

ISAP 2009

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific: ISAP
26 · 27 June 2009



Towards Copenhagen: A New Development Pathway to
a Low-Carbon Sustainable Asia and the Pacific



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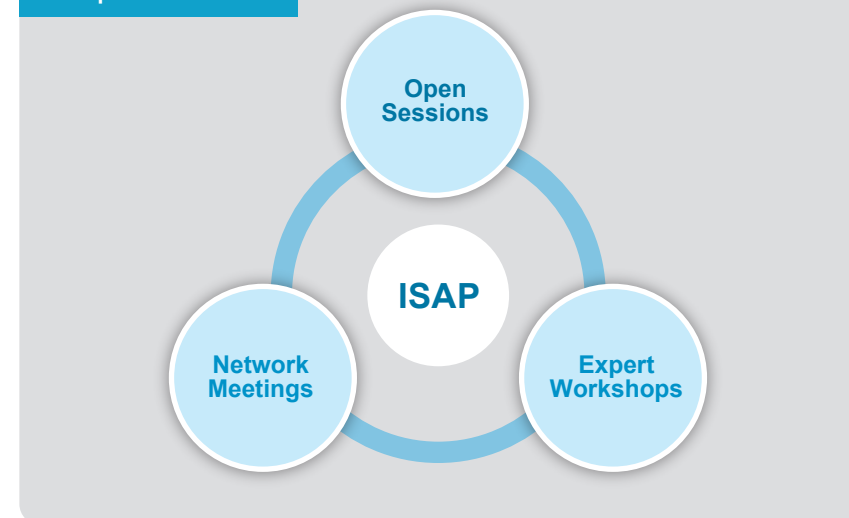
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What is ISAP?

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

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

Composition of ISAP



Event Outline

Raising hot issues in the region

ISAP2009, as the inaugural event, focused on "Towards Copenhagen: A New Development Pathway to a Low-Carbon Sustainable Asia and the Pacific," raising hot issues such as low-carbon economy, biodiversity, green consumption, REDD, biofuels, co-benefits and capacity development. The forum provided a platform to share the latest research results and actively discuss challenges and potential measures.

500 participants from diverse sectors

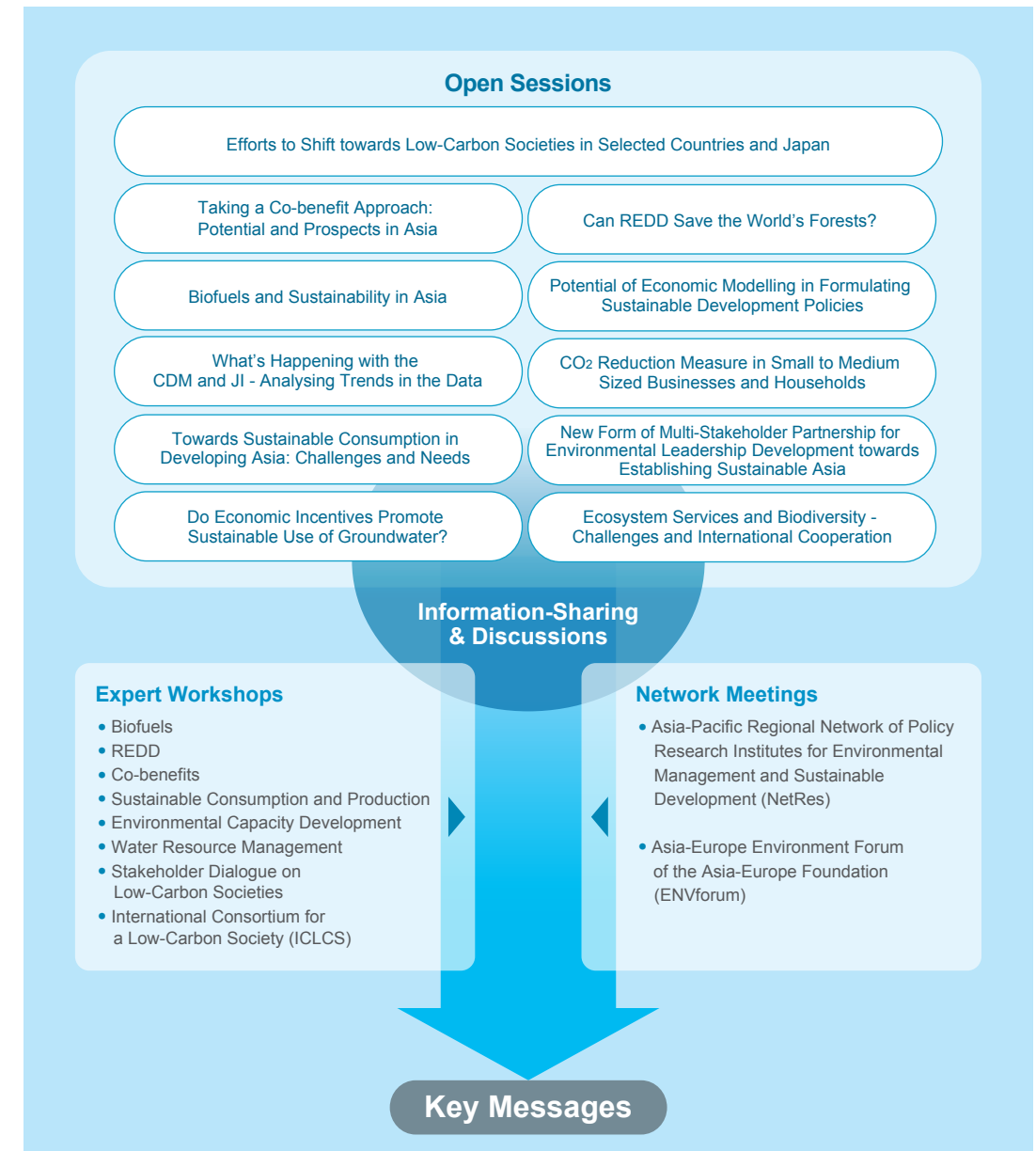
ISAP2009 held eleven Open Sessions, eight Expert Workshops and two Network Meetings with about 500 participants including more than 100 individuals from overseas for two days in total. Front-line experts and representatives from businesses, international organisations, governments and NGOs attended to discuss issues from diverse perspectives.

