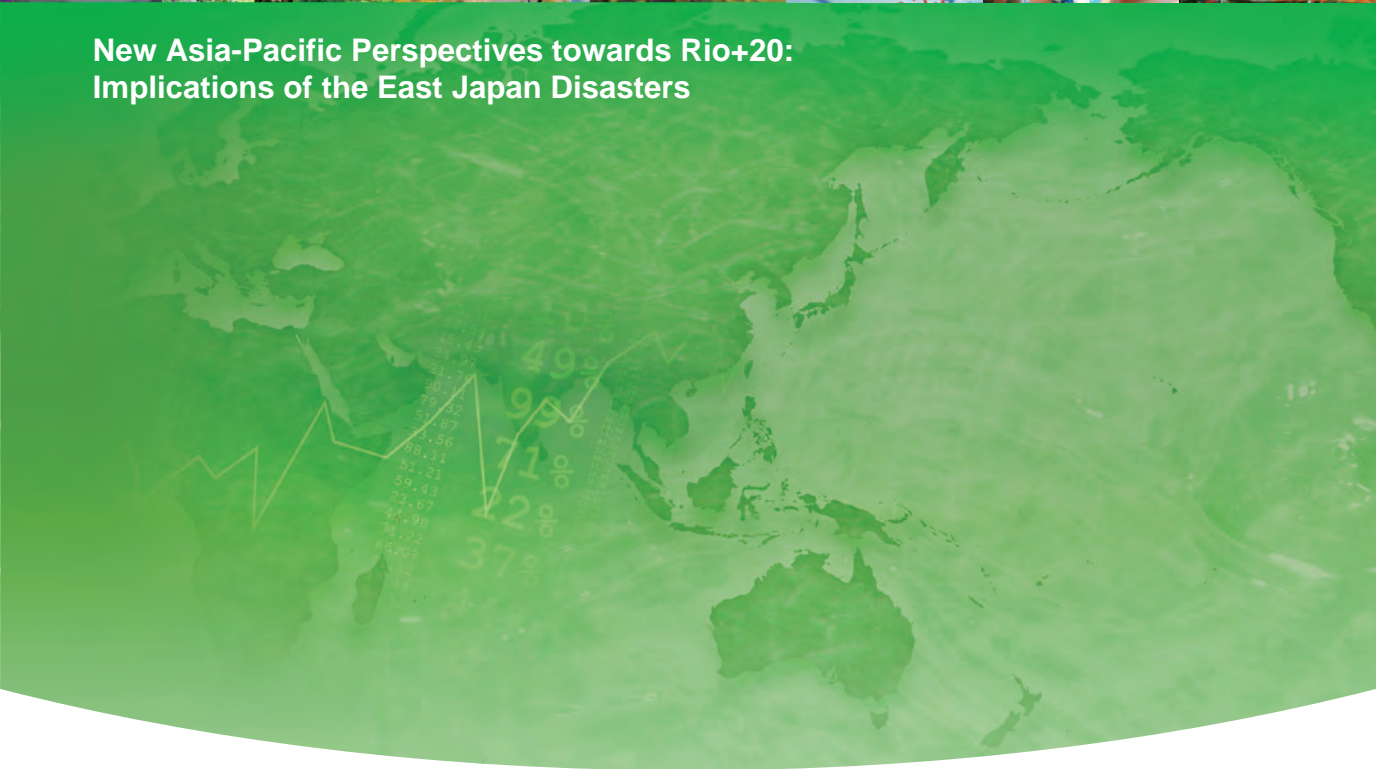


ISAP 2011

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific: ISAP
26-27 July 2011



New Asia-Pacific Perspectives towards Rio+20:
Implications of the East Japan Disasters



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Implications of the East Japan Disasters**



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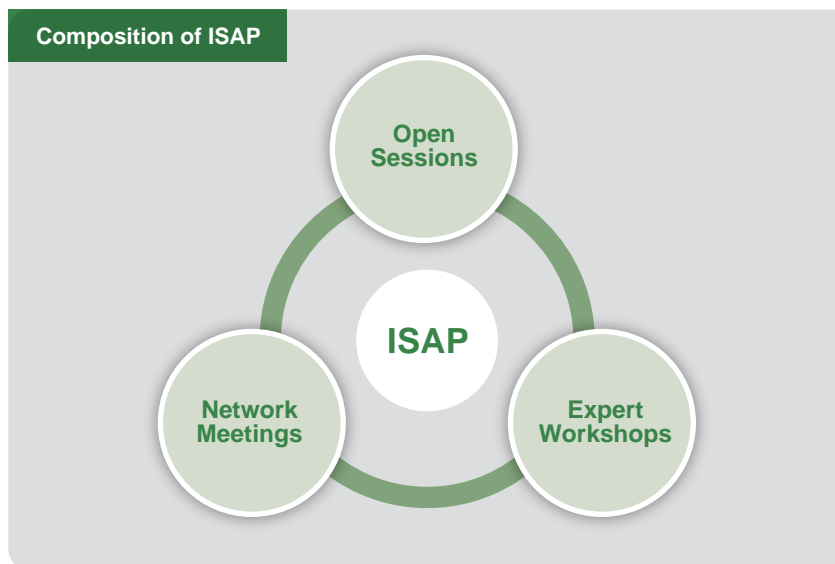
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What is ISAP?

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.



Event Outline

On 26-27 July 2011 the third International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP2011) was held in Yokohama, Japan. In total more than 850 people from government, industry, research institutes and universities, civil society and the media participated in this two-day event.

This year's Forum, based on the global networks and research results developed by IGES and UNU-IAS, promoted discussions on building resource-efficient, low-carbon and resilient societies in the context of sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific, and provided the opportunity to promote information-sharing and strengthen collaborative efforts with experts and related organisations.

In line with the main themes of Rio+20, the discussion sessions at ISAP2011 focused on the issues of a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and the institutional framework for sustainable development. In addition, the forum paid special attention to critical issues which came about as a result of the triple disasters in Eastern Japan, an event which obliges us to review our perspective on resilience and carefully consider the outlook for our current political and social systems in the face of climate change and natural disasters.

In addition to the open sessions and expert workshops, young researchers had the opportunity to interview prominent international experts in front of a small audience during interactive sessions at ISAP2011. These intimate discussions provided a chance for less formal exchanges of information and sharing of experiences.

ISAP2011 at a glance

Open Sessions

Opening Session

- I : Consequences of Fukushima and a Proposal for Post 2012 Climate Regime
- II : Building Resilient Societies
- III : Governance for Sustainable Development
- IV : Green Economy
- V : Summary Session on Road to Rio+20

Lunch Sessions

- Local Energy Solutions
- Towards the Establishment of Methodological and Institutional Framework for MRV of GHG in Asia

Open Seminar

Has the Reform on the CDM been Happening?: Verifying Progress through IGES Databases

Key Messages

The keynote presentations, high level panels, and considerable audience participation in the open discussions resulted in many insightful, thoughtful and pragmatic suggestions for improving sustainable development institutions in Asia-Pacific and the world. These key messages are presented in this summary report and represent insights from some of the foremost experts and front-line stakeholders on the critical issues facing the region on the road to Rio+20 and beyond.

