

ISAP 2015

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific: ISAP
28-29 July 2015



Solutions for Change:
Forging Multi-stakeholder Partnerships towards 2030

Main
Themes

- > Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- > Climate Change

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ISAP2015

**International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific: ISAP
28-29 July 2015**

Solutions for Change: Forging Multi-stakeholder Partnerships towards 2030



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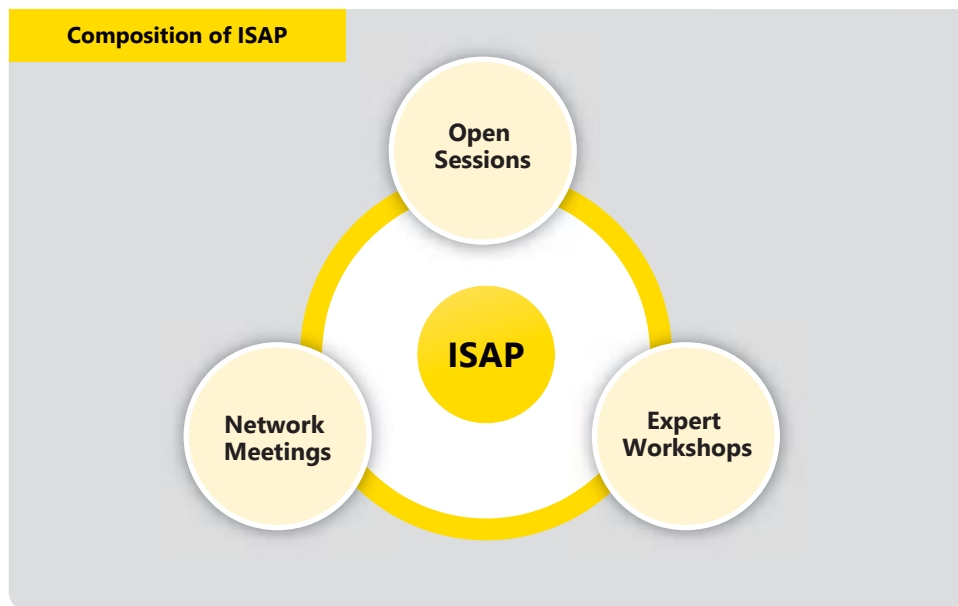
Professional affiliations and titles are correct at the time of the forum.

What is ISAP?

The International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) is a two-day forum, held once a year with a timely theme, to promote diverse discussions on sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific. It also aims 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 the region through various discussions and networking among participants.



Event Outline

IGES and the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) organised the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP2015) on 28-29 July 2015 in Yokohama, Japan.

Asia and the Pacific have seen increased GHG emissions in recent years, with the impact being felt across the region. We must take action to mitigate these emissions and cope with the adverse effects of climate change, as well as securing a path to sustainable development for society as a whole.

This year, the global community expects to reach two major milestones for climate change and sustainable development - future climate regime and sustainable development goals (SDGs) until 2030. ISAP2015 invited leaders, experts and representatives for up-to-date discussions on how to forge multistakeholder partnerships which go beyond levels and sectors to meet the climate change targets and SDGs as one overarching goal. Partnerships can bring about innovative and practical solutions that enhance lifestyle changes as we move towards sustainable society.

ISAP2015 at a glance

Open Sessions

Plenary Sessions

- Achieving a Better World for All by 2030: Prospects and Perspectives on the Post-2015 Development Agenda
- New Climate Regime at COP21: Creating a Dynamic Cycle for Ratcheting up Climate Actions
- Dialogue amongst Japan, China and Korea: Japan, China, Korea's Roles for Climate Policy — Partnership for a New Age
- Bridging Climate Change and the SDGs

Parallel Sessions

- Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Asia: A Discussion on National Readiness
- Science and International Cooperation on Climate Change: Role and Challenges of National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- Energy Revolution from Kanagawa
- Aligning Policies for the Transition to a Low-carbon Economy: OECD Recommendations and Implications for Asia-Pacific Including Japan
- Showcasing Successful Partnerships for Low Carbon Technology Transfer: How does the Joint Crediting Mechanism Lead Low Carbon Technology?
- Towards Holistic Waste Management in Asia Pacific
- Approaches by Asian Cities to Build Resilient Cities
- Promoting Mitigation Actions through Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System
- Financial Inclusion, Climate Change Adaptation and SDGs
- Role of Cities under International Framework beyond Paris COP21
- "Satoyama" and Sustainable Development: Bridging Project Financing and Knowledge Generation
- Facilitating Transition to SCP in Asia and the Pacific: Priorities and Opportunities

Lunch Sessions

- Low Carbon Technology Cooperation in Asia toward COP21: Possibilities and Challenges
- Strengthening the Interface between Atmospheric Science and Policy in Asia
- The Launch of IGES White Paper V: How Regional Integration in Asia Can Benefit People and the Environment