Key Messages to promote the sustainability agenda

Based on the presentations and discussions at ISAP2009, insightful observations and innovative suggestions were extracted from each session as "Key Messages". These key messages will convey the directions towards a new path to low-carbon development and promote the sustainable agenda in the region.

Date	26 - 27 June 2009 (Fri./Sat.)
Venue	Shonan Village Center and IGES Hayama Headquarters (Hayama, Kanagawa, Japan)
Organiser	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
Supporters	Ministry of the Environment, Japan / Kanagawa Prefectural Government / Hyogo Prefectural Government / Kitakyushu City / Hayama Town / National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) / United Nations Environment Programme/Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP/ROAP) / United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) / United Nations University (UNU) / Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) / The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
Number of Participants	26 June: 313 persons, 27 June: 219 persons (500 persons over two days in total)

ISAP 2009 at a glance



Executive Summary

1 Open Sessions

Opening Session

The session began with opening remarks from Prof. Hironori Hamanaka (Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES), followed by remarks from Mr. Kazuhiko Takemoto (Vice-Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of the Environment of Japan) and Mr. Yoshihiro Ono (Vice-Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan). Moderated by Ms. Charmine Koda, a journalist and Member of Board of Directors, IGES, there were then two keynote speeches: Prof. Nay Htun (State University of New York, Stony Brook) spoke about a “Low-Carbon Society for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific” and Prof. Peter Pearson (Director, Imperial College, Centre for Energy Policy & Technology (ICEPT)) presented his views on “Research Frontiers for Low-Carbon Energy Systems: Some Reflections on UK Transition Pathways.”*1 Prof. Htun pointed out that the Asia-Pacific region plays a key role in developing sustainable societies and illustrated three milestones of great transformations to achieve this: delivery of an effective and relevant global agreement on climate change, low-carbon infrastructure, and tropical forest conservation and restoration. Prof. Pearson in his keynote speech highlighted the dangers of designing a future by following only one country and expanded on the necessity to learn from the experiences of a number of countries, including the UK, in the development of a low-carbon society. In addition, Prof. Pearson gave suggestions on the importance of simultaneously creating visions, strategies, and policies for low-carbon energy systems.

The first panel session featured a discussion on “Efforts to Shift towards Low-Carbon Societies in Selected Countries.” Dr. Eric Kaler (Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Administration, State University of New York, Stony Brook) pointed out that, with the Obama Administration taking office, there has been a shift in US policies towards climate change issues that are based on science and, in particular, on energy policies. Dr. Kaler provided some information about “Lighting the Way: Toward a Sustainable Energy Future,” an InterAcademy Council (IAC) report funded by China and Brazil, which illustrates the framework of the scientific consensus for global energy development. Prof. Xia Kunbao (Member of the Board of Directors and Advisor, All-China Environment Federation) delivered a report on the importance attached to the development of low-carbon economies by China and the development of national laws, enactment of energy consumption reduction plans, establishment of research institutions, and cooperation with international agencies to achieve low-carbon development.

The next panellist, Dr. Ritu Mathur (Associate Director, Energy Environment Policy, The Energy and

Resources Institute (TERI)), expounded on the National Action Plan and other measures taken by the Indian Government which promotes development and use of solar energy, improving energy efficiency and reforming energy markets. She also emphasised the importance of cooperation with the business sector and communities, and raised issues that must be addressed such as technology transfer, finance and leveraging. Dr. Hoi-seong Jeong (Former President, Korean Environment Institute and President, Korean Environmental Policy and Administration Society) spoke on the Korean Government’s vision of low-carbon economies and green growth to promote synergy between the environment and growth. Under this vision, he stressed the importance of responding to climate change, energy self-reliance, the creation of a new paradigm for national development, and improving environmental conditions and the quality of life. Dr. Shuzo Nishioka (Senior Research Advisor, IGES and Senior Visiting Researcher, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)) explained that Japan has the technological potential to reduce its CO₂ emissions by 70% compared to 1990 levels, while continuing to satisfy projected energy demand. In addition, Dr. Nishioka spoke about mainstreaming low-carbon societies in urban development based on the idea that a large number of Asian countries are in a good position to achieve low-carbon development. Dr. Nishioka also gave an introduction on the International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet)*2, which was established in April 2009.

During the second panel discussion, the representatives of key stakeholders in Japan exchanged ideas and opinions from their respective positions on the topic of “Efforts to Shift towards Low-Carbon Societies in Japan.” Mr. Hiroaki Takiguchi, Director, Office of International Strategy on Climate Change, Climate Change Policy Division, Ministry of the Environment, Japan introduced the three principles identified when determining Japan’s mid-term target of a 15% reduction of GHG emissions from the 2005 levels by 2020 and illustrated four pillars of the government’s role to facilitate a shift to a low-carbon society (institutional arrangements, intangible assets, tangible assets, and nature conservation). Dr. Mikiko Kainuma (National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)) indicated the strategic approach required to achieve a 70% reduction of the 1990



levels by 2050, and pointed out the importance of improving public awareness to realise a low-carbon society.