Date	26-27 July 2011 (Tue./Wed.)
Venue	PACIFICO YOKOHAMA, Conference Center 5F (1-1-1 Minato Mirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama, Japan)
Organisers	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)
Collaborators	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP) Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Supporters	Ministry of the Environment, Japan / Kanagawa Prefectural Government / Hyogo Prefectural Government / City of Yokohama / City of Kitakyushu / Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) / Global Cooperation Institute for Sustainable Cities (GCI), Yokohama City University / National Institute for Environmental Studies / The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) / Nikkei Inc.
Number of Participants	About 850 persons

Expert Workshops

- Expert Workshop on Strengthening Environmental and Sustainable Development Governance: Asia-Pacific Perspectives
- UNU-IAS-IGES Expert Workshop: Monitoring and Evaluation of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in Asia-Pacific Region
- Effective Systems for Monitoring and Evaluating the Progress of Education for Sustainable Development in Asia-Pacific
- Preliminary Framework for Recycle Certification in Asia
- Assessment of Hayama Proposal
- IGES-Yokohama City University Joint Seminar on Low Carbon and Smart Cities
- Planning for Relief Aid and Reconstruction using Community-based Approaches
- Inception Workshop on Establishing Methodological and Institutional MRV Framework in Asian Developing Countries
- Promoting the Application of Low Carbon Technologies in Asia: Special Emphasis on India
- UNU-IAS-IGES-ACP Joint Meeting Greening Growth in Asia: Making Co-benefits Mainstream

Interactive Session

Information-Sharing & Discussions

Network Meeting Asian Co-benefits Partnership 2nd Advisory Group Meeting

Key Messages

Chair's Summary

Chair

Prof. Hironori Hamanaka

Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES

● Day 1 [26 July]

Session I

Consequences of Fukushima and a Proposal for Post 2012 Climate Regime

After the Fukushima triple disaster, people recognised the importance of thinking about the future energy mix of Japan with new and flexible perspectives. Energy policy and climate policy are different sides of the same coin and we should seek low-carbon, high safety, and high energy security – keeping in mind there may be costs to bear for these positive goals. Research institutes such as IGES should play an important role to provide qualitative and quantitative analysis, as well as come up with concrete proposals to contribute to the ongoing discussion on Japan's future courses of action. In this regard, there has been an urgent call for continued dialogue among stakeholders, such as the discussions at ISAP 2011, learning from the German experience. The future direction of the international regime for climate change mitigation is very unclear. Parties including Japan should make compromises to make the discussion move ahead for our common future. The Hayama Proposal as proposed by the IGES Climate Change group may encourage further discussion inside and outside of Japan.

Session II **Building Resilient Societies**

Discussion during this session focused on a decentralised system proposed for risk reduction, relief and recovery with differentiated roles under a comprehensive plan in which:

- National governments have a facilitating and enabling role
- Local government has the responsibility for decision-making and implementation, and for promoting horizontal cooperation and participation of different stakeholders.

It is essential to revitalise decentralised, localised, and self-reliant socio-economic systems which value and support inclusive and meaningful participatory processes as a way to facilitate effective risk reduction, relief work, and reconstruction for a transition to a resilient and sustainable society. In this regard, the importance of community-based approach was emphasised.

● Day 2 [27 July]

Session III Governance for Sustainable Development

Despite the many challenges, we need transformational change in addressing the weaknesses in current governance arrangements.

- Greater attention must be paid to horizontal and vertical integration – genuine and informed multi-stakeholder participation and multi-level integration: the involvement of women and civil society groups, business and local governments at all levels need to influence the outcome of Rio+20.
- Access to information and meaningful public participation in policy decision making process to enhance accountability and implementation, possibly through a global or regional convention.
- International and regional organisations need to play a proactive role in engaging with national and sub-national stakeholders, while sub-national stakeholders can take a more proactive role to engage with the national government to promote change.

If we agree that the status quo is not sufficient to address current and future sustainable development problems, then we cannot fear the challenges and consequences of making fundamental changes in the UN charter.

Session IV Green Economy

The East Japan disasters, including the Fukushima nuclear accident, reveal that the existing social and economic system does not fully account for environmental and social costs. The concept of green economy is important in this context. The session discussed how the implication and definition of a green economy may vary depending on the developmental stage, but sharing the common goal of sustainable development. One of the key discussion points was how green economy can improve the daily lives of poor people, not only in developing countries but also in developed countries. The importance of technology transfer and application, particularly exploring opportunities between south-south was emphasised, indicating a need for improving education to develop the capabilities necessary for technology transfer and to provide the skills that will sustain green job growth.

Conclusion

In closing, Prof. Hamanaka and Mr. Rae Kwon Chung, Director, Environment and Sustainable Development Division of UNESCAP shared their final thoughts for ISAP2011. Prof. Hamanaka recapped the main messages from each plenary session, which he hoped would be used towards developing a sustainable and resilient society and promoting green economy in the context of achieving sustainable development and alleviating poverty, bearing in mind the diversity of the Asia-Pacific region. Mr. Chung closed ISAP2011 by offering a reminder of two points – the first challenge is to reach out to convince the other two pillars, the other ministries, the other NGOs, as speaking to the converted is no way to achieve cross-cutting goals. The second challenge is to have more clarity within the environmental policy community as internal disagreements weaken the messages and do little to clarify the misperceptions and understanding about sustainable development. IGES and other institutes need to clarify and educate the national delegates going to Seoul and Rio de Janeiro. That is the challenge of our times, to overcome the knowledge gaps by working together and overcoming our collective challenges to human survival on planet Earth.

Open Sessions

OPENING SESSION

Welcome Remarks

Prof. Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES

Prof. Govindan Parayil, Director, United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) /
Vice-Rector, United Nations University

Guest Remarks

Mr. Tatsushi Terada, Vice-Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of the Environment

Mr. Masao Kurokawa, Vice Governor, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Mr. Takashi Komatsuzaki, Vice Mayor, City of Yokohama

Special Remarks

Mr. Rae Kwon Chung, Director, Environment and Development Division, United Nations Economic and
Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

Dr. Young-Woo Park, Regional Director and Representative,
UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP)

Mr. Xianbin Yao, Director General, Regional and Sustainable Development Department,
Asian Development Bank (ADB)

The Open Sessions each had three components – keynote sessions, high-level panels, and open discussions with experts and audience members.





Session I

CONSEQUENCES OF FUKUSHIMA AND A PROPOSAL FOR POST 2012 CLIMATE REGIME

Session Outline & Objectives

This session focused on perspectives on Climate/Energy policy post-2012 and post-tsunami disaster by looking at the cases of Japan and Germany. Germany decided to phase out nuclear in 2001 as the result of negotiation with stakeholders, and looked at the Fukushima incident as a stimulus to their phasing out process. Japan meanwhile has been facing a difficult decision on the pros and cons of future energy sources, and must decide which energy options should be taken through stakeholder consultation – including local citizens. This session aimed to review energy supply systems and the social structure of energy consumption to find out how Japan and other countries can ensure future social and energy security.

Main Messages

- The 3.11 earthquake, tsunami and subsequent accidents at the Fukushima nuclear power plant gave us a brutal reminder of challenges linked to energy supply and to where energy should come from.
- Japan needs to adapt the concept of localised/decentralised energy production and consumption in order to develop resilience, to reduce overall demand, and to emphasise renewable energy sources.
- The results of the “Post-Disaster Survey” showed eroding support and a desire to gradually phase out nuclear energy in Japan as well as strong support for Japan to keep its 25% GHG emission reduction target and join the second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol at Durban.
- A sound system of governance highlighting the importance of safety standards and measures, accountability, transparency and redress mechanisms should be in place prior to nuclear energy promotion – especially in developing countries.
- The Fukushima disaster should be a lesson on strengthening safety protocols in other countries in Asia with nuclear reactors however unlikely they are to abandon nuclear targets for developmental reasons.



Keynote Session

[Moderator] Prof. Akio Morishima, Special Research Advisor, IGES

Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies e.V. (IASS)

Prof. Hiroaki Niitsuma, Professor, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Tohoku University

Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer introduced Germany's collective decision to phase out nuclear power supply and replace it with other energy sources particularly with renewable energy such as wind power which can also contribute to domestic job growth. Prof. Hiroaki Niitsuma argued that the Fukushima accident reminded us the reality of heavy dependence on centralised energy supply chains with nuclear power. Prof. Niitsuma advocated *Energy In My Yard* (EIMY) which calls for localised energy production and consumption, which would help build further resilience to disasters.