Date	28-29 July 2015 (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 for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
Collaborators	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) / United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) / Asian Development Bank (ADB) / Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) / National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)
Supporters	Ministry of the Environment, Japan / Kanagawa Prefectural Government / Hyogo Prefectural Government / City of Yokohama / Kawasaki City / City of Kitakyushu / Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) / The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) / Yokohama National University / Global Cooperation Institute for Sustainable Cities, Yokohama City University / Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University / Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN) / Sustainability Science Consortium / ICLEI Japan Office, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability
Number of Participants	About 1,200 persons

Expert Workshops / Network Meetings

- Expert Workshop on Low Carbon Technology Transfer: From Policies to Practice
- The Second Preparatory Meeting for SDSN Japan
- Council for SDSN Japan Inauguration Meeting
- IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies (CCET) Steering Committee Meeting
- The Sixth Asian Co-benefits Partnership Advisory Group Meeting
- The Third Working Group of the Integrated Programme on Better Air Quality

Exhibition on Research

IGES Video Session on Forest Governance

Presentation on Innovative Coastal Marine Environment Governance toward Climate Change Adaptation

Information-Sharing
& Discussions

Key
Messages

Opening Remarks

Welcome Remarks

Hironori Hamanaka Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES

Guest Remarks

Shinji Yoshikawa Vice Governor, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

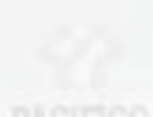
Welcome Remarks

Representing the co-organisers, IGES and UNU-IAS, Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of Directors of IGES, delivered a welcome address, expressing his thanks to the distinguished guests, participants and collaborators. He stated that this year's ISAP is being held with the main title of "Solutions for Change: Forging Multi-stakeholder Partnerships towards 2030," under the two major themes of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Climate Change. ISAP2015 comes at a good time in this important year which will be a turning point in dealing with these issues. He added that climate change and the SDGs must not be looked at as separate issues and all efforts must be carried out in a complementary and comprehensive manner. From this perspective, the way to ensure solutions to these complicated issues and bring about meaningful change is to conduct collaboration with cross sectional and diverse partnerships that are forged beyond countries and regions.



Guest Remarks

The Vice Governor of Kanagawa Prefectural Government, Shinji Yoshikawa, introduced the Kanagawa Smart Energy Plan, formulated in April 2014, which sets the ratio of power generation at 45% through a distributed power supply in relation to the annual power consumption within the prefecture by 2030. He stated that the prefecture was developing policies to introduce distributed power supply in the form of renewable energy and gas co-generation that can be applied to the construction of a new energy system of local production for local consumption. He then touched on tourism in Kanagawa, and mentioned the resort town of Hakone, which has some areas out of bounds due to volcanic activity, but he said the town has overcome the situation and boasts global appeal as a top tourist location. He concluded by hoping that on the occasion of ISAP progress would be made on international discussions on the best way for Asia and the Pacific to move forward with sustainable regional development.



Keynote Speech

Jeffrey D. Sachs

Director, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) / Director, The Earth Institute, Columbia University

Jeffrey D. Sachs pointed out that we are within 60 days of the SDGs being adopted – and expectations are running high for a truly transformational post-2015 development agenda.

The good news is the significant achievements that have been made in the fight against extreme poverty. Asia and Africa have often been at the lead of the efforts to alleviate poverty. He singled out China's reductions in poverty levels from 60% in 1990 to 6% as particularly illustrative of the progress combating poverty in recent years.

The bad news is that such development has not been sustainable: income inequality has widened; social exclusion, joblessness and pockets of poverty remain; and environmental sustainability is actually less likely to be achieved. He stressed the importance of understanding how this unsustainable development has given rise to a sense of unease, dislocation and tension in many parts of the world.

Against this backdrop, it was also emphasised that the SDGs will be important for altering the course of the development. The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), a network of universities, research institutes and non-governmental organisations that promote innovative solutions to the world's sustainability challenges, can also help realign approaches to development.

He also underlined the deep decarbonisation pathways project of the SDSN as fundamental to a sustainable future.



Key Messages

- Despite our efforts to reduce poverty and address sustainable development, today's global economic growth is not sustainable; income inequality, social exclusion, joblessness remain barriers to sustainable development.
- It is crucial to understand how this unsustainable development has given rise to a sense of unease, dislocation and tension across the world. The SDGs offer a unique opportunity to respond to these outstanding issues.
- The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), a network of universities, think-tanks, private sector entities and governments united to promote knowledge-led sustainable development around the world, is one of the ways to promote implementation of SDGs and achieve deep reductions in greenhouse gases (GHGs).

Plenary Sessions

Plenary Session 1

P-1

ACHIEVING A BETTER WORLD FOR ALL BY 2030: PROSPECTS AND PERSPECTIVES ON THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Outline

In September this year, world leaders will gather in New York to agree on a new development plan, incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This session introduced the new plan, explained its importance for all countries, including Japan, and discussed how countries can practically implement it. The session introduced messages from IGES new Flagship report "Achieving the SDGs: From Agenda to Action." A number of high level speakers from the international development community reflected on the implications of the SDGs, focusing on how to implement the new goals across Asia.

The session was followed by the launch ceremony of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) Japan, which is expected to become a key platform for regular discussions on SDGs implementation in Japan.