Mr. Reiji Hitsumoto of the City of Kitakyushu introduced the city's approach in simultaneously improving the environment from pollution and attaining economic growth. Mr. Masayuki Sasanouchi of Toyota Motor Corporation spoke about the perspective and ideas of businesses towards a low-carbon society, including the necessity of technological innovation in order to achieve emission reductions. Mr. Tetsunari Iida of the Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies (ISEP) outlined Japan's environmental and energy policies and suggested a paradigm shift in today's environmental and energy policies in order for Japan to meaningfully achieve reduction targets.

Thematic Sessions

In the afternoon on the first day of ISAP, a series of thematic sessions was held to discuss major topics facing Asia and the Pacific today.

The climate change session pointed out that co-benefit approaches were essential for formulating sustainable development policies in Asia where developmental needs such as improvements of air pollution in urban areas, energy security and efforts to reduce GHG emissions are intimately linked to each other.

The forest conservation session, focussing on the issue of REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), discussed the latest progress in international negotiations, national preparatory frameworks for REDD in different countries, the risk of implementing REDD in the absence of appropriate policies and its future prospects.

The market mechanism session included reports on the current status of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI), as well as the prospects of both mechanisms based upon the analysis utilising the CDM and JI database, developed by IGES. Information was also shared with participants on the main issues and current status in international negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The economic analysis session featured discussions on the latest research outputs of IGES, such as environmental and regional cooperation policies in Asia that used regional environmental policy impact assessment models to achieve poverty reduction and reduce negative effects on the environment; impact of cross-border energy infrastructure investment on the regional environment, society and climate change; and accounting national emissions embodied in international trade.

The session on biofuels emphasised that it is important to integrate biofuel policies with energy, agriculture and other policies in Asia, while considering the environmental and socio-economic profiles of different countries in the region.

The session on business and the environment introduced a new initiative called, the "Uchi-Eco Diagnosis (UCHI-ECO)", which consults on analysis of factors and reduction measures for CO₂ emissions in households and small- and medium-sized businesses. Discussions were also held during the session on effective measures for CO₂ reductions by diverse stakeholders such as local governments and NGOs.

The sustainable consumption and production session suggested necessary approaches that include product design, consumption patterns and product lifecycles in order to reduce the impact on ecosystems from a rapid decrease in natural resources and increased economic activity. In this context, the session also pointed out that promotion of research on identifying sustainable production and consumption patterns and information sharing in the region would be vital, as well as research on waste management and resource efficiency.

The session on capacity development and education pointed out that capacity development in the environmental field – in particular, environmental leadership to establish a low-carbon society – is a pressing need to facilitate action to address global environmental problems. The session also introduced the activities of the preparatory meeting of the "Environmental Consortium for Leadership Development (EcoLeaD)" that was initiated by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan in March 2009, as well as information on the environmental leadership development activities being carried out in Japan, Thailand, and China in cooperation with industries, academia and the public and private sectors.

The freshwater session shared information about case studies in a few major cities in Asia that have implemented projects on the effects of groundwater conservation using economic incentives, as well as actions taken in China, Australia and India. In addition, the session reported that IGES had been identified as the hub organisation in the area of groundwater management for the Asia-Pacific Water Forum's network of regional knowledge hubs.

In the session for biodiversity, the challenges and international cooperation towards the 10th session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP10) in Nagoya in 2010 were introduced by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan. The presentations particularly stressed the needs for further support and actions for achieving the Convention's objectives.

2 Expert Workshops

ISAP also organised eight expert workshops in parallel with the open sessions. In the workshops, an in-depth meeting was held with the speakers of open forums to discuss frankly key issues confronting the region based mainly upon IGES's research. At the workshop on "Stakeholder Dialogue on Low-Carbon Societies," researchers discussed the need to share with policy-makers a clear and practical concept to facilitate the shift towards a low-carbon society from a cross-cutting perspective. The sessions also had an exchange of views on the key role played by LCS-RNet, which was established in April 2009 to promote cooperative research mechanisms and appropriate policies to share information. An expert workshop on "Multi-stakeholder Partnerships for Environmental Capacity Development towards Establishing a Low-Carbon Society" was also organised with discussions on the different approaches and initiatives for the capacity development of environmental leaders for sustainable development in Japan, Thailand and China.

3 Network Meetings

The following network meetings were also organised: International Workshop on "Innovation in policy and field actions for ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation" for the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED)^{*3}, of which IGES is the secretariat, and the Asia-Europe Environmental Forum (ENVforum)^{*4} 7th Round Table. Both meetings were held with an outlook towards CBD/COP10 to be held in Nagoya in 2010, and discussed "Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity". At ENVforum, a scenario workshop was held to familiarise participants with the scenario analysis techniques used in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. The ENV forum discussed appropriate frameworks in COP10, and the necessity of creating inclusive policy approaches and an international cooperation mechanism at the national and international levels.

