED members as an APFED Policy Dialogue on the 3Rs
- Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing of the Convention on Biological Diversity has a plan to convene a meeting in Tokyo in December 2008 where a back-to-back APFED policy dialogue may be organised,
- Prepare an event for the UNFCCC/COP15 to be held in Copenhagen in 2009.
- East Asia Environment Ministers' Summit
- Any other relevant processes.
- It is possible to further substantiate climate change, 3Rs and biodiversity

Points for discussions

- (1) Have the priority policy issues sufficiently addressed?
- (2) Have the APFED Policy Dialogue been providing useful inputs policy processes?
- (3) How can the linkages of the Policy Dialogue with other APFED Programmes be enhanced?
- (4) Are there additional measures for enhancing the support of NetRes to the APFED Policy Dialogue?
- (5) What additional actions can be undertaken to expand institutional partnership?

**ASIA-PACIFIC FORUM FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Second Phase)
Showcase Workshop and the Third NetRes Meeting
14-17 October 2008
Colombo, Sri Lanka**

NetRes Session 4: Joint Research and Activities for NetRes

1. Introduction

With six founding members, an Asia – Pacific Regional Network of Policy Research Institutes for Environmental Management and Sustainable Development called “NetRes” was launched at the Second Plenary Meeting in Adelaide, Australia in July 2006. NetRes is one of the main institutional set-ups for facilitating the implementation of the APFED II programmes. This document is intended to describe the recent development and activities of NetRes for discussions at the Fourth Plenary Meeting in July 2008.

In addition to the 6 founding members, the Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences (CSES) has joined NetRes. The Sustainable Development Policy Institute of Pakistan (SDPI) also joined NetRes in 2007.

Following up to the First NetRes Meeting was held at the IGES headquarters in Hayama, Japan in November 2006, and the Third APFED Plenary Meeting held in Chengdu, China in August 2007, the Second NetRes Meeting was held in IGES headquarters in Hayama from 17-19 October 2007. The representatives of NetRes member institutes attended the meetings together with the staff members of IGES. The meeting participants adopted the Co-Chair Summary that highlighted the major issues for facilitating NetRes activities in the APFED framework, mainly for Policy Dialogue, Knowledge Initiative, Showcase Programme, and for joint research and other collaborative activities.

Prof. Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of IGES made opening remarks Dr. Sanit Aksornkoae, President of the Thailand Environment Institute (TEI) and Mr. Hideyuki Mori, Vice President of IGES were elected as Co-Chairs of the Meeting. The Co-Chairmen’s Summary, Programme and List of Participants are herewith attached in Annexes 1, 2 and 3.

2. Current NetRes activities

(1) Knowledge Initiative

In accordance with the Adelaide meeting discussions, IGES has been coordinating the case studies of the 2006 and 2007 APFED Ryutaro Hashimoto Award. IGES have been collaborated with other NetRes institutes to conduct case studies of 10 awarded projects. The detailed arrangements are described in the document on Knowledge Initiative (APFEDII-4/08 Doc.4).

(2) APFED Innovation Showcase

With respect to the APFED Showcase Programme, NetRes institutes are required (i) to provide intellectual advice, and (ii) to evaluate projects. NetRes institutes have been performing such functions in collaboration with UNEP/ROAP and project implementing organizations. For FY2008 Showcase Programme projects, consultations shall be undertaken between UNEP/ROAP, IGES and other NetRes institutes on the allocation of projects for NetRes institutes. Further details are described in the document on Showcase Programme (APFEDII-4/08 Doc.5)

(3) Policy Dialogue

NetRes institutes are invited to provide inputs on policy dialogues. In 2007, two policy dialogues were conducted. The first one entitled “Tackling Climate Change” was held in Bali, Indonesia on 7 December 2007. The Dialogue was held in conjunction with the Thirteenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC/COP13). Discussions on crucial issues of climate change policies, namely mitigation, adaptation, post-Kyoto climate change policy regime, technology, finance, capacity building and international cooperation were actively taken place. Both IGES and TERI have supported the Policy Dialogue. Further details are described in the document on Policy Dialogue (APFEDII-4/08 Doc.8)