List of Speakers

[Framing Presentation]

Eric Zusman Leader / Principal Policy Researcher, Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies Area, IGES

[Speakers]

Jeffrey D. Sachs Director, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) /
Director, The Earth Institute, Columbia University

Naoko Ishii CEO & Chairperson, Global Environment Facility (GEF) /
International Advisor, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) Japan

Abdul Hamid Zakri Science Adviser to the Prime Minister of Malaysia /
Chair, Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

Masayo Hasegawa Project General Manager, Environmental Affairs Division, Toyota Motor Corporation /
Member of Engagement Committee of the Future Earth

[Moderator]

Hideyuki Mori President, IGES

Summary

Eric Zusman introduced the “Achieving the SDGs: From Agenda to Action” publication from the IGES SDGs flagship team. He underlined that many international agreements, national laws and local action plans have been developed to address sustainability crises, but these are often hampered by “persistent implementation gaps.” The new publication argues that improving ‘governance,’ the fourth key element in sustainable development, will be crucial to closing these implementation gaps. He also explained that the publication addresses the issue of governance in sustainable development from both a broad-based and a sector specific perspective, and commented that different approaches to governance will be needed for countries depending on their stage of development and national circumstances.

Naoko Ishii commented that the biggest question that humanity is facing is how to pursue prosperity within the planetary boundaries. The answer is that comprehensive transformation is required in all areas from energy to land use. The SDGs provide a framework for that necessary transformation. She also observed that achieving this transformation requires good governance. The role of GEF in addressing local issues and global issues is to understand the appropriate entry point so to make significant impacts.

Abdul Hamid Zakri contributed to the discussion by suggesting that another issue is a public relations problem and difficulty in communicating messages related to sustainability. The notion of sustainable development is not new but, disturbingly, sustainable development problems are not attracting the needed attention. He closed by arguing that sustainable development needs to be linked to other political priorities, such as poverty and economic development to capture the attention of “political masters.”

Masayo Hasegawa spoke about the efforts that are being made by the private sector to embrace sustainable development and the incoming SDGs. Toyota has a 5 year environmental plan that includes an integrated response to mobility issues so that consumers can purchase the most efficient and clean cars. She also mentioned the growing collaboration within the private sector, especially within the business associations, including Keidanren. She envisioned that Japanese technology can lead the world in taking action to implement the SDGs.

Jeffrey D. Sachs categorically refuted an assertion published in the *Economist* that funding the implementation of the SDGs would be prohibitively expensive at approximately 4% of global GDP. Rather he asked the audience whether they could imagine a better bargain than 4% of global GDP for the achievement of the SDGs. To make the needed investment, the first step is a change in mindset. Currently short-term thinking of profit is the dominant mentality. In this way, it is a matter of changing ethics and consciousness; it is a profound failing of ethics if we cannot accept the cost of 4% of global GDP to achieve the SDGs.

Key Messages

- “Persistent implementation gaps” in international agreements, national laws and local level action plans have frustrated efforts to achieve a sustainable future.
- Effective “plans” and “means of implementation (MOI)” will be crucial to achieving the SDGs. Governance will be key “means of implementation” for achieving SDGs.
- Comprehensive transformation is required in all areas from energy to land use in order to pursue prosperity within the planetary boundaries. The SDGs provide a framework for that necessary transformation. A multi-stakeholder approach and clear messages through good communication are required to realise this transformation.

Rapporteurs: Polina Ivanova, Peter Bungate and Ikuho Miyazawa, IGES





Plenary Session 2

P-2

NEW CLIMATE REGIME AT COP21: CREATING A DYNAMIC CYCLE FOR RATCHETING UP CLIMATE ACTIONS

Outline

This session delivered key messages from the Climate Flagship Project on the 2015 Agreement. The session started with prospects for the 21st session of the COP of the UNFCCC and its 2015 Agreement, followed by a presentation on the Flagship key messages, looking at how to create a cycle for reviewing and submitting subsequent nationally determined contributions after the initial submission in 2015 and what role the research community can play in the post-2020 climate regime. Based on the key messages, panelists discussed a way towards an ambitious agreement at COP21.

List of Speakers

[Keynote Speaker]

Thierry Dana Ambassador of France to Japan

[Framing Presentation]

Kentaro Tamura Deputy Director, Kansai Research Centre / Leader, Climate and Energy Area, IGES

[Speakers]

Nobuo Tanaka Former Executive Director, The International Energy Agency (IEA) /
President, The Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF)

Bindu N. Lohani Distinguished Adjunct Faculty, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) /
Special Advisor, Y-Port Center, City of Yokohama / Distinguished Fellow, IGES

Rae Kwon Chung Principal Advisor on Climate Change, Executive Office of the Secretary-General of
the United Nations / Former Climate Change Ambassador of the Republic of Korea

Akimasa Sumi President, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)

[Moderator]

Shuzo Nishioka Secretary General, International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet) and
Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet) / Senior Research Advisor, IGES

Summary

Shuzo Nishioka emphasised the need for an ambitious target to construct a dynamic cycle for climate actions of post 2015 in COP21.

Thierry Dana mentioned four pillars for the Paris agreement: intergovernmental agreement with sufficient outcomes with ambitious target setting of both developed and developing countries; financial and technology transfer; decoupling of environmental improvement and global growth of economy; and the agenda of solutions with involvement of every stakeholder.