4 The Way Forward to ISAP2010

Participants held discussions and shared information on three timely topics drawing on issues including the outcomes of IGES's research: "low-carbon development," "sustainable consumption and production," and "biodiversity." In addition, through the expert workshops and network meetings held in parallel with open sessions, participants could identify future directions of research for the region and strengthen linkages with people from various fields. Participants commented that they were also able to exchange information along a wide-range of disciplines on global environmental issues, and at the expert workshops in particular, they were able to step in and listen to discussions. Invitees voiced their expectations that in the future, ISAP will become a global environmental forum for the Asia-Pacific region. It is hoped that ISAP2010 will further deepen discussions on key policy issues facing the Asia-Pacific region, attracting even more extensive participation of various stakeholders not only in Japan but also in other countries.

*1 The keynote speeches and panel discussion at the opening session were carried out as part of a symposium on the International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet), in which IGES is participating.

*2 International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet): This is a research network that was established to promote research cooperation and information exchange to establish a vision for the creation of a low-carbon society as follow-up to the G8 Kobe Environmental Ministers' Meeting in May 2008.

*3 Commissioned by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan

*4 Asia-Europe Environmental Forum: A programme established by the Asia-Europe Foundation, which was established at the Asia-Europe Meeting in order to promote cooperation between Asia and Europe. The programme carries out policy dialogues and trainings for various stakeholders involved in the environmental field in Asia and Europe.

Key Messages

Taking a **Co-benefit** Approach: Potential and Prospects in Asia

A **Co-benefit** approach is important in developing Asia because it can reduce the costs, accelerate the timing and enhance the effectiveness of climate actions.

M **ulti-benefit** policies face several barriers and these need to be better understood by organisations promoting a co-benefit approach.

U **rban** air quality can be improved by policies that reduce short-lived warming agents such as black carbon. These policies should receive more attention in Asia.

P **referential** treatment for projects and programmes with co-benefits is one option that could help promote co-benefits under a future climate change regime's market mechanisms.

C **ommunication** between the climate, air pollution and development communities in Asia could be facilitated by establishing a co-benefit forum.



Can **REDD** Save the World's Forests?

E **missions** reduction from deforestation and forest degradation must be a part of the future global framework to mitigate climate change.

P **olicy** contradictions (inside and outside the forest sector) must be corrected to effectively reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

W **ithout** significant policy and tenure reforms, there is a risk that REDD may further marginalise forest dependent communities, increase conflict over forest resources, and result in human rights violations.

R **EDD** has to address the needs and interests of local communities to achieve long-term reductions in emissions.

R **EDD** must be performance-based to provide enough stimulus for compliance.

C **apacity** building is vital in developing countries for them to successfully participate in REDD.



Biofuels and Sustainability in Asia

Environmental, social and economic implications of biofuels vary widely both within and between countries.

Biofuel policies should be integrated into a wider range of policy areas including energy, agriculture, science and technology, and coordination among stakeholders and ministries should be enhanced.

Uncertainties exist regarding sustainability impacts, economic viability, the rate of technological progress and the probability of continued high volatility in oil prices. Priority should be placed on long-term R&D investments while avoiding early targeting of specific technologies or large-scale short-term economic promotion measures.



Measuring and assessing the environmental, social and economic sustainability of biofuels is an on-going challenge, partly due to the above uncertainties. Initiatives to develop biofuel sustainability standards could help to meet this challenge, taking into account differences in the views of various stakeholders as well as differences in local conditions.



Potential of Economic Modelling in Formulating Sustainable Development Policies

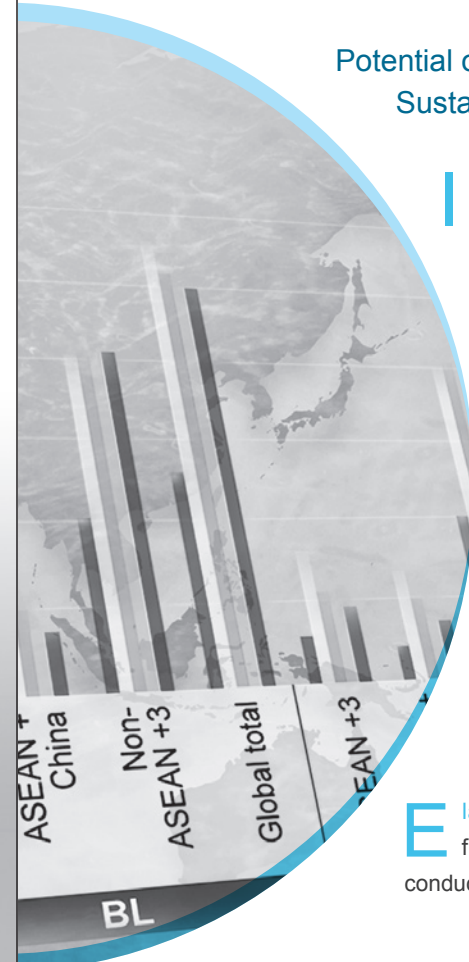
Integrated policy impact assessment greatly facilitates formulating and implementing SD policies.

Economic modelling, such as computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, environmentally extended national accounting, or Input-Output model, can play a significant role to conduct such an assessment.

Poverty alleviation in developing countries is the primary objective of sustainable development, and integrated policy impact assessment is expected to identify comprehensive impacts of poverty alleviation policies for their better formulation.

Consumer and producer countries must reconsider sharing the responsibility of nationally responsible GHG emissions, with respect to emissions embodied in international trade.

Elaboration of both methodology and data is necessary to fully exploit the potential of economic modelling as a tool to conduct integrated policy impact assessment.



What's Happening with the CDM and JI? – Analysing Trends in the Data

Little progress has been made on improving regional distribution of CDM project activities.

Time required for CDM procedures is getting longer, which imposes a burden on project developers in terms of time, work and money.