High-Level Panel

[Moderator] Ms. Charmine Koda, Journalist

Prof. Toshiro Kojima, Special Advisor, IGES

Dr. Leena Srivastava, Executive Director, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

Prof. Teng Fei, Associate Professor, Tsinghua University, China

Mr. Bobby A. Tamaela Wattimena, Executive Director, Pelangi Indonesia

<Presentation>

Prof. Jusen Asuka, Director, Climate Change Group, IGES

Mr. Anindya Bhattacharya, Senior Energy Economist, Economy and Environment Group, IGES

This session discussed the results of a survey carried out by IGES on the consequences of the Fukushima incident, as well as the preliminary findings of a joint study carried out by IGES and ISEP on post-Fukushima energy scenarios and their economic implications. The objective of this session was to share international perspectives on how to respond to the Fukushima incident and the main factors behind each country's response.

Presentation shared the results of the "Post-Disaster Survey" and preliminary findings on options for phasing out nuclear energy and pursuing renewable energy in Japan. 80% of all respondents stated that Japan should gradually phase out nuclear energy, with more Japanese favouring this option than non-Japanese. 70% of the respondents felt Japan should keep its 25% GHG emission target, while 57% think Japan should support the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. A discussant felt that the possibilities for an energy shift from nuclear to renewable in Japan is not very clear at this moment, however he felt energy demand should be reduced and renewable energy must replace nuclear power in the near future. Some other Asian countries, given the situations they face such as rapid economy growth and energy demand, maintain their pro-nuclear power positions. Energy is a domestic issue with global implications, and cannot be solved without regional cooperation. The panellists hoped that lessons from the Fukushima disaster would compel countries using nuclear energy to enforce more stringent safeguards and consider the social implications of possible failures.

Open Discussion

[Moderator] Prof. Jusen Asuka, Director, Climate Change Group, IGES

[Discussant] High-level Panelists and
Prof. Yukari Takamura, Professor, Graduate School of Environmental Studies,
Nagoya University

The objective of this session was to discuss the Hayama Proposal from each panelist's perspective based upon their own expertise and country context. The Hayama Proposal highlighted several possible trajectories the international climate negotiations can follow in the years to come. The proposal also recommended inclusion of elements such as establishment of a rigid MRV/IAR/ICA system and concluding MOUs with non-parties and specific industries. However, the proposal stopped short of suggesting solutions for issues such as the gigaton gap and domestic politics.

A comment from the floor stated that a balanced outcome is needed for any international agreement with regard to the climate change negotiations. Countries perceive that both the substance and how legally binding it is impact the stringency (effectiveness) of their commitment and "the balance" of the agreement. Factors such as domestic political situations influence the acceptability of the options, which should be assessed with specific time-lines. Another comment highlighted that Hayama explores the importance of highlighting options to the policy-makers as well as the general public, though it could be difficult to reach to an immediate solution.



Session II

BUILDING RESILIENT SOCIETIES

Session Outline & Objectives

The earthquake and tsunami in Tohoku were reminders that natural hazards are an inevitable part of human existence and that high priority must be given to building resilient societies as part of sustainable development. This session aimed to discuss how learning from disasters can contribute to building resilient societies. In particular, the session focused on the respective roles of local stakeholders including municipal governments, civil society organisations and others in disaster management.

Main Messages

- Japanese people managed the triple disasters very well considering the complex situation in which they found themselves. While the disaster has caused immense suffering, the current crisis provides an opportunity for revitalising local communities and the economy.
- The performance of the media in early warning systems and its provision of information on disasters must be improved. Disaster education also needs to be strengthened; successful examples of students evacuating by following the drills they had practiced show that disaster education works.
- Integrated planning, community participation, and holistic planning are important principles for disaster risk reduction. A community-based and pro-poor approach that draws upon local knowledge is essential for effective disaster management. Lessons from overseas on how to mobilise communities in local decision making at various stages of disaster risk reduction planning can be useful to Japan.
- Although disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change are usually discussed in isolation, they are intertwined. Policy frameworks need to be revised in view of the increasing number and severity of climate-related disasters and to enable better horizontal coordination and collaboration between the various ministries responsible for climate change issues and disaster risk reduction. Horizontal collaboration among local municipalities and between municipalities, non-profit organisations (NPOs) and private companies is also necessary.



Keynote Session

[Moderator] Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Vice-Rector, United Nations University

Dr. Atiq Rahman, Executive Director, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)

Prof. Katsumi Fujii, President, Iwate University / Chairman, Iwate Prefecture Reconstruction Committee

Dr. Akira Miyawaki, Director, IGES-Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (IGES-JISE)

Dr. Atiq Rahman stated that the best way to manage disaster is through community-based approaches. Communities have an important role to play in response as the first eight hours are critical for disaster management. He also pointed out that climate change is exacerbating natural hazards, and that the solution is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from human activities and at the same time to enhance the adaptive capacity of communities.

Prof. Katsumi Fujii felt that the Japanese have depended too much on abundant energy. Japan must now focus on building a society that is more self-sufficient, decentralised and founded on collaborative systems.

Dr. Akira Miyawaki noted that large amounts of rubble including tree biomass were left after the tsunami. He proposed using this biomass for tree-planting, after removing toxic and non-biodegradable materials.

High-Level Panel

[Moderator] Mr. Kazuhiko Takemoto, Senior Fellow, United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)

Dr. Vinya Ariyaratne, General Secretary, Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement

Dr. Ljubica Mamula-Seadon, Team Leader, Sector Development,
Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management, New Zealand

Prof. Rajib Shaw, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University

Prof. Hiroshi Suzuki, Professor Emeritus, Fukushima University /
Chairman, Fukushima Prefecture Reconstruction Committee

The high-level panel discussed the fact that in New Zealand, another country prone to natural hazards, the concept of resilience and empowering communities has existed for a long time, made possible due to years of work on these issues. Strengths of the New Zealand model are the strong linkages between legislation and land use planning, as well as between government agencies and communities. Sri Lanka was affected by a tsunami seven years ago and it too has some experiences that can be shared with Japan. Sri Lanka faced a situation called the 'triple tragedy', which consisted of a natural disaster, civil war and political unrest leading to human displacement and security issues. Local organisations had been addressing the 'double tragedy' (civil war and political unrest) for many years before the tsunami. A 5R model – relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, reconciliation, reawakening – was developed. The panel noted that the experiences from Bangladesh highlight the importance of considering community perspectives and choices in disaster recovery.

Turning to the crisis in Japan, the panel discussed some of the shortcomings of disaster risk reduction in Japan. They noted that three contextual factors affected the outcome of the disasters: a sluggish economy, political chaos and social uncertainty. Discussions also focused on the fact that within the disaster affected Tohoku region, coastal, mountainous and plains areas each have their own unique disaster recovery needs.

Open Discussion

[Moderator] Mr. Hideyuki Mori, President, IGES

Mr. Muhammed Quamrul Chowdhury, Chairman, Asia-Pacific Forum of Environmental Journalists (APFEJ)

Mr. Masanori Kobayashi, Senior Coordinator, Programme Management Office, IGES

Dr. Puja Sawhney, Senior Climate Change Adaptation Specialist, IGES Regional Centre

Prof. Shinnosuke Tama, Professor, University Education Center, Iwate University

Strong messages were delivered in this session. The key role played by NPOs in disaster management and the importance of building partnerships between NPOs and government were highlighted. The session emphasised the need to create sustainable and effective partnerships of volunteers through the operation of a volunteer centre, and partnerships between local governments and between local schools. Disaster education is important for local residents and municipal governments, but also for the media for them to understand what information is critical and to ensure that it is disseminated. Those involved in relief and rehabilitation need to understand the changing and diverse needs of disaster victims and to gradually promote their self-reliance. The central government should provide the enabling conditions, including the necessary resources, institutional arrangements and policy environment, but the centre of action should be local governments, which requires decentralisation. There is a need for horizontal collaboration among local municipalities, and between municipalities, NPOs and private companies. The session also highlighted the need for community involvement in disaster management, however, while the Hyogo Framework has incorporated community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR), little happens on the ground due to policy-making being institutionalised along sectoral lines.