Kentaro Tamura introduced key messages from the upcoming IGES report "The Paris Climate Agreement and Beyond" to link short-term climate actions to long-term goals.

Akimasa Sumi explained that to achieve the 2 degrees target, global carbon management system, and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) is needed not only for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from energy but also from land use and land use change.





Nobuo Tanaka stated that decoupling of GHG emissions from economic growth is possible by increasing nuclear and renewable energy and shifting from coal to gas. The IEA bridge scenario indicates that in order to meet the 2 degrees target, mixtures of various actions are needed including energy efficiency, technology investment, removal of subsidies of fossil fuels, reduction of methane emissions from oil and gas extraction, and reconsideration of nuclear energy policy.

Rae Kwon Chung mentioned that one fundamental issue is how to realise the transformation to low-carbon society. We are still in a learning process on how to transition to green economy, and achieve decoupling of economic growth with low-carbon. Success stories and evidence should be shared among countries.

Bindu N. Lohani emphasised that long term investments and actions are needed for decarbonisation. He also stated that policies to remove fossil fuel subsidies and to provide subsidies for renewable energy can also enhance low-carbon investments.

Key Messages

- Additional efforts to reduce GHG emissions in the future are needed with ambitious targets and measures.
- For transformation to low-carbon society, we are still in the learning process and it is important to find out how to realise decoupling of environmental impacts from economic growth.
- For decarbonisation, policy implementation by all countries is crucial.
- Collaboration on R&D across countries is important for low-carbon society by increasing technology transfer and creating opportunities for investment.

Rapporteur: Takako Wakiyama, IGES

Plenary Session 3

P-3

DIALOGUE AMONGST JAPAN, CHINA AND KOREA: JAPAN, CHINA, KOREA'S ROLES FOR CLIMATE POLICY - PARTNERSHIP FOR A NEW AGE

Outline

For climate stabilisation, our common target is to halve GHG emissions in 2050. Indeed, this is the biggest challenge for the 21st century and one which the current generation should tackle steadily, independent from international political situations. Under such circumstances, Japan, China and Korea have substantial roles and hold the key to stabilising the climate, as emissions from these three countries account for about 30% of global emissions. Currently, our three countries are very active in working towards forming a low-carbon society. We have prominent low-carbon technologies, high-efficient industries and robust finance, all helping to prop up the world economy. If our three countries make further advances in knowledge-sharing and increase synergies by promoting regional research cooperation, we can make a significant contribution not only to Asia, but also to the world, based on our accumulated knowledge.

This session declared the launch of the "Tripartite Climate Policy Research Forum" for Japan, China and Korea, led by key figures of the three countries who have long-term and broad perspectives, promoting joint research on science-based climate policies by core institutions in each country.





List of Speakers

[Video Message]

Yasuo Fukuda Former Prime Minister of Japan

[Keynote Speaker]

Yoriko Kawaguchi Professor, Meiji Institute for Global Affairs, Meiji University

[Speakers]

Hoelsing Lee Vice-chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) /
Professor, Korea University Graduate School of Energy and Environment

Kejun Jiang Senior Researcher, Energy Research Institute

Hikaru Kobayashi Project Professor, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Environmental Design and
Governance Program, Keio University (former Vice Minister, Ministry of the Environment) / Senior Fellow, IGES

[Moderator]

Hironori Hamanaka Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES

Summary

This session, moderated by Hironori Hamanaka, served as the launch of “Japan-China-Korea Tripartite Climate Policy Research Forum,” which aims to initiate joint research on science-based climate policies. Four high profile speakers discussed the importance of the collaborative research in stabilising the climate.

Former Prime Minister Fukuda emphasised in his video message the need to pursue a more sustainable way of development and the importance of strengthening the international collaboration between these three nations in climate actions.

Yoriko Kawaguchi presented the importance of meeting the 2 degrees target and the challenges existing against it. She emphasised the effectiveness of tripartite cooperation by referring to the characteristics of the three nations: a geological and economic close relationship; high technical and financial capability; and the significant role that renewable energy can play. She also mentioned that the three nations have several common issues such as the modernisation of the electricity grid and the dependence on coal-fired power, which can be a potential research topic for this forum. She concluded that efforts among the three countries to build more innovative social and economic systems will be beneficial for the world.

Hoesung Lee argued in his presentation that it is economically reasonable to form a strong cooperation in climate actions beyond country borders compared to the case done by each country respectively. He proposed some potential research topics for this forum including a study on: transnational electricity grid and/or natural gas grid; nuclear safety regulations; and integrated carbon policy and market.

Kejun Jiang introduced China's recent climate policy which aims to achieve the 2 degrees target by optimising economic efficiency, improving energy efficiency, introducing CCS, and changing lifestyles. He also presented the recent change in China's economic structure in which the share of renewable energy and nuclear power is increasing, while reducing the share of coal-fired power.

Hikaru Kobayashi expressed his thoughts on the previous presentations at the beginning of the panel discussion. In addition, he shared his ideas for potential research topics such as: supply chain management among the three nations focusing on Scope 3 emissions; compact city planning; and means to connect climate actions with economic growth for the purpose of bringing private sector closer to climate activities.