Transaction costs need to be reduced taking into consideration of the size of CDM projects at present. Further simplification of the process is also necessary.

Revision process causes significant delays in registration of CDM projects. An increasing number of projects are reviewed at the request of the CDM Executive Board (EB), for reasons related to additionality.

Improvements need to be made on judgments of the EB. Benchmark values should be set for such projects that are likely to be requested a review. The status of registration of a country or a region should also be taken into consideration.

Frameworks and procedure of major JI host countries to implement and manage JI schemes have almost been completed, though determination of, and credit issuance from JI projects have not made much progress yet.



CO₂ Reduction Measures in Small to Medium Sized Businesses and Households

Co₂ emissions from households have increased drastically regardless of people's awareness of climate change.

Detailed and practical enhancement approaches are needed to change the above mentioned trend.

Substantial reductions of CO₂ emissions from households through "visualisation" of CO₂ and fostering "recognition of climate change as one's own problem" has been confirmed by the pilot project conducted by IGES.

Low-carbon households can be realised if technologies such as solar power systems, are subsidised. The initial investment of approximately JPY 2 to 3 million is the main challenge.

Private car use is a prime source of CO₂ emission in households. Subsidies to encourage the use of electric cars are due to be implemented in Kanagawa Prefecture.

Economic incentives are essential for measures regarding SMEs. Hyogo Prefecture has been promoting an incentive project, whereby amounts of CO₂ reduction achieved by energy efficiency are counted in credit.

Reductions in fuel costs, which account for much less than personal expenses and raw materials costs, may not be very effective for SMEs and therefore further measures are needed.



大久保 望

水野 勇史

弥富 圭介

Towards Sustainable Consumption in Developing Asia: Challenges and Needs

Consumption and material flows take place within a global system of economics and trade, with most Asian countries now depending on exports to remain competitive. The path to sustainable consumption must address the challenges of the current global system.

Downstream end-of-pipe approaches need to be shifted to upstream preventive approaches.

Efficiency improvements alone tend to generate “rebound effects” that result in increases in aggregate energy / resource utilisation.

Planning and policy making should be implemented to encourage “radical innovation” to support “socio-technical systems transformation” (in the key sectors of food/agriculture, energy and transport/mobility), and scale up sustainable social innovations on the micro level (e.g. life-style experiments at community level) to the macro level.

Contemporary understanding of prosperity and quality of life needs to be redefined, and there also should be a shift of emphasis from product and process improvements (“green” consumerism) towards human and societal well-being, including health and security.

Sustainable consumption (SC) must be positively framed, with development of a common and shared vision for the region. This is an essential step towards which all key stakeholders can aspire. Setting clear and measurable sustainability targets to monitor the progress towards this vision is vital.

To promote SC effectively, one of the keys is to devise a national coordinating function. This can be achieved by designating a strategic governmental body as SC policy coordinator to ensure that SC is integrated as a cross-cutting theme in all national development strategies.



New Form of Multi-Stakeholder Partnership for Environmental Leadership Development towards Establishing Sustainable Asia

“**E**nvironmental Leaders” with various special talents or skills who have the capacity to solve a diverse set of issues are needed for the creation of a sustainable society.

Practical training should be incorporated into higher education, as a supplement to the traditional form of education which focuses on lectures. This is because many kinds of human skills are essential in the development of environmental leaders.

Environmental human resources should be strengthened to match social needs through cooperation with industries, academia, and the public and private sectors.

Innovation in technology, industry, social systems, policies and various fields need to be promoted through the development of environmental leaders in higher education.

Development of environmental leaders through multi-stakeholder partnership is effective in putting the above-mentioned issues into practice.

Improving the organisational capacity of institutes/organisations involved in the development of environmental human resources, such as educational institutes, is vital to promote environmental leaders who can play an active role in various fields of society. To achieve this, it is essential to strengthen networks among existing initiatives.

Consortia with industry, academia, and the public and private sectors are important as incubating organisations to strengthen partnership ties.

Promotion of multi-stakeholder partnerships with industry, academia, and the public and private sectors, will mobilise the development and use of environmental leaders and will contribute to the greening of businesses and social systems.



Do Economic Incentives Promote Sustainable Use of **Groundwater**?

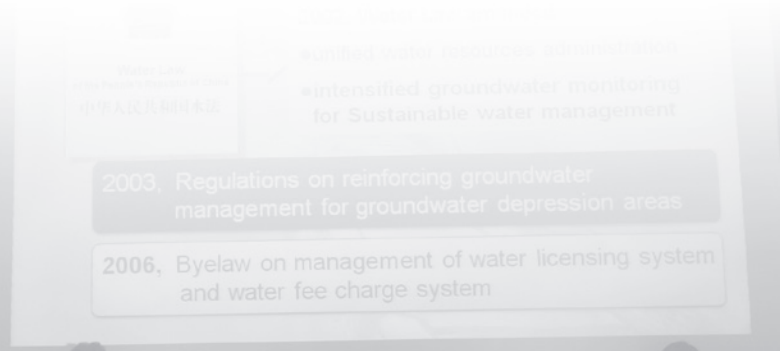
Willingness to treat water as a commodity backed by substantial political will is important.

Economic instruments (such as groundwater pricing, tax, water markets etc) are very effective tools to control groundwater over abstraction and overuse. In order to successfully implement these tools, it is recommended that they are combined with other policy instruments.

Groundwater pricing schemes should consider the water availability, water demand and willingness or ability to pay in the particular area. For example, groundwater price can be set higher for private use than public use, and higher in over-exploited aquifers than developing aquifers.