Session III

GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Session Outline & Objectives

The purpose of this session was to share views on challenges and good practices in sustainable development governance. An overview was given of challenges to environmental sustainability including advances and gaps in the implementation of sustainable development principles and gave suggestions for strengthening the environment and sustainable development governance architecture in the Asia-Pacific region. In addition, Asia-Pacific perspectives were shared on Rio+20, in particular on expected and preferred outcomes.

Main Messages

- Sustainable development issues need to be addressed at multiple levels with increased attention to horizontal and vertical integration to ensure effective implementation. Ultimately national governments need to be taking a leadership role and comply with global and regional agreements that they have signed on to.
- Regional governance institutions have a key role to play by putting top-down pressure on national governments, but sub-national governments and civil society organisations can also work from the bottom-up.
- Sustainable development proponents must find ways to convince the public and policy makers that it will lead to poverty alleviation and not act as a brake on economic growth.
- There is a clear need for a global or regional agreement on access to information to support genuine, informed multi-stakeholder participation in decision-making.
- A regional organisation for information and capacity development, considering the example of the European Environment Agency, could help to address difficulties faced by the many existing frameworks and initiatives in the Asia Pacific such as fragmentation, lack of coordination, duplication and overlap, and insufficient funding.

Keynote Session

[Moderator] Prof. Ryokichi Hirono, Professor Emeritus, Seikei University

Prof. Nay Htun, Professor, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Dr. Cielito F. Habito, Professor & Director, Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development /
Former Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning in the Philippines

Dr. Günther Bachmann, Secretary General, German Council for Sustainable Development

Prof. Nay Htun noted the intergenerational responsibilities and opportunities presented by the first Rio and Rio+20, with the green economy as an important concept for furthering sustainable development goals. The main challenge to achieving sustainable development is the same now as it was in 1992 – integrating the three pillars and overcoming the “silo effect” of ministries and organisations with a narrow mandate. Dr. Cielito F. Habito described the mix of institutions working for and against various sustainable development goals, with some successes from such organisations as UNESCAP and UNEP, but across the board sensitivities persisting among organisations over mandates and cooperation. He emphasised informed participation from non-governmental groups, and noted the European Environmental Agency as a good example for Asia in terms of information sharing to support an improved architecture for sustainable development governance. Dr. Günther Bachmann spoke of the need to reconnect the different elements of environment governance which have been scattered through a multiplicity of secretariats and networks. This is especially important for developing a green economy.

High-Level Panel

[Moderator] Dr. Peter King, Senior Policy Advisor, IGES Regional Centre

Mr. Rae Kwon Chung, Director, Environment and Development Division, United Nations Economic and
Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

Mr. Felipe Rodrigues Gomes Ferreira, Head of the Energy and Environment Section,
Embassy of Brazil in Tokyo

Ms. Suwanna Jungrungrueng, Director, Air Quality and Noise Management Division,
Environment Department for the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration

Ms. Yoko Maki, Senior Director, Global Environment Knowledge Centre, Environment Bureau, City of Kawasaki

Mr. Surendra Shrestha, Team Leader, IFSD, Secretariat for United Nations Conference on
Sustainable Development (UNCSD: Rio+20)

This session highlighted the severe problems of cooperation and coordination, noting that the current institutional arrangement needs revision and proposed ideas to tackle this problem – in particular an umbrella organisation to coordinate international efforts for sustainable development. Panellists discussed emphasising compliance and enforcement, with sanctions for non-compliance as something that should be on the table at Rio+20. There was a call for greater political will with higher transparency and heightened accountability, but political will depends on the voice of the people. Negotiators at the high-level discussions are sometimes a bit far from conditions on the ground. Political commitment comes from the people; if consensus exists then politicians will follow it. If changes need to be made and they involve opening up the UN Charter, then we should clarify the steps needed to be taken without being affected by a fear of the difficult process that may entail.

Open Discussion Panel

[Moderator] Dr. Mark Elder, Director, Governance and Capacity Group, IGES

Ms. Ella Antonio, President, Earth Council Asia-Pacific, INC.

Dr. Akihisa Mori, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University

Prof. Yukari Takamura, Professor, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University

The panellists noted the need to strengthen environmental information sharing, monitoring, and capacity building in order to move forward with sustainable development goals, while problems must be addressed at multiple levels. Public participation based on Principle 10 of Agenda 21 was emphasised, including the business sector as public participation makes good business sense and results in better aligned programmes and plans. For the Asia-Pacific region a suggestion was made for a formal regional institution for information, knowledge, and education – citing the European Environment Agency as a possible example to consider. It was suggested to consider creating a mechanism to coordinate the large number of MEAs and other initiatives in Asia.

Open Discussion Period

The issue of financing participation in international and regional discussions by developing countries was discussed, with a range of views presented. One speaker felt that developed countries and the UN should provide more financial support, while another commentator felt that LDCs and developing countries should work harder to mobilise their own fund. Particularly in large developing countries such as India, there are various organisations and foundations which could do this. He felt we need to stop thinking in terms of developed and developing countries and to start looking at our own regions and countries for opportunities to enhance wider participation. Compared to other regions East Asia has adopted relatively few fiscal reforms to support shifts to low-carbon energy sources. A comment was made that forums such as ISAP could be held in a public space rather than a closed off conference room, to allow more public participation. There was support for both top-down and bottom-up pressure on national governments to initiate UN reform and for adopting sustainable development measures. Governments are responsible to the people, so if citizens can work together to communicate with the government they will have to respond.



Session IV

GREEN ECONOMY

Session Outline & Objectives

The main focus of this session was to explore the definition of a green economy and consider how it is a part of sustainable development. One critical factor discussed is the relation between green economy and poverty eradication in order to clarify how developed and developing countries would have different perspectives and approaches to a green economy given their contexts. In addition the discussants considered the possible implications of the East Japan disaster for the international policy discussions on green economy.

Main Messages

- The implication and definition of a green economy may vary depending on each country's development stage, but all countries share the common goal of sustainable development. Establishing a green economy is a key interim implementing strategy for sustainable development and may be more acceptable to the region's decision-makers.
- The existing economic system does not fully account for environmental and social costs; the nuclear disaster in northern Japan is a clear case of the necessity of developing a green economy by incorporating resilience and the precautionary principle.
- A green economy should have the twin goals of poverty alleviation and quality of life. It should improve the daily lives of poor people, not only in developing countries but also in developed countries; policy formulation must take account the implementation gaps between developed and developing countries.
- Education and technology transfer are critical components of a green economy, signifying a need to strengthen mainstreaming of sustainable development education into regular curricula to develop the capabilities necessary for technology transfer and to provide the skills that will sustain green job growth.
- While poverty exists in every country, developed countries should take the leadership for promoting a green economy by shifting their consumption from goods to services and shifting their economic behaviour towards increased quality of life. It is imperative that developing countries learn from the mistakes made by the rich countries and avoid their patterns of mass consumption and production by forging their own unique development pathways which can bring prosperity and quality of life to all their citizens while keeping within the ecological boundaries of the Earth.