At the discussion session, speakers emphasised that a transnational cooperation on climate efforts will benefit not just the climate but many other areas of national interest. They also exchanged views on the importance of: securing the transparency of this joint study; contributing to Asia; involving all relevant stakeholders including policy makers and universities. They also showed their expectation for this forum to generate beneficial results around the world.

Key Messages

- "Japan-China-Korea Tripartite Climate Policy Research Forum" – officially launched at ISAP 2015 – plans to conduct the joint research on science-based climate policies with an aim to reduce GHGs emissions within and beyond the three countries.
- The three nations collectively account for approximately 30% of global GHG emissions, and have significant technological and financial capacity to reduce these emissions.
- Key areas for this collaborative research include renewable energy, sustainable city planning, transnational electricity grid and natural gas grid, integrated carbon policy and market, and nuclear safety regulations.

Rapporteur: Masahiro Suzuki, IGES





Plenary Session 4

P-4

BRIDGING CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE SDGs

Outline

Eradicating poverty and achieving well-being for all are key objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but these will not be possible in a world of escalating climate-related disasters. Similarly, avoiding catastrophic climate change hinges upon effective action in several SDGs areas, including energy. Effective climate action can work as an essential means of implementation for the SDGs, and vice versa. This means that there are strong potential synergies between these two agendas. However, realising these changes depends on choices made regarding government policies and technological systems. This session shed light on the complex relationship between Climate Change and SDGs. It explained where major potential synergies and/or trade-offs exist, and discussed how to expand such synergies and avoid trade-offs. The session also illustrated how the international negotiation processes on climate change and the SDGs have progressed separately and how they envisage convergence in on-the-ground implementation.

List of Speakers

[Keynote Speaker]

Rintaro Tamaki Deputy Secretary-General, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

[Framing Presentation]

Magnus Bengtsson Principal Policy Researcher, Programme Management Office, IGES

Satoshi Kojima Principal Policy Researcher, Programme Management Office, IGES

[Speakers]

Qazi Kholiqzaman Ahmad Chairman, Institute of Microfinance

Masakazu Ichimura Director, United Nations Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA) of ESCAP

Surendra Man Shrestha Director, United Nations Environment Programme's International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC)

[Moderator]

Peter King Senior Policy Advisor, IGES

Summary

Rintaro Tamaki compared the financial crisis with climate change, saying there had been no advanced preparation for the financial crisis while we currently have scientific evidence for climate change. There will be no bail-out for climate change, unlike for a financial crisis. The cost of the financial crisis is USD 22 trillion but the cost will be much larger for climate risks.

Magnus Bengtsson pointed out the need to stop climate change, without which the SDGs are not achievable. The 17 goals have strong synergies but also conflicts and trade-offs. Climate change is like an escalator moving down faster and faster, we will have to be jogging even to stay where we are, and need to run really fast in order to make progress.

Satoshi Kojima talked about the complementarity of the two processes to ensure the safe operating space. Current SDGs are comprehensive and flexible but must be also effective and implementable. The roles of countries must be differentiated according to their capacity to implement the goals.





Qazi Kholiqzaman Ahmad's main point was that people need to be placed in the centre of the stage. Primary responsibility of advanced countries is to help developing countries, particularly in terms of technology and production processes. Due to the proliferation of institutions and funds, the situation is getting more complicated.

Masakazu Ichimura emphasised that any development should be designed within the planetary boundaries. Previous investment was focused on short-term gains. Long-term co-benefits exist but we need intervention in the governance structure.

Surendra Man Shrestha said we need political ownership, resources and public support to elect enlightened leaders.

Key Messages

- By comparing financial crisis with climate change, there had been no preparedness to financial crisis while we currently have scientific evidence as for climate change. There will be no bail-out for climate change, unlike financial crisis. The cost of the financial crisis is USD22 trillion but the cost will be much larger for climate risks.
- This gives us an urgent need to stop climate change, without which the SDGs are not achievable. The 17 goals have strong synergies but also conflicts and trade-offs. Complementarity of two processes is important to ensure the safe operating space. Current SDGs are comprehensive and flexible but must be also effective and implementable.
- The roles of countries must be differentiated according to their capacity to implement the goals, but people always need to be placed in the center of the stage while considering these synergies and trade-offs between the SDGs and climate change.

Rapporteurs: Polina Ivanova, Peter Bungate and Ikuho Miyazawa, IGES

Parallel/ Lunch Sessions

Lunch Session

LOW CARBON TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION IN ASIA TOWARD COP 21: POSSIBILITIES AND CHALLENGES

L-1

Outline

This lunchtime session reported an overview of the Expert Meeting that was held on 26-27 July in Yokohama to discuss Low Carbon Technology Cooperation. It convened experts from the US and Europe to discuss the challenges and possible solutions to promoting low-carbon technology. This was complemented with presentations on the Japanese perspective and followed by wide-ranging discussions on areas, organisations and mechanisms by which to enhance cooperation on promoting low-carbon technology to developing countries (with a focus on Asia). The ISAP lunchtime session provided an opportunity to present these findings to attendees from around the Asia-Pacific region and had a further discussion in order to solicit their inputs for consideration as the project develops towards COP21 and beyond.