Preconditions including defined limited resources (cap); existence of policy and legislative framework; monitoring, evaluation and measurement; and water markets are necessary to ensure the effectiveness of water trading.

Revenue from groundwater charges should be used for groundwater conservation purposes to ensure transparency and stable financial basis for groundwater management, such as hydro-geological studies, investigation of groundwater related issues, creation of master plans and provision of grants for activities related to groundwater conservation.



Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity – Challenges and International Cooperation



Evaluation of biodiversity and ecosystem services must be improved to provide incentives for actions aimed at conservation and sustainable use.

Integrated ecosystem approaches need to be reinforced to improve wildlife and habitat conservation and human well-being.

Pursuing a nexus of biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation, and food and energy production is vital.

Communication strategies should be improved to reach out a wide range of stakeholders at the national and international levels.

Good practice analysis and disseminating such information needs to be developed more widely to promote replication of such good practices.

Exploring the development and application of innovative funding is essential, and partnership building mechanisms at the national and international levels are considered useful.

Programme

ISAP Open Session

▶ Day 1 26 June 2009

◀ [Main Venue] Shonan Village Center (SVC) Auditorium

Opening Session

- 9:30-9:50 **Opening Remarks**
Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES
- Guest Remarks**
Kazuhiko Takemoto, Vice-Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
Yoshihiro Ono, Vice-Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture
- 9:50-11:00 **Keynote Speeches**
 - **Low-Carbon Society for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific**
Nay Htun, State University of New York, Stony Brook
 - **Research Frontiers for Low-Carbon Energy Systems: Some Reflections on UK Transition Pathways**
Peter Pearson, Director, Imperial College, Centre for Energy Policy & Technology (ICEPT)
[Moderator] Charmine Koda, Journalist
- 11:00-12:30 **[Panel Session 1] Efforts to Shift towards Low-Carbon Societies in Selected Countries***
[Moderator] Charmine Koda, Journalist
[Panelists]
 - **Efforts to Shift towards Low-Carbon Societies in Selected Countries**
Eric Kaler, Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Administration, State University of New York, Stony Brook
 - **Low-Carbon Development in China**
Xia Kunbao, Member of the Board of Directors and Advisor, All-China Environment Federation
 - **Efforts to Shift towards Low-Carbon Societies (LCS) in India**
Ritu Mathur, Associate Director, Energy Environment Policy, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
 - **Low-Carbon Economy and Green Growth in Korea**
Hoi-seong Jeong, Former President, Korea Environment Institute; President, Korea Environmental Policy and Administration Society
 - **Efforts to Shift towards Low-Carbon Society: Japan**
Shuzo Nishioka, Senior Reseach Advisor, IGES; Senior Visiting Researcher, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)
- [Panel Session 2] Efforts to Shift towards Low-Carbon Societies in Japan***
[Moderator] Charmine Koda, Journalist
[Panelists]
 - **Efforts to Shift towards Low-Carbon Societies in Japan**
Hiroaki Takiguchi, Director, Office of International Strategy on Climate Change, Climate Change Policy Division, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
 - **Efforts to Shift towards Low-Carbon Societies in Japan**
Reiji Hitsumoto, Director for Eco-Model City Affairs, Environment Bureau, City of Kitakyushu
 - **Efforts to Shift towards Low-Carbon Societies in Japan**
Masayuki Sasanouchi, Senior General Manager, CSR & Environmental Affairs Division, Toyota Motor Corporation
 - **Toward New Paradigm of Energy & Environmental Policy From Mode1 to Mode 3**
Tetsunari Iida, Executive Director, Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies (ISEP)
 - **Efforts to Shift towards Low-Carbon Society in Japan**
Mikiko Kainuma, Chief, Climate Policy Assessment Research Section, Center for Global Environmental Research (CGER), National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)
- 12:30-13:45 Lunch

* planned and convened as part of Japan Symposium on LCS-Rnet

Sessions on Individual Themes

- 13:45-15:05 **Taking a Co-benefit Approach: Potential and Prospects in Asia**
[Moderator] Charmine Koda, Journalist
[Panelists]
 - **Japan's Co-benefits Approach**
Tokuya Wada, Director, Office for International Cooperation, Environmental Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
 - **Taking a Co-benefit Approach in Asia**
Cornie Huizenga, Vice Chairman, CAI-Asia
 - **The Co-benefits of Transportation Policies in Asia**
Michael Walsh, ICCT
 - **Institutional Barriers to Co-benefits**
Eric Zusman, Policy Researcher, Climate Policy Project, IGES
 - **Co-benefits from Air Pollution Viewpoints**
Katsunori Suzuki, Professor, Kanazawa University
 - **The CDM and Co-benefits**
Yuji Mizuno, Manager, Market Mechanism Project, IGES
[Panel Discussion]
- 15:05-15:20 Coffee Break
- 15:20-16:40 **Can REDD Save the World's Forests?**
[Introduction]
Henry Scheyvens, Manager, Forest Conservation Project, IGES
[Key Presentations]
 - **Update on International Negotiations**
Nobuyuki Muto, Forestry Agency of Japan
 - **Can REDD Save the World's Forests? A Case of Indonesia**
Fitrian Ardiansyah, WWF-Indonesia
[Moderator] Hideyuki Mori, Vice-President, IGES
[Panelists]
Nobuyuki Muto, Forestry Agency of Japan
Fitrian Ardiansyah, WWF-Indonesia
Amanda Bradley, Pact, Cambodia
Henry Scheyvens, Manager, Forest Conservation Project, IGES
[Panel Discussion]
- 16:40-16:55 Break
- 16:55-18:30 **Biofuels and Sustainability in Asia**
[Moderator] Tetsunari Iida, Executive Director, Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies (ISEP)
[Panelists]
 - **Introduction**
Mark Elder, Principal Researcher and Manager, Policy and Governance Team and Biofuel Project, IGES
 - **Biofuels in India**
Surya P. Sethi, Principal Adviser (Energy), Planning Commission, Government of India
 - **Biofuel Policies and Programmes in Indonesia**
Saryono Hadiwijoyo, Director, Oil and Gas, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Indonesia (representing Evita Legowo, Director General)
 - **ERIA Working Group on "Sustainable Biomass Utilisation in East Asia"**
Masayuki Sagisaka, Leader, Material & Energy Sustainability Assessment Group, Institute of Science for Safety & Sustainability, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science & Technology (AIST)
 - **Energy Security and Biofuel for a Low-Carbon Economy in the Asia-Pacific Region**
KK Philip Kang, Economic Affairs Officer, Energy Security Section, Environment and Development Division (EDD), ESCAP
[Panel Discussion]