Keynote Session

[Moderator] Mr. Takejiro Sueyoshi, Special Advisor in the Asia Pacific Region, UNEP Finance Initiative

Dr. Emil Salim, Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of Indonesia

Mr. Hikaru Kobayashi, Senior Counselor, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Mr. Xianbin Yao, Director General, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Dr. Emil Salim stated in his video message that the green economy should move away from conventional economic development and be pursued from the aspects of economy, society, and environment. The goal is not to reach for increases in GDP but to strive for the goal of social quality of life. There are needs for governance of global sustainable development, which is combined into one coherent strategy. Mr. Hikaru Kobayashi stated that we should not ignore environmental costs as we learned from the experience of the natural disaster in Japan. He also presented a way of shifting toward a green economy by considering new mechanisms for governance including both top-down and bottom-up approaches, as the current economy does not reflect social costs. Nuclear power was thought to be the cheapest source of energy – however the social costs were not reflected into the calculations.

Mr. Xianbin Yao commented that in the ADB's medium term strategy, the three pillars of sustainable infrastructure, natural resource management, and environmental governance and management capacities are important factors for transferring to a green economy. He also presented the following four priority actions: policies and institutional capacity; technological innovation and investments; cross-border and regional cooperation; and mindset and behavioural change.

High-Level Panel

[Moderator] Dr. Cielito F. Habito, Professor & Director,
Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development /
Former Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning in the Philippines

Mr. Rae Kwon Chung, Director, Environment and Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

Mr. Takashi Hongo, Special Advisor and Head of Environment Finance Engineering Dept.,
Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)

Dr. Young-Woo Park, Regional Director and Representative,
UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP)

Dr. Monthip Sriratana Tabucanon, Former Principal Inspector General, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand

Mr. Koji Yamashita, General Manager, Corporate Environmental Sustainability Group,
Mitsubishi Electric Corporation

Mr. Rae Kwon Chung explained that a green economy is one of the many implementing strategies to achieve sustainable development. A green economy is the destination, green growth is the process to get there, and the low-carbon society is a subset of green economy.

In regards to what a green economy means to developed and developing countries Dr. Young-Woo Park explained that it means a new engine of growth, in which both developed and developing countries can

attain economic and social gains by increasing energy resource efficiency, easing the access to green goods services, reducing environmental footprints and poverty, and creating a low-carbon development path to reduce poverty and creating employment opportunities.

Regarding how progress towards a green economy could be measured, Mr. Takashi Hongo felt there is a need to create a policy process to invest more into green assets and have rules in market mechanism. He explained that a useful concept might be the "Performance Based Incentive Mechanism", in which a subsidy from the government would be paid after verification of performance, and a "Green Asset Market" to collect more investment funds for environmentally friendly projects.

Dr. Monthip Sriratana Tabucanon introduced the philosophy of "Sufficiency Economy" in Thailand as a policy option shifting towards a green economy, which stresses the middle path as an over-riding principle for conducting green economy at all levels of society.

As an example of an initiative taken by private sector to promote green economy, Mr. Koji Yamashita introduced the "Eco-changes Initiative" at the Mitsubishi Electric Group which contributes to environmental preservation through a broad range of businesses as exemplified by the current activities promoting the green economy.

Open Discussion Panel

[Moderator] **Dr. Shuzo Nishioka**, Senior Research Advisor, IGES

Dr. Magnus Bengtsson, Director, Sustainable Consumption and Production Group, IGES

Dr. Satoshi Kojima, Director, Economy and Environment Group, IGES

Prof. Katsunori Suzuki, Professor, Kanazawa University

Dr. Satoshi Kojima noted that mass consumption of natural resources and environmental carrying capacity in developed countries, as well as uneven distribution of consumption levels between developed and developing countries are major problems from both the perspectives of inter-generational and intra-generational equity; developed countries should take on a leadership role for promoting green economy by reducing their consumption and shifting their economic behaviour with a new paradigm of beyond GDP. Dr. Magnus Bengtsson stated that decoupling is currently portrayed as the key strategy towards a Green Economy but that we need to be open to the possibility that decoupling may not deliver the required reductions in environmental impacts; in addition to further improving resource efficiency, developed countries may have to cut down their material consumption drastically, possibly leading to non-growing or shrinking economies. Developing countries cannot follow the model offered by the rich countries; they need to form their own unique development pathways which can bring prosperity and quality of life to all their citizens, while keeping within the ecological boundaries of the Earth. Prof. Katsunori Suzuki stated that co-benefits take advantage of climate concerns to address more immediate development needs but there are challenges to integrating co-benefits into decision making processes - limited experience to quantify benefits.

Open Discussion Period

It was suggested that two aspects are important for green economy, one is education and the other is rapid growth and urbanisation in Asia. We need to shift the paradigm regarding the poverty issue from an entrenched problem between developing and developed countries to that between the poor and the rich, as poor and rich exist in both developing and developed countries. The green economy needs more awareness at the local government level and more emphasis on the importance of education for sustainable development. Based on the Japanese experience with reducing energy consumption after the Fukushima disaster, it was suggested that regulation may be a good means for promoting green economy.

Session V

SUMMARY SESSION – ON THE ROAD TO RIO+20

This session provided a chair's summary from the previous plenary sessions followed by open discussions with the audience. The aim of the open discussion was to get feedback and develop key messages from regional stakeholders which can be delivered to UNCSO Rio+20 via the Asia-Pacific regional consultation process. Participants representing a broad cross-section of major groups and policy makers shared their opinions on sustainable development issues, governance, and important messages for the Rio+20 process, in addition to their reflections on the triple disaster in northern Japan.



Side Events

● Open Seminar

HAS THE REFORM ON THE CDM BEEN HAPPENING? - VERIFYING PROGRESS THROUGH IGES DATABASES -

[Moderator] **Dr. Yasushi Ninomiya**, Director, Market Mechanism Group, IGES

Mr. Kazuhisa Koakutsu, Deputy Director, Market Mechanism Group, IGES

Ms. Nozomi Okubo, Researcher, Market Mechanism Group, IGES

Mr. Kentaro Takahashi, Associate Researcher, Market Mechanism Group, IGES

Mr. Naoki Torii, Associate Researcher, Market Mechanism Group, IGES

Ms. Akiko Fukui, Assistant Researcher, Market Mechanism Group, IGES

The workshop introduced new findings from quantitative analysis using IGES CDM databases, related to progress and challenges for reforming the CDM. It proposed ways to further improve the CDM based upon the analysis of IGES researchers. The experts discussed about the enhanced efficiency of the CDM registration process as the average time for registration became shorter. However, progress should be made to reduce the time for the issuance of certified emission reduction (CER). The guidelines for CER

issuance should be improved by introducing simplified rules. The experts proposed that the default value of grid emission factor (GEF) for renewable energy project for both the LDCs and the countries with low electrification rate should be introduced. It is suggested that the standardised baseline should include specific procedures to identify baseline/project scenario and conditions to meet the additionality criteria, which will reflect country-specific circumstances. Emission reduction calculation should accompany the excel-based automatic calculation sheet, by introducing default and/or country specific values. The discussion underlined that the CDM "procedures" not "principles" have been enhanced especially in terms of efficiency.



● Lunch Sessions

LOCAL ENERGY SOLUTIONS

[Moderator] Prof. Hidefumi Imura, Senior Policy Advisor, IGES / Professor, Yokohama City University

Mr. Shigeru Inoue, Deputy General Manager, City Planning Project, Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd.

Mr. Kazuhiko Kobayashi, Executive Director, Office for Environmental Future City Promotion, Environment Bureau, City of Kitakyushu

Mr. Tsunehiko Nakagawa, General Manager, Planning and Advanced Engineering Development Division, NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD.