List of Speakers

[Speakers]

Takashi Hattori Head, Environment and Climate Change Unit, International Energy Agency (IEA)

Masachika Suzuki Associate Professor, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Sophia University

Markus Hagemann Co-Founder, NewClimate Institute

Robert Dixon Leader of the Climate Change and Chemicals Team, Global Environment Facility (GEF) (not in attendance)

[Moderator]

Christopher Doll Research Fellow, UNU-IAS



Summary

As the moderator of the meeting, Christopher Doll started the meeting by introducing the new project which is being jointly conducted by IGES, UNU-IAS and AIT regarding the international assessment and effective dissemination of Japanese Low Carbon Technologies (LCTs) and in particular the part on international cooperation, which is being led by UNU-IAS. He then, briefly reported on the expert meeting on Low Carbon Technology Cooperation.

The first presentation was provided by Takashi Hattori, in which he emphasised three issues related to technology transfer (TT), namely: 1) the importance of deployment of innovative technologies to achieve the 2 DS (2-degree scenario) pathway; 2) the importance of implementing the right policy at the right time; and 3) the necessity of enhancing international cooperation and especially public-private partnerships (PPP).

The second presentation was provided by Masachika Suzuki. He focused on key topics on TT from an academic point of view. He identified the different types, channels, and barriers related to TT. He also reported on results from case studies regarding TT, and shared his views on how to overcome those barriers. In this regard, he covered five different technologies and stressed on the importance of effectively transferring co-benefit technology for GHG emissions reduction.

The third presentation was provided by Markus Hagemann. He highlighted Germany's experiences on technology development and transfer on LTCs towards developing countries. The following points were stressed: the importance of local learning, the importance of effective involvement of private sector, the necessity of flexibility among options, and the importance of creating an enabling environment towards effective TT.

After the presentation session, Christopher Doll invited the guest speakers to a panel session to continue the discussion on TT, with more focus on linkages and inputs into the negotiations about this issue during the coming COP21. The panelists emphasised mainly on the needs to consider long-term targeting and long-term planning, the need for balance between long-term planning and short-term planning, which needs to be more flexible. IEA's provided four recommendations towards the negotiations as follows: 1) Peak in emissions, 2) Five-year revision, 3) A long-term emission goal, and 4) Tracking the transition. Questions from the audience included the absence of geothermal technology in discussions.

Key Messages

- There needs to be "Combination of Planning and Flexibility" for technology development.

- There is a need for flexible mechanisms and policies for different types of technologies, long-term and periodic tracking and analysis to learn the progress and trend of technologies.

- Implementation of right policies at the right time, finding the advantages of technologies in different locations in order to facilitate dissemination are also important.

- A cycle of "Plan -> Implement -> Update (of the plan) through learning from implementation" should be an overall guiding strategy.

Rapporteur: Mika Tachibana, IGES

IMPLEMENTING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) IN ASIA: A DISCUSSION ON NATIONAL READINESS

PL-1

Outline

Implementing policies to achieve the new and ambitious sustainable development goals at the national and local levels will require appropriate institutional arrangements, financing, accountability mechanisms and others. Getting such mechanisms in place can be called "readiness conditions" for SDG implementation. This parallel session brought together experts and policymakers to discuss how countries can institute the aforementioned conditions for SDG implementation.

List of Speakers

[Speakers]

Dave Griggs Professor of Sustainable Development, Monash University / Warwick University

Arum Atmawikarta Executive Secretary, National MDGs Secretariat,
Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Indonesia

[Discussants]

Abdul Hamid Zakri Science Adviser to the Prime Minister of Malaysia /
Chair, Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

Koji Yamada Senior Advisor to the Director General, Operations Strategy,
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Shiv Someshwar Earth Institute, Columbia University

Thierry Schwarz Director, Political and Economic Department, Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)

[Chair]

Tetsuya Ishii Principal Research Director / Principal Fellow, IGES

[Moderator]

Norichika Kanie Professor, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University /
Senior Research Fellow, UNU-IAS



Summary

Tetsuya Ishii from IGES opened the session stating that the world is about to agree on the new SDGs, but that achieving them at the national level is going to be challenging.

Norichika Kanie highlighted the challenges of translating the UN level goals to regional and national levels, and that the Asian region especially does not possess a regional organisational framework to help translate the global goals to region specific challenges.

Dave Griggs highlighted that few people really know about the SDGs, and he shared how in Australia outreach had been undertaken to raise awareness among different stakeholders, including the business sector, on the new agenda.

Arum Atmawikarta highlighted that many countries in the Asia-Pacific region would have development priorities that were relevant for the SDGs and that contextualising them at national level would be less challenging than devising implementation plans and commensurate activities at provincial and district levels.

Abdul Hamid Zakri highlighted that the concept of sustainable development concerning action on the global commons was more readily understood than its implications at national levels. He stated that, compared to the MDGs, the SDGs entail a holistic and integrated approach, so there is a need to resolve trade-offs between various goals. He also reminded us that public awareness and education is essential and crucial for support for implementation.