The APFED Policy Dialogue on Education for Sustainable Development and the 3Rs held at the University of Tokyo, Japan on 17 March 2007. Discussions about how sustainability issues can be pursued in education for sustainable development (ESD), particularly in higher education, and how the nexus of ESD and 3Rs can be addressed in enhanced multi-stakeholder partnership were conducted. In December 2007, IGES collaborated with CSES, TEI, and TERI for conducting national workshops on sustainability education in higher education. The outcome of the workshop and related interviews and questionnaire surveys were used as a part of the basis for organizing the Policy Dialogue on ESD and the 3Rs. It was also used in developing the “Vision for Developing Environmental Leaders in Higher Education towards Achieving a Sustainable Asia” spearheaded and released by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan in March 2008.

3. Future work for NetRes

(1) NetRes meetings

A number of activities suggested at the past two NetRes meeting still require further discussions among the representatives of NetRes institutes in connection with APFED II Programme and collaborative research activities. In this connection, it is proposed to convene NetRes meetings. Showcase workshop, Showcase project site visits and progress presentation

session by NetRes institutes can be integrated in the meeting program. In this regard, proposed frequency of meetings is twice a year.

(2) Proactive role in developing APFED II Final Report

NetRes institutes' participation in the expert meetings which are proposed to be held during the APFED II Final Report production process is vital. The findings of case studies of APFED Award projects together with outcomes from Showcase implementation processes conducted by NetRes institutes should give a basis to the final report.

(3) NetRes membership and network development

Facilitating new members with a consideration of balanced geographical coverage of Asia and the Pacific should be accelerated.

(4) Exchange information

It is considered useful to exchange information, publicize of articles on the research work of NetRes institutes. Various research works have been undertaken by NetRes institutes on environmental management and sustainable development, with a particular emphasis on Asia and the Pacific. There would be more opportunities for NetRes members to seek for collaboration opportunities by information sharing activities such as publication of mail magazine. Establishment of cyber-networks among the NetRes members is also to be considered.

4. Joint research for addressing priority issues and filling gaps of APFED II programmes

While APFED II programmes have been targeting priority policy issues such as climate change, 3Rs and biological diversity, it is also undeniable that there are some gaps between what the APFED II programmes have been addressing and what APFED members attach increasing priority in changing circumstances.

While the following topics were, for instance, suggested to be important for future discourse on sustainability in Asia, a few projects and cases of the APFED Showcase Programme and Award Programme have been addressing such topics. For such reasons, it is vital for NetRes institutes to consolidate knowledge and expertise centered on key topics of priority policy issues. The following topics were suggested as key for future consideration and deliberation under the APFEDII where NetRes stewardship is expected.

(1) Co-benefit approaches to tackle climate change and poverty

Increasing importance is attached to co-benefit approaches to tackle climate change and poverty. Climate change policies and projects have been segregated and compartmentalized

under the sub-categories of mitigation and adaptation or focused on a small proportion of stakeholders such as business and industry in the case of CDM.

Therefore, there has been a quest for a climate change projects that can achieve multiple objectives such as mitigating GHG emissions, enhancing the community's adaptive capacity to climate change or generating income and incentives for locals to take better care of the environment and natural resources. Such a prototype can be also considered as an Asian model for co-benefit approaches to climate change.

(2) 3Rs

Reduce, reuse and recycle have been promoted as the 3Rs to establish a sound material cycle society. However, in Asia, an emphasis tends to be placed on waste pickers and management, and not so much focus has been placed on the upstream or manufacturing stage for reducing material use and increasing material use efficiency.

There are enterprises in Asia that have been taking innovative approaches to establish a new business model that will promote eco-design and environmentally sound marketing mechanisms. Such enterprises even extend such corporate policies across their supply chains.