Mr. Masato Nobutoki, Director General, Climate Change Policy Headquarters, City of Yokohama

Mr. Kentaro Yamaguchi, Director, Photovoltaic Power Generation Promotion Division, New Energy and Global Warming Countermeasures Department, Environment and Agriculture Bureau, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

The aim of this workshop was to understand the policies and good practices of the local governments to deal with the challenges posed by the East Japan Disasters, based on a case study approach focusing on three issues – finance, institutions, and technologies for implementing low-carbon actions. Participants looked at local government's energy reduction initiatives by way of introducing photovoltaic (PV) power generation for public facilities, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and households through conserved energy use and creation of heat and power. Collaboration between the local government and the private sector facilitating a bottom up approach for energy usage is important in promoting low-carbon smart solutions. Moreover, inter-city cooperation on renewable energy supply and demand would help sustainable operation of low carbon societies and smart cities. Dynamic institutions, finance and appropriate technologies should complement each other for evolving low-carbon societies.



TOWARDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF METHODOLOGICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MRV OF GHG IN ASIA

[Moderator] Mr. Taka Hiraishi, Senior Consultant, and Member, Board of Directors, IGES

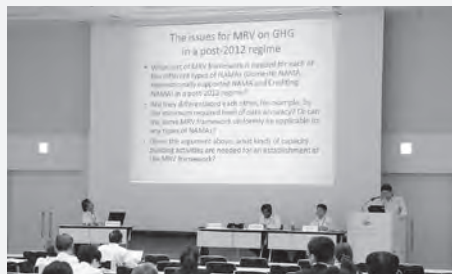
Dr. Srinivasan Ancha, Principal Climate Change Specialist, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Dr. Yasushi Ninomiya, Director, Market Mechanism Group, IGES

Prof. Teng Fei, Associate Professor, Tsinghua University, China

The workshop discussed on the establishment of a robust framework for MRV (measurable, reportable and verifiable) especially in the context of post-2012 climate change regime on GHG mitigation actions including NAMAs (nationally appropriate mitigation actions) in Asian developing countries. The experts reflected on several existing schemes, problems in implementing MRV for international or domestic scheme, in different sectors, and within different geographical boundaries. Additionally, the IGES MRV capacity building activities were discussed.

There is a need to understand what kind of differentiation is needed for MRV framework given its subject, objective and required level of stringency/ accuracy/ transparency. Higher level of MRV framework and appropriate capacity building will be necessary for carbon crediting such as NAMA crediting. Furthermore, it is important to realise that the MRV framework should be soft enough to be appealing to developing countries to take more actions but hard enough to be credible for support by developed countries. Mitigation assurance should be based on robust domestic monitoring, assessment and evaluation (MAE) systems that are aligned with the underlying interests of the countries employing them. National MAE systems in developing countries may face significant capacity gaps that need to be filled and therefore opportunities exist for the international community to engage in filling these capacity gaps.



● Expert Workshops

EXPERT WORKSHOP ON STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE: ASIA-PACIFIC PERSPECTIVES

This workshop brought together experts and researchers to discuss regional governance issues, and found that strengthening governance in Asia Pacific is important because environmental and sustainability challenges are emerging as a result of increasing global economic significance of the region. Institutional reform was also discussed, both in a UN purview, and in terms of its regional significance. Regarding institutional reform, the workshop considered a two-phased proposal to strengthen UNEP which would



introduce universal membership of its Governing Council and a subsequent upgrade to a specialised agency. Other ideas included strengthening regional institutions such as ESCAP and UNEP ROAP or creating a new regional organisation. Proposals for a regional or global Principle 10 Convention were also discussed. Here, the importance of accountability, public participation and access to information were highlighted, as was multilevel governance - including enhanced coordination within and between levels.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ESD) IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

The Education for Sustainable Development programme at United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) and the Governance and Capacity group at IGES hosted a one and a half day expert workshop as part of ISAP on “Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in Asia-Pacific Region”. The primary goal of this workshop was to provide strategic support through the outlining of a conceptual framework for an ongoing research project between these two organisations to develop indicators of ESD for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of ESD that has occurred in Asia-Pacific under the framework of the UN Decade of ESD (2005-2014).

This workshop brought together fifteen regional and international experts in ESD and M&E. Major discussions addressed the success factors and barriers in previous attempts for M&E of ESD, important ESD themes for indicator development, and establishing a conceptual framework to structure the regional research on ESD indicator development. The expert group formed consensus that the primary benefit of such an M&E process should target national governments and policy-makers to provide them with relevant information for improving their countries’ ESD systems. In this manner, National Curriculums (including both formal education and teacher training) should be the primary focus, while both non-formal education and private sector & civil society will also be addressed as secondary focuses. The evaluation format can be structured around capacity assessment targets of institutional capacities/frameworks, knowledge & leadership, resource capacities, and accountability to strengthen the relevance for policy makers. While the indicators should also address the thematic topics of climate change education, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable consumption & production/ education for sustainable consumption as important trends in ESD.



PRELIMINARY FRAMEWORK FOR RECYCLE CERTIFICATION IN ASIA

The workshop focused on the significance of recycle certification as a necessary tool to facilitate sound environmental management in East Asia. The experts discussed the recent research on recycle certification and addressed several issues that Japanese recyclers face while operating in other Asian countries. Further discussion took up the objectives of introducing the certification, the possible effects of the certification and a preliminary framework of the certification including its categories and criteria. A clear compliance and strong commitment from the disposers and an incentive mechanism for participants is important. Moreover, the certification scheme should not be an additional burden on participants of the scheme. While designing the scheme, we must consider country-specific conditions, the need of renewing system, clear setting of a boundary and issues of avoiding duplication to ease extra burdens on stakeholders.

ASSESSMENT OF HAYAMA PROPOSAL

The closed session on the IGES Hayama Proposal for the future climate regime had four main objectives: 1) to understand the contexts of the main negotiation issues and discuss three possible options for each issue; 2) to discuss the political acceptability of the Hayama proposal and, 3) to discuss main components such as measurement, reporting and verification systems, flexible mechanisms and financial mechanisms. Participants included experts, academic scholars and NGOs from Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan and Republic of Korea. One of debated issues was the concept of “being legally binding”, since the Hayama proposal gives equal treatment to developed and developing countries in terms of being legally binding internationally, but differentiated them by the consequence of non-compliance. Some participants claimed that it would be more realistic to ask developing countries to make legally binding commitments under domestic laws, rather than international law.



IGES-YOKOHAMA CITY UNIVERSITY JOINT SEMINAR ON LOW CARBON AND SMART CITIES

[Part 1] “What is a ‘Smart City’? – Its Concept and Implementation –”

The workshop presented a comprehensive analysis of low-carbon and smart cities in Asia based on a case study approach drawn from local governments and private sector. The aim was to facilitate knowledge sharing towards building the next generation of smart cities. The experts discussed the low-carbon policies and smart city models which can be emulated by the rapidly developing cities in the region. It is important that the local governments shift focus to long-term energy policy supporting efficient energy conservation and emission reduction. For this, it is necessary to design a framework considering the energy conservation potential of the private sector and best energy mix supply including renewable energy. Furthermore, it



is necessary to evaluate the cost of key technologies and total energy mix. It is critical for the energy consumers to appreciate renewable energy technologies with respect to energy density and life cycle cost for building sustainable cities. There were some apprehensions regarding the three issues (a) definition of green energy (b) institutional constraints and (c) limited subsidies for installing solar panels. Strengthening capacity building for renewable energy technologies is essential for building low-carbon and smart cities

[Part 2] International Cooperation for Realising Low-Carbon Cities in Asia and the Pacific

This workshop discussed ways to promote local government action for low-carbon development by filling the gap between capacity and resources. It shared information on various cooperation activities among stakeholders from the Asia-Pacific region for promoting low-carbon development. The significance of defining local-level visions and roadmaps for low-carbon urban development was acknowledged. There is a need for an information base for city-level policy-makers to synergise existing policies. The importance of external support for capacity-building and providing knowledge-sharing platforms is recognised. A two-pronged approach of demand-side and supply-side energy management is important for reducing emission. There needs to be an evaluation system for analysing the impacts of low-carbon policies, and incentives for compliance are essential. Moreover, it is important to understand the regional characteristics of each city and integrate citizens' perspectives while developing low-carbon and smart cities.