Koji Yamada stated that progress towards the MDGs had been uneven across regions and countries and millions have been left behind. The SDGs should be understood not only by the aid agencies but by the general population, in rich as well as poor countries. He also stated that JICA's activities in this regard would not be limited to international level but also useful for national and local levels, even inside Japan.

Shiv Someshwar emphasised countries need to take action by themselves and they need help to interpret the SDGs for themselves. He also stated that engaging with youth is important.

Thierry Schwarz stated that countries already have institutions dealing with development and that some data is available at the country level. He thought that 17 SDGs and 169 targets would be far too many to effectively communicate to the public, which would be a key challenge for implementation.

Key Messages

- In order to make SDGs relevant, countries need to envision where they want to be in the future and take their specific development challenges into account.
- Facilitation with and across multiple and diverse stakeholders from private sector, civil society, governments and youth will be critical to translating the SDGs to national contexts.
- Implementation support to policy makers, as well as capacity building for statistics and data, will be critical.
- To localise the SDGs, an integrated, inclusive and accountable approach will be very important.

Rapporteur: Simon Høiberg Olsen, IGES

SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE: ROLE AND CHALLENGES OF NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES

PL-2

Outline

Scientifically robust national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories play a significant role to provide a basis for scientific understanding of climate change as well as to facilitate planning and implementation of policy and measures to further enhance reduction of GHG emissions. This session was organised to deepen the understanding of national GHG inventories and the role of IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI), bearing in mind key messages from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

List of Speakers

[Opening Remarks]

Satoshi Tanaka Councillor, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

[Speakers]

Jonathan Lynn Head, Communications and Media Relations, IPCC

Taka Hiraishi Co-chair, IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Kiyoto Tanabe Head, Technical Support Unit for IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Thelma Krug Co-chair, IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories /
Head, International Cooperation Office, National Institute for Space Research,
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, Brazil

William N. Irving Chief, Climate Policy Branch, Office of Atmospheric Programs, Climate Change Division,
United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

[Discussants]

Kiyoto Tanabe

Thelma Krug

William N. Irving

Akio Takemoto Director, Research and Information Office, Global Environment Bureau,
Ministry of the Environment, Japan

[Moderator]

Taka Hiraishi



Summary

Satoshi Tanaka opened the session and stated that the Ministry of the Environment of Japan is willing to continue supporting the activities of IPCC TFI TSU which is hosted at IGES. Taka Hiraishi, moderator of the session, expressed IPCC's appreciation for such support.

Jonathan Lynn offered a presentation that helped the audience to understand the overall IPCC structure, its history and activities. He also explained how the IPCC produces scientifically robust reports with the scientists and representatives of governments.

Taka Hiraishi highlighted the key messages from the IPCC AR5 and explained the cumulative CO₂ emissions are reaching a level that would not limit total human-induced warming to less than 2 degrees Celsius relative to the period 1861-1880. He also emphasised that the currently submitted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) are considered insufficient to achieve the 2 degree target.

Kiyoto Tanabe introduced the role of national GHG inventories and activities of IPCC TFI. He explained the importance of measuring GHG emissions in an open and transparent way by utilising the IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories in order to tackle climate change.

Thelma Krug explained the trends of GHG emissions and removals reported by the Parties to the UNFCCC, and emphasised the importance of national GHG inventories for implementation of the UNFCCC. She also introduced the overview of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of GHG emissions and removals by developing countries.

William N. Irving introduced the U.S. national GHG inventory and the facility-level Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP). He pointed out that the IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories were used as an important basis for both activities. He also mentioned that significant sources of GHG were identified through these activities, which contributed to enhanced mitigation of GHG emissions under Clean Air Act, etc.

Akio Takemoto emphasised the importance of TFI activities in order to enhance climate change actions. He mentioned that establishing scientifically robust inventories in developing countries will contribute to reducing GHG emissions in their countries.

Key Messages

- National GHG inventories are important in order to measure, report, and verify the GHG emissions and removals in an open and transparent manner, and contribute to planning and implementation of effective mitigation actions.
- Development, refinement and dissemination of IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories by IPCC TFI facilitate measurement of GHG emissions and removals at the national level as well as at other levels such as a facility level. It will contribute to the new international agreement on the post-2020 framework expected to be adopted at COP21 in Paris this December.
- International cooperation between developing and developed countries on the national GHG inventories will play a significant role to enhance reducing GHG emissions in developing countries.

Rapporteur: Muneyuki Nakata, IGES

ENERGY REVOLUTION FROM KANAGAWA

PL-3

Outline

Energy policy of local governments and voluntary activities by local enterprises are set to play more important roles to achieve low-carbon societies. They also help develop communities that are resilient to natural disasters, in terms of deployment of de-centralised and/or renewable energy. Smart grid is the key infrastructure to achieve a low-carbon and resilient local energy system, and local communities can and should become energy-providers and end-users of the smart grid, taking into account the deregulation of electricity. Takao Kashiwagi, Tokyo Institute of Technology, provided a key-note speech. Kanagawa Prefecture presented "Kanagawa Smart Energy Plan" and related advanced activities. Its ambitious intention is to start an energy revolution from Kanagawa. Two local enterprises showcased activities including a voluntary energy fund in cooperation with local citizens. IGES presented dissemination of renewable energy and finally Prof. Kashiwagi summarised the session.