At the same time, there have been progressive modes of collaboration between businesses, civil societies and governments for promoting a sound material cycle. Again, Asian culture and philosophy are imbedded through such practices and Asian models for the 3Rs can be also drawn from more in-depth research.

(3) Biodiversity

Asia is the region that is a custodian of rich biodiversity and prone to growing extinction of biodiversity. The phenomena behind the accelerated extinction of biodiversity emanates from the destruction of habitat for fauna and flora.

In this context, biodiversity cannot be conserved without protecting the habitat and ecosystem for biodiversity. To promote habitat and ecosystem protection, an increasing attention has been given to the payment for ecosystem services. Asia has both traditional and innovative mechanisms for paying ecosystem services and Asian models need to be distilled from various successful practices.

Access and benefit sharing of biological resources is also a key to the biodiversity conservation. Timber and non-timber produce are a part of the resources of which benefits can be shared among the community members. Lately, carbon values of forests and ecosystems are being recognized and can be a part of benefits to be shared.

Such benefit sharing mechanisms rest on Asian tradition, and successful models peculiar to Asian communities need to be clarified and shared to support effective mechanisms for promoting access and benefit sharing of biological resources.

5. Points for discussions

In order to further enhance NetRes activities, the following points require attention and discussions:

- (1) How can the involvement of NetRes in APFED activities be further enhanced to improve the effectiveness of APFED activities,
- (2) How can the institutional basis of NetRes be further strengthened as a long-term institutional framework for promoting regional collaboration in promoting sustainable development,
- (3) Can there be more substantive activities for undertaking progressive collective research works that can have great bearing in the leading policy processes on priority policy issues for promoting sustainable development,
- (4) What are the measures for improving funding bases for NetRes? Are there any channels and windows for resource mobilizations?
- (5) Can there be collective actions for resource mobilization and/or applying to funding for research or experimental field activities aimed at sustainable development,
- (6) Can there be additional opportunities for institutional partnership with other networks and initiatives ongoing in Asia and the Pacific, and outside of the region at the inter-regional or international levels?

3rd NetRes Meeting

Joint Research and Activities

Masanori Kobayashi
Coordinator

Colombo, Sri Lanka
16 October 2008

NetRes

1. NetRes (Asia – Pacific Regional Network of Policy Research Institute for Environmental Management and Sustainable Development) proposed in Final Report,
2. NetRes members:
 - (1) Korea Environment Institute (KEI), Korea
 - (2) Singapore Institute for International Affairs (SIIA), Singapore
 - (3) The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India
 - (4) Thailand Environment Institute (TEI), Thailand
 - (5) University of the South Pacific (USP), Fiji
 - (6) Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan
 - (7) Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences (CSES), China (Joined in 2007)
 - (8) The Sustainable Development Policy Institute of Pakistan (SDPI), Pakistan (Joined in 2007)
3. 2 NetRes meetings were held in 2006 and 2007

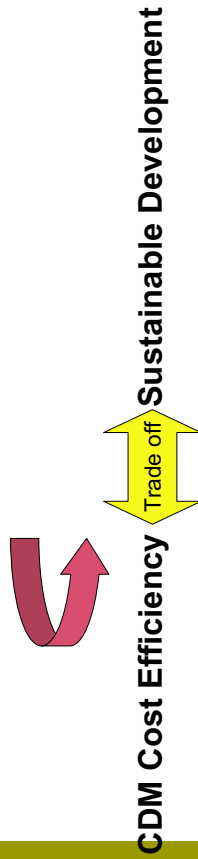
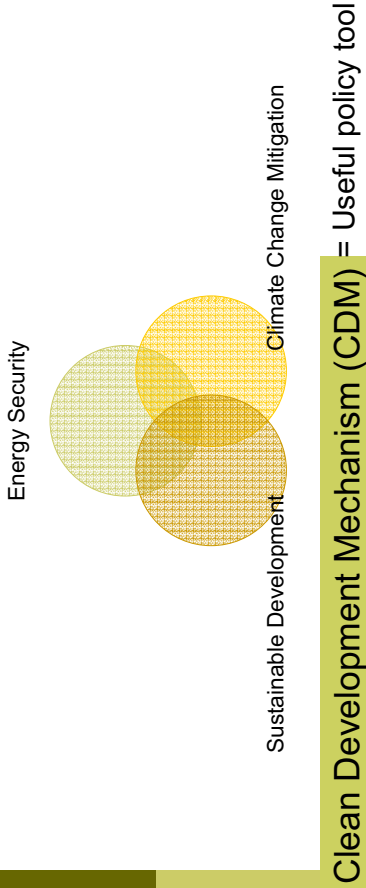
NetRes Operational Activities