PLANNING FOR RELIEF AID AND RECONSTRUCTION USING COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACHES

The aim of this workshop was to understand the linkages between disaster preparation, response and climate change adaptation policy from different perspectives including cases from Japan, Bangladesh and New Zealand. The experts reflected on their experiences regarding disaster response, resilience and community-based approaches. The discussion included the importance of proper and adequate communication, information-sharing and a crisis management approach among the central, prefectural, and local government including local communities. The value of building a resilient community by respecting the differences of culture, society as well as types of disasters was acknowledged. Long-term partnership between local governments, cities, schools, business sectors was discussed as an effective tool to respond to the disaster.



INCEPTION WORKSHOP ON ESTABLISHING METHODOLOGICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MRV FRAMEWORK IN ASIAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

This expert workshop shared information on work plans of IGES-wide MRV project conducted by different IGES projects to contribute to establishment of a robust framework for MRV on NAMAs in Asian countries. The experts underlined the importance of developing a common understanding and drawing concrete lessons from the current discussion/ international negotiation on NAMAs and MRV. Understanding the reasons for failure will help to identify barriers for MRV and potential countermeasures from internationally supported NAMAs. The issue of no clear definition of NAMA

was addressed. The concept of NAMA can be comprehended through case studies. The importance of establishing an appropriate MRV framework for each type of NAMA in the post 2012 regime was discussed. In this regard, IGES activities and studies are expected to contribute to international negotiation on MRV framework. The issue of measuring not only mitigation but also co-benefit to the NAMAs was addressed.



PROMOTING THE APPLICATION OF LOW CARBON TECHNOLOGIES IN ASIA: SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON INDIA

The aim of the workshop was to discuss various mechanisms to effectively strengthen public-private partnerships to promote the application of low-carbon technologies in Asia, particularly in India. The high capital cost and lack of R&D are major obstacles to technology application in the region. The experts discussed that establishment of an effective global mechanism for low-carbon technology transfer is crucial to bring down the cost of technology as well as to overcome other systematic barriers. There is an urgent need of a comprehensive local condition assessment of the recipient country in terms of low-carbon technology. The responsibility of the government is instrumental in providing infrastructure, along with institutional and financial support to promote low-carbon technology application. Energy pricing policy is perceived as a



barrier to energy saving. In this context, policy regarding incentive and pricing in developing countries should be revised. It was observed that the adoption of low-carbon technologies such as clean coal, renewable energy, waste to energy, nuclear energy, biomass gasification and biofuels is not uniform across the developing countries in Asia-Pacific region. Discussion also highlighted the importance of education programmes for SME about energy saving technologies to raise their awareness, as well as about best practices and measures for energy saving.

UNU-IAS-IGES-ACP JOINT MEETING GREENING GROWTH IN ASIA: MAKING CO-BENEFITS MAINSTREAM

Forty participants from government agencies, international organisations, and research institutions discussed 1) the linkage between green growth and co-benefits; 2) a researcher's perspective on co-benefits; and 3) a policymaker's perspective on co-benefits. The main goals of the session were to exchange knowledge and identify pragmatic steps for mainstreaming co-benefits into decision-making processes in Asia. Key messages included: points of overlap between co-benefits and green growth include alleviating poverty and capturing resource efficiencies; increasing importance for policymakers to integrate co-benefits into their decision making process and addressing institutional issues including coordination and capacity; co-benefits calculator offers a simple tool to scope benefits before more rigorous calculations are made. It was also pointed out that the challenge is to overcome the perception that quantifying co-benefits is difficult and that there are insufficient incentives to overcome those difficulties. Environmental impact assessments (EIA) may also offer a useful entry point for project planning. Organisations championing co-benefits need to clarify who is financing, who is implementing, and who is the audience for proposed projects.



Interactive Sessions

In-depth Dialogue upon New Asia-Pacific Perspectives towards Rio+20 - Implications of the East Japan Disasters -

ISAP Interactive Sessions invited selected ISAP guests and were convened back-to-back with ISAP2011. This series of meetings intended to facilitate close dialogues between guest speakers and IGES researchers. The meetings were also an opportunity to have discussions between the guests and audiences in a participatory manner. Each meeting was designed to have: (i) an interview session conducted by IGES young researchers to gain in-depth understanding on the views and opinions of the guest speakers; and (ii) a Q&A session with the audience.

CREATING SUSTAINABLE FUTURE BY UN REFORM: MAKE "RIO+20" APPEALING FOR BROAD CONSTITUENTS

Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies e.V. (IASS)

Improving global environmental governance is a formidable task due to the complexity of the UN system. There is also the issue of the intrinsic nature of environmental governance, with its conflicting interests within and with other areas. In order to comprehend and find out the key for a solution, we conducted an interview with Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer, one of the best known and experienced figures in the field. The interview included perspectives towards Rio+20, as well as highlighting the Fukushima nuclear power plant accident. He also gave his valuable views on Japan's energy policy, based on his wealth of experience in Germany.



RIO+20 IN THE CONTEXT OF ASIAN PERSPECTIVES: NEED FOR PROACTIVE ACTIONS ON STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Surendra Shrestha,

Team leader, IFSD, Secretariat for United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD: Rio+20)

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD: Rio+20) will take place in Brazil on 4-6 June 2012 to mark the 20th anniversary of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), in Rio de Janeiro, and the 10th anniversary of the 2002 World Summit on

Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg. The Conference will discuss two key themes, 'Green Economy in the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication' and 'Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development (IFSD).' Mr. Surendra Shrestha is currently appointed as the Task Leader on IFSD as part of the UN special taskforce, based in New York, for the preparation of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development. This session asked him for details on IFSD and his views on the path towards Rio+20, as well as on the recovery from the East Japan Disaster.



COMMUNITY BASED APPROACHES: THEIR IMPORTANCE AND RELEVANCE FOR A COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN TODAY'S VULNERABLE WORLD

Dr. Atiq Rahman,
Executive Director, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)

Dr. Atiq Rahman is the Executive Director of Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) and has been involved in community based approaches in various fields and at different levels. In this interview, Dr. Rahman explained the background of a success of community-based approaches by BCAS, their importance and relevance for development in other developing, as well as developed countries.



LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE SARVODAYA SHRAMADANA MOVEMENT IN SRI LANKA: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE RIO+20 AND POST-DISASTER STRATEGIES IN JAPAN

Dr. Vinya Ariyaratne,
General Secretary, Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement

Dr. Vinya Ariyaratne, General Secretary of the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement in Sri Lanka, has long been engaged in socio-economic development activities at the community level as well as recovery programmes from the tsunami in 2004. We asked his views and opinions about green economy as well as post-disaster strategies in Japan, based on his substantial experiences.