List of Speakers

[Keynote Speaker]

Takao Kashiwagi Distinguished Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology

[Speakers]

Hitoshi Fujimaki Director General, Industry and Labor Bureau, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Tomohiko Miyahara President of the FujisawaSST Management Company /
The Manager of the Panasonic CRE Business Development Group

Masahiko Shizawa Vice President, Houtoku Energy

Yusuke Matsuo Deputy Area Leader / Senior Policy Researcher, IGES

[Moderator]

Naoya Tsukamoto Principal Researcher / Secretary General, IGES



Summary

First, Naoya Tsukamoto, the moderator, described the motivation for this session. Since the Great East Japan Earthquake, there is a movement for cities themselves to make the energy they use, which leads to the empowerment of cities. This session also introduced the experience of Kanagawa Prefecture in this session.

Takao Kashiwagi made a keynote speech. Recently, Japan published its latest energy mix and its CO₂ emissions reduction target based on the energy mix. In the future, liberalisation of retail electricity and gas will take place, thereby reforming the system of energy supply. Large-sized centralised electric power generation with high efficiency will remain, while decentralised power sources will be more widely used. As a technologically advanced nation, it will be possible to provide a supply and demand integrated energy system to the international community. In addition, he stated that he believes municipalities will have a critical role to play in making the system realised.

Hitoshi Fujimaki presented on the promotion of the “Kanagawa smart energy plan.” In Kanagawa Prefecture, it has been planned to introduce up to 45% of the distributed power sources by the end of fiscal 2030. Solar power generation is to be the main source, and there will be particular promotion of the thin-film solar cell (light panel). In addition, ZEH (making energy consumed in your own home) and smart community will be introduced.

Tomohiko Miyahara reported on a city-making model of Fujisawa. In Fujisawa, a town with environmental considerations and resilient to disasters will be created with advanced technologies. Fujisawa is a model that incorporates considerations to both environment and comfort and a place where every resident participates in its development, and the city has received high praise at home and abroad.

Masahiko Shizawa introduced a renewable energy project with the participation of citizens. Houtoku Co., Ltd. Energy Corporation was established with the funds from local businesses. With the additional funding collected from citizens, Odawara mega solar citizen power plant started operations. By operating in the region, it is advantageous that the running costs of the plant fall in the region.

Yusuke Matsuo pointed out that, while the deployment of renewable energy accelerates in the world, climate change has not yet become a priority for policy-makers. IGES proposes, as one of Japan’s policies, that the assets of the older generation can be used to advance the introduction of renewable energy - a “green gift” to bring benefit to their children and grandchildren.

Finally, Takao Kashiwagi stated that through the presentations of this session, it was possible to think about good practices and models which can help enable the self-sufficient region.

Key Messages

- There is progress in the decentralisation of the energy system in Japan. The major actors are municipalities.
- Various efforts have been made in Kanagawa Prefecture, in particular for the introduction of renewable energy.
- The Fujisawa model with high technology has created a city which is not only environmentally friendly but also safe and secure.
- In Odawara, local businesses and citizens have worked together to develop a mega solar project that has contributed to the local economy in the area.
- To spread more of these good practices and models, policies, such as “green gift” proposed by IGES, are necessary.

Rapporteur: Chisa Umemiya, IGES

ALIGNING POLICIES FOR THE TRANSITION TO A LOW-CARBON ECONOMY: OECD RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ASIA-PACIFIC INCLUDING JAPAN

PL-4

Outline

Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have agreed to work towards limiting the increase in global average temperature to 2°C above pre-industrial times, but the current emission path is not consistent with this 2°C target. Achieving the 2°C target requires not only stronger low-carbon policies but also addressing various misalignment between policies, e.g. between low-carbon policy and energy policy or trade policy. This session introduced key messages of OECD's "Aligning policies for the transition to a low-carbon economy" project, which is such an attempt, and discussed implications of these messages to Asia-Pacific.

List of Speakers

[Speakers]

Rintaro Tamaki Deputy Secretary-General, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Takashi Hattori Head, Environment and Climate Change Unit, International Energy Agency (IEA)

[Discussants]

Rintaro Tamaki

Takashi Hattori

Rae Kwon Chung Principal Advisor on Climate Change, Executive Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations / Former Climate Change Ambassador of the Republic of Korea

Satoshi Kojima Principal Policy Researcher, Programme Management Office, IGES

[Moderator]

Kazuo Matsushita Senior Fellow, IGES / Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University



Summary

Following the opening remarks by Kazuo Matsushita, Rintaro Tamaki introduced the APT report by providing the results of the tax section as an example. He emphasised that it is important to align policies with the core of low-carbon policies which are carbon pricing and eliminating subsidies on fossil fuels. He also showed his expectation for activation of domestic discussion on low-carbon policies based on the results of the report.

Takashi Hattori concentrated on the liberalisation of the electricity market, proposing that it should be facilitated based on long-term perspectives and provision of incentives on low-carbon technologies with, for example