1st and 2nd NetRes meetings in 2006 and 2007 identified and proposed to undertake the following joint activities:

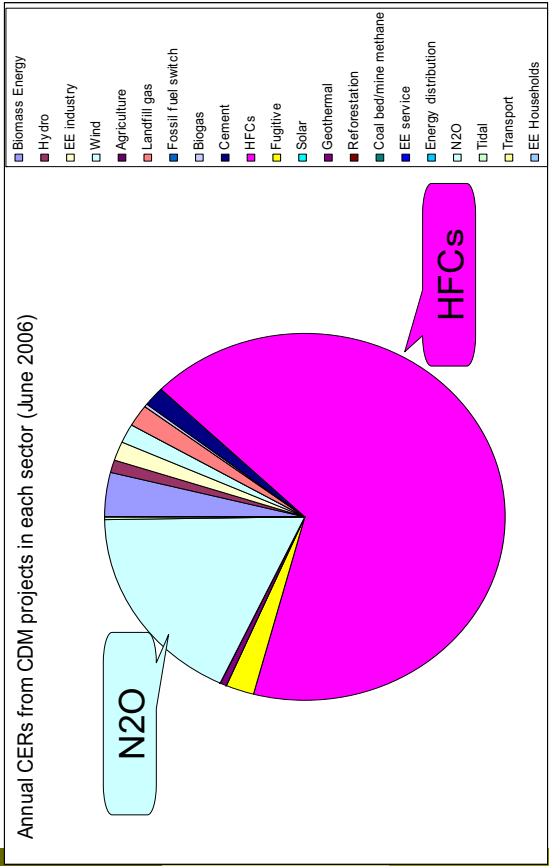
- (i) Policy dialogues,
- (ii) Knowledge Initiatives,
- (iii) Showcase Programme,
- (iv) Joint research,
- (v) Joint publications, and
- (vi) Cyber-networks

Co-benefit approach on CC

Perspectives and challenges

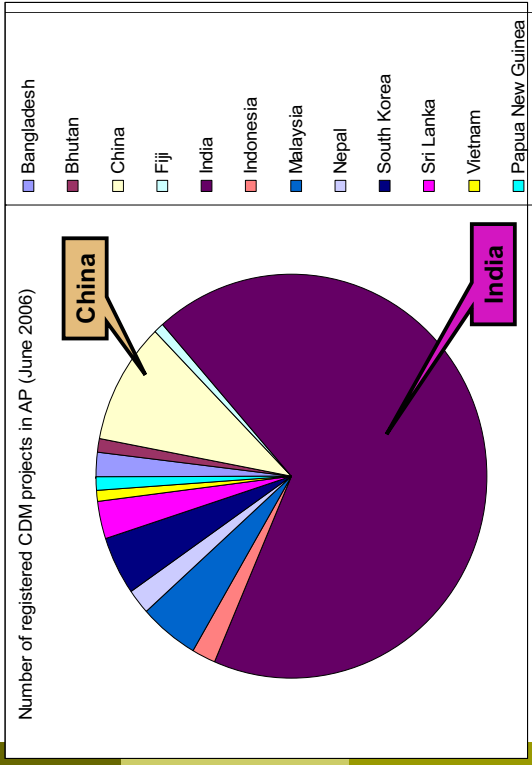


HCF CDM as cost efficient – less valid to SD in Asia and Pacific



(Source) Kimura (IGES, 2006) based on data from UNEP RISOE: CDM Pipeline Overview (As of June 20, 2006)