▾ [Sub Venue] Shonan Village Center (SVC) Conference Room1 * English

13:45-18:00

Potential of Economic Modelling in Formulating Sustainable Development Policies

- **Integrated Policy Impact Assessment CGE Model for Trade, Environment and Regional Cooperation**
Satoshi Kojima, Senior Researcher and Manager, Economic Analysis Team, IGES
- **Impact of Cross Border Energy Infrastructure Investment on Regional Environment, Society and Climate Change**
Anindya Bhattacharya, Researcher, Economic Analysis Team, IGES
- **Accounting National Emissions Adjusted for Trade: How Will Consumption-based Approach Make Changes in Response to Climate Change?**
Xin Zhou, Senior Researcher and Co-manager, Economic Analysis Team, IGES
- **Shared Producer and Consumer Responsibility**
Manfred Lenzen, Professor, Centre for Integrated Sustainability Analysis, University of Sydney
- **Analysing Policies for Achieving the MDGs with MAMS**
Hans Lofgren, Senior Economist, Development Prospects Group, World Bank
- **Wrap up and Closing Remarks**
Satoshi Kojima, Senior Researcher and Manager, Economic Analysis Team, IGES

▾ [Sub Venue] Shonan Village Center (SVC) Conference Room 2 * Japanese

15:20-16:40

What's Happening with the CDM and JI - Analysing Trends in the Data

- **Current Status and Prospect for CDM Projects: Findings from IGES CDM Project Database**
Keisuke Iyadomi, Researcher, Market Mechanism Project, IGES
- **The Issues to be Addressed in the CDM: Findings from IGES CDM Review and Rejected Project Database**
Kazuhisa Koakutsu, Sub Manager, Market Mechanism Project, IGES
- **Current Status of JI Projects: Finding from IGES JI Project Database**
Nozomi Okubo, Visiting Researcher, Market Mechanism Project, IGES
- **What's on in International Negotiation?: Brief Report of SB30 in Bonn**
Yuji Mizuno, Manager, Market Mechanism Project, IGES

[General Discussion]

16:55-18:30

CO₂ Reduction Measure in Small to Medium Sized Businesses and Households

- [Explanation of the Outline] Tetsuro Fujitsuka, IGES Kansai Research Centre
[Presentation]
- **Suggestion for the Practical Measure of Reduction of CO₂ Emissions in Households - "Uchi-Eco Diagnosis" Project**
Yusuke Matsuo, Researcher, IGES Kansai Research Centre
- [Panel Discussion Session 1]
Measurements for Reduction of CO₂ Emissions in Households
- [Panel Discussion Session 2]
Measurements for Reduction of CO₂ Emissions in Small to Medium Sized Businesses
- [Moderator]
Hidefumi Imura, Professor, Nagoya University
- [Panelists]
Yusuke Matsuo, Researcher, IGES Kansai Research Centre
Michie Kishigami, Head of the Secretariat of ICLEI
Toshizo Maeda, Policy Researcher, IGES Kitakyushu Office
Kentaro Yamaguchi, Director of Promoting Electric Vehicle, Environment and Agriculture Department, Kanagawa Prefectural Government
Eiji Endo, Assistant Director, Air Division, Hyogo Prefectural Government

ISAP Open Session

▸ Day 2 27 June 2009

Sessions on Individual Themes

▾ [Venue] Shonan Village Center (SVC) Auditorium (with simultaneous interpretation)

9:30-11:20

Towards Sustainable Consumption in Developing Asia: Challenges and Needs

- [Moderator]
Monzurul Huq, Long-term Tokyo Correspondent of the Bangladeshi Daily Newspapers Daily Star and Prothom Alo
- [Panelists]
- **Sustainable Consumption: The Challenge**
Sylvia Lorek, Head of Sustainable Consumption Research, Sustainable Europe Research Institute (SERI)
 - **Sufficiency Economy and Sustainable Consumption: Experiences of Thailand**
Pattamawadee Pochanukool Suzuki, Associate Professor, Dean, Faculty of Economics, Thammasart University
 - **Towards Effective International Sustainable Consumption Policy: Beyond the Marrakech Process**
Lewis Akenji, Researcher, Waste and Resources Project, IGES
 - **Sustainable Consumption in Asia: IGES' Current and Future Research**
Magnus Bengtsson, Senior Policy Researcher, Waste and Resources Project, IGES
 - **Toward "Strong" Sustainable Consumption**
Maurie Cohen, Associate Professor, Graduate Program in Environmental Policy Studies, New Jersey Institute of Technology
- [Panel Discussion]