ISAP Open Session Programme

Day 1 26 July 2011

9:30-10:00

Opening Session**Welcome Remarks**

Prof. Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES

Prof. Govindan Parayil, Director, United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) /
Vice-Rector, United Nations University

Guest Remarks

Mr. Tatsushi Terada, Vice-Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of the Environment

Mr. Masao Kurokawa, Vice Governor, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Mr. Takashi Komatsuzaki, Vice Mayor, City of Yokohama

Special Remarks

Mr. Rae Kwon Chung, Director, Environment and Development Division, United Nations Economic
and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

Dr. Young-Woo Park, Regional Director and Representative,
UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP)

Mr. Xianbin Yao, Director General, Regional and Sustainable Development Department,
Asian Development Bank (ADB)

10:00-13:00

**I: Consequences of Fukushima and a Proposal for
Post 2012 Climate Regime****Keynote Session**

[Moderator] Prof. Akio Morishima, Special Research Advisor, IGES

Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies e.V. (IASS)

Prof. Hiroaki Niitsuma, Professor, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Tohoku University

High-level Panel

[Moderator] Ms. Charmine Koda, Journalist

Prof. Toshiro Kojima, Special Advisor, IGES

Dr. Leena Srivastava, Executive Director, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

Prof. Teng Fei, Associate Professor, Tsinghua University, China

Mr. Bobby A. Tamaela Wattimena Executive Director, Pelangi Indonesia

<Presentation>

Prof. Jusen Asuka, Director, Climate Change Group, IGES

Mr. Anindya Bhattacharya, Senior Energy Economist, Economy and Environment Group, IGES

Open Discussion

[Moderator] Prof. Jusen Asuka, Director, Climate Change Group, IGES

[Discussant] Prof. Yukari Takamura, Professor, Graduate School of Environmental Studies,
Nagoya University

and High-level Panelists

Lunch Session

13:15-14:15

Local Energy Solutions

- [Moderator] Prof. Hidefumi Imura,
Senior Policy Advisor, IGES / Professor, Yokohama City University
- Mr. Shigeru Inoue, Deputy General Manager, City Planning Project, Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd.
- Mr. Kazuhiko Kobayashi, Executive Director, Office for Environmental Future City Promotion,
Environment Bureau, City of Kitakyushu
- Mr. Tsunehiko Nakagawa, General Manager, Planning and Advanced Engineering
Development Division, NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD.
- Mr. Masato Nobutoki, Director General, Climate Change Policy Headquarters, City of Yokohama
- Mr. Kentaro Yamaguchi, Director, Photovoltaic Power Generation Promotion Division,
New Energy and Global Warming Countermeasures Department,
Environment and Agriculture Bureau, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

14:30-17:30

II: Building Resilient Societies**Keynote Session**

- [Moderator] Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Vice-Rector, United Nations University
- Dr. Atiq Rahman, Executive Director, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)
- Prof. Katsumi Fujii, President, Iwate University /
Chairman, Iwate Prefecture Reconstruction Committee
- Dr. Akira Miyawaki, Director, IGES-Japanese Center for International
Studies in Ecology (IGES-JISE)

High-level Panel

- [Moderator] Mr. Kazuhiko Takemoto, Senior Fellow, United Nations University Institute of
Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)
- Dr. Vinya Ariyaratne, General Secretary, Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement
- Dr. Ljubica Mamula-Seadon, Team Leader, Sector Development, Ministry of Civil Defence &
Emergency Management, New Zealand
- Prof. Rajib Shaw, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies,
Kyoto University
- Prof. Hiroshi Suzuki, Professor Emeritus, Fukushima University /
Chairman, Fukushima Prefecture Reconstruction Committee

Open Discussion

- [Moderator] Mr. Hideyuki Mori, President, IGES
- Mr. Muhammed Quamrul Chowdhury,
Chairman, Asia-Pacific Forum of Environmental Journalists (APFEJ)
- Mr. Masanori Kobayashi, Senior Coordinator, Programme Management Office, IGES
- Dr. Puja Sawhney, Senior Climate Change Adaptation Specialist, IGES Regional Centre
- Prof. Shinnosuke Tama, Professor, University Education Center, Iwate University

Open Seminar

15:30-17:30

**Has the reform on the CDM (clean development mechanism) been happening?
-Verifying progress through IGES databases-**

Day 2 27 July 2011

9:30-12:15

III: Governance for Sustainable Development**Keynote Session**

- [Moderator] Prof. Ryokichi Hirono, Professor Emeritus, Seikei University
 Prof. Nay Htun, Professor, State University of New York, Stony Brook
 Dr. Cielito F. Habito, Professor & Director,
 Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development /
 Former Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning in the Philippines
 Dr. Günther Bachmann, Secretary General, German Council for Sustainable Development

High-level Panel

- [Moderator] Dr. Peter King, Senior Policy Advisor, IGES Regional Centre
 Mr. Rae Kwon Chung, Director, Environment and Development Division, United Nations Economic
 and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
 Mr. Felipe Rodrigues Gomes Ferreira, Head of the Energy and Environment Section,
 Embassy of Brazil in Tokyo
 Ms. Suwanna Jungrungrueng, Director, Air Quality and Noise Management Division,
 Environment Department for the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration
 Ms. Yoko Maki, Senior Director, Global Environment Knowledge Centre, Environment Bureau,
 City of Kawasaki
 Mr. Surendra Shrestha, Team Leader, IFSD, Secretariat for United Nations Conference on
 Sustainable Development (UNCSD: Rio+20)

Open Discussion

- [Moderator] Dr. Mark Elder, Director, Governance and Capacity Group, IGES
 Ms. Ella Antonio, President, Earth Council Asia-Pacific, INC.
 Dr. Akihisa Mori, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies,
 Kyoto University
 Prof. Yukari Takamura, Professor, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University

Lunch Session

12:30-13:15

Towards the Establishment of Methodological and Institutional Framework for MRV [Measurement, Reporting, and Verification] of GHG in Asia

- [Moderator] Mr. Taka Hiraishi, Senior Consultant, and Member, Board of Directors, IGES
 Dr. Srinivasan Ancha, Principal Climate Change Specialist, Asian Development Bank (ADB)
 Dr. Yasushi Ninomiya, Director, Market Mechanism Group, IGES
 Prof. Teng Fei, Associate Professor, Tsinghua University, China

13:30-16:15

IV: Green Economy**Keynote Session**

[Moderator] Mr. Takejiro Sueyoshi, Special Advisor in the Asia Pacific Region,
UNEP Finance Initiative

Dr. Emil Salim, Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of Indonesia

Mr. Hikaru Kobayashi, Senior Counselor, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Mr. Xianbin Yao, Director General, Regional and Sustainable Development Department,
Asian Development Bank (ADB)

High-level Panel

[Moderator] Dr. Cielito F. Habito, Professor & Director,
Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development /
Former Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning in the Philippines

Mr. Rae Kwon Chung, Director, Environment and Development Division, United Nations Economic
and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

Mr. Takashi Hongo, Special Advisor and Head of Environment Finance Engineering Dept.,
Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)

Dr. Young-Woo Park, Regional Director and Representative,
UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP)

Dr. Monthip Sriratana Tabucanon, Former Principal Inspector General, Ministry of Natural Resources
and Environment, Thailand

Mr. Koji Yamashita, General Manager, Corporate Environmental Sustainability Group,
Mitsubishi Electric Corporation

Open Discussion

[Moderator] Dr. Shuzo Nishioka, Senior Research Advisor, IGES

Dr. Magnus Bengtsson, Director, Sustainable Consumption and Production Group, IGES

Dr. Satoshi Kojima, Director, Economy and Environment Group, IGES

Prof. Katsunori Suzuki, Professor, Kanazawa University

16:30-18:00

V: Summary Session on Road to Rio+20

[Chair] Prof. Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES

Exhibition and Poster Display

An exhibition and poster display was held on the main floor with outputs from the latest research activities at IGES as well as attractive displays from sponsors and related organisations.

Exhibiting Organisations

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)

Ministry of the Environment

Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Kawasaki City

Toyama City

City of Yokohama

National Institute for Environmental Studies

Center for Regional Research, Hosei University

Global Cooperation Institute for Sustainable Cities, Yokohama City University

International Program for Environmental Innovators, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University Shonan Fujisawa Campus (SFC)

Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP)

CITYNET

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)

IGES

Photo Exhibition “Himalaya - Changing Landscapes”

A photo exhibition was arranged by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and Himalayan Adventure Trust of Japan (HAT-J), with support from the Embassy of Nepal and The Foundation for Earth Environment. The exhibition showed how globalisation and climate change are influencing the landscape and people of the region.



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