Unequal geographical distribution of CDM in AP – No Number of registered CDM projects in AP



Source: Kimura (IGES, 2006) based on data from UNEP RISOE: CDM Pipeline Overview (As of June 20, 2006)

CDM Profile

Project Types	Registration				Rate of requests for review	Undertaken review	Rate of undertake in review	Average emission reductions (t-CO ₂ e)	Emission reductions by 2012 ('000 t-CO ₂ e)
	Num.	Length until registration	Request for review	Rate of requests for review					
Hydro Power	242	377	59	24.4%	15	6.2%	66,816	87,170	
Biomass	210	310	55	26.2%	12	5.7%	54,145	72,292	
Biogas	179	284	28	15.6%	10	5.6%	38,522	47,079	
Wind Power	152	330	32	21.1%	8	5.3%	87,893	80,481	
Methane Recovery&Utilisation	98	335	27	27.6%	6	6.1%	259,271	153,557	
Waste Gas/Heat Utilisation	83	349	31	37.3%	9	10.8%	205,220	106,841	
Energy Efficiency	56	308	10	17.9%	1	1.8%	30,327	11,679	
Fuel Switch	36	350	15	41.7%	4	11.1%	306,545	55,518	
N ₂ O Reduction	35	301	3	8.6%	0	0.0%	1,150,897	230,099	
Cement	22	321	4	18.2%	2	9.1%	120,211	21,931	
HFC Reduction	17	276	7	41.2%	3	17.6%	4,411,025	459,410	
Methane Avoidance	15	273	5	33.3%	0	0.0%	68,868	5,385	
Other Renewable Energy	13	296	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	142,915	10,958	
Transporation	2	218	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	143,862	1,963	
Afforestation&Reforestation	1	268	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20,076	340	
PFC reduction	1	676	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	41,273	195	
Total	1,162	328	278	23.9%	70	6.0%	192,878	1,344,900	

http://www.iges.or.jp/en/cdm/report_cdm.html

Forestry related CDM

Project 0547 : Facilitating Reforestation for Guangxi Watershed Management in Pearl River Basin

Project title	Facilitating Reforestation for Guangxi Watershed Management in Pearl River Basin - project design document (1729 KB) - registration request form (4160 KB)
Host Parties	China approval (102 KB) authorization (102 KB) Authorized Participants: Xinghuan Forestry Development Company Ltd
Other Parties Involved	n/a
Bilateral and Multilateral Funds	BioCarbon Fund Managing company: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Italy . involved directly approval (118 KB) authorization (118 KB) Spain . involved directly approval (204 KB) authorization (204 KB)

CBD WG on Access and Benefit Sharing

- WG develop guidelines and other approaches to assist Parties and stakeholders with the implementation of the access and benefit-sharing provisions of the Convention.
- The Bonn Guidelines on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their utilization, developed by the - -
 - measures to support compliance with prior informed consent,
 - mutually agreed terms, and
 - capacity-building needs

Asia – Europe Environment Forum 2009

ASEF roundtable will aim to:

- 1. analyse the valuation of ecosystem services in Asia and Europe;
- 2. examine Asia-Europe national and regional ecosystem-services-related policies related;
- 3. explore methodologies for good practices to be implemented elsewhere across Asia and Europe.

Future activities and points for consideration

1. Elaborating proposals for joint research on co-benefit approach, and environmental service payment/biodiversity benefit sharing,
2. Bilateral/trilateral collaboration on thematic issues,
3. Prepare a joint application for funding by funding organizations; IGES is requested to take a lead and coordinate in this respect,
4. Exploring an event to demonstrate APFED Showcase achievements,
5. Exploring a possibility of organizing a training/sustainability education
6. Supporting the preparation of case study books/reports for publication