11:20-11:30

Break

11:30-12:50

New Form of Multi-Stakeholder Partnership for Environmental Leadership Development towards Establishing Sustainable Asia

- [Moderator] Charmine Koda, Journalist
[Panelists]
- **Japan's Case (National Level Network): Introduction of Environmental Consortium for Leadership Development (EcoLead)**
Ken Morishita, Secretary-General, Environmental Consortium for Leadership Development (EcoLead); IGES Fellow
 - **Japan's Case (Local Network Building for Higher Education) : Toward the Establishment of Chubu Consortium for Environmental Leaders Development**
Hidefumi Imura, Professor, Nagoya University
 - **Thailand's Case: Multi-stakeholders Partnership for Environmental Capacity Development: Perspectives from AIT**
S. Kumar, Professor and Dean, School of Environment, Resources, and Development, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)
 - **China's Case: International Partnership Development for the International Master's Degree Program**
Fengting Li, Professor, Vice Dean, College of Environmental Science and Engineering, UNEP-TONJI Institute of Environment for Sustainable Development
 - **Education for Sustainable Development Programme: ProSPER.Net Initiative**
Yoshihiro Natori, Senior Research Fellow, United Nations University
 - Itaru Yasui, Professor Emeritus, Tokyo University
- [Panel Discussion] **Areas of Future Cooperation among Different Initiatives**

12:50-14:00

Lunch

14:00-15:00

Do Economic Incentives Promote Sustainable Use of Groundwater?

[Moderator]

Monzurul Huq, Long-term Tokyo Correspondent of the Bangladeshi Daily Newspapers Daily Star and Prothom Alo

[Panelists]

• **Discussion on Sustainable Groundwater Management in China**

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

• **Economic Instruments for (Ground) Water Management in Australia**

Richard Hopkins, Chief Executive Officer, The International Centre of Excellence in Water Resources Management (ICE WaRM)

• **Do Economic Incentives Promote Sustainable Use of Groundwater? Evidence from South Asia**

Aditi Mukherji, Researcher, Social Scientist, International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

• **Groundwater Charges in Bangkok**

- A Case of Groundwater Management in Asian Cities

Yatsuka, Kataoka, Project Manager, Freshwater Project, IGES

[Panel Discussion]

15:00-15:20

Coffee Break

15:20-17:20

Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity - Challenges and International Cooperation

[Opening Remarks]

Tsunao Watanabe, Director of the Biodiversity Policy Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

[Keynote Remarks]

• **Rebuilding the Relationship between Human and Nature and CBD Post 2010 Target**

Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Vice Rector of the United Nations University

[Panel Discussion]

[Moderator] Charmine Koda, Journalist

[Panelists]

• **2010 Biodiversity Target: Key Aspects and Challenges**

Zakri Abdul Hamid, Director, Centre for Global Sustainability Studies Universiti Sains Malaysia

• **Road to Nagoya: the CBD, COP10 and Beyond**

Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity

• **Pursuing Indigenous Community of District Tharparkar, to Protect Wildlife**

Tanveer Arif, CEO, Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE)

• **APFED Lessons and Findings on Biodiversity and Sustainable Development**

Masanori Kobayashi, Coordinator, Programme Management Office, IGES

[Discussant]

Cielito Habito, Professor and Director, Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development

17:20-17:30

Break

17:30-18:00

Closing

ISAP Summary

[Moderator] Hideyuki Mori, Vice-President, IGES

Mahesh Pradhan, Director, United Nations Environment Programme/Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP/RRCAP)

Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Vice Rector of the United Nations University

S. Kumar, Professor and Dean, School of Environment, Resources and Development, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)

Closing Remarks

Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

2108-11 Kamiyamaguchi, Hayama, Kanagawa, 240-0115, Japan
Tel: +81-46-855-3720 Fax: +81-46-855-3709
E-mail: iges@iges.or.jp

>> For further details on ISAP2009, please visit:
<http://www.iges.or.jp>

■ **Tokyo Office**

Nippon Press Center Bldg. 6F, 2-2-1 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0011, Japan
Tel: +81-3-3595-1081 Fax: +81-3-3595-1084

■ **Kansai Research Centre**

I.H.D. CENTER 3F, 1-5-1 Wakinohamakaigan-Dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073, Japan
Tel: +81-78-262-6634 Fax: +81-78-262-6635

■ **Kitakyushu Office**

Kitakyushu International Conference Center 6F, 3-9-30 Asano, Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, 802-0001, Japan
Tel: +81-93-513-3711 Fax: +81-93-513-3712

■ **Beijing Office**

(IGES Sino-Japan Cooperation Project Office)
Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection, Room No.508 No. 1 Yuhuinanlu, Chao Yang District, Beijing, 100029, China
Tel: +86-10-8463-6314 Fax: +86-10-8463-6314

■ **Bangkok Office**

c/o UNEP-RRC.AP, Outreach Bldg. 3F, AIT
P.O. Box 4, Klongluang, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand
Tel: +66-2-524-6441 Fax: +66-2-524-6233

■ **Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) Secretariat**

I.H.D. CENTER 5F, 1-5-1 Wakinohamakaigan-Dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073, Japan
Tel: +81-78-230-8017 Fax: +81-78-230-8018

■ **Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)**

2-12-20 Okano, Nishi-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa 220-0073, Japan
Tel: +81-45-322-1223 Fax: +81-45-322-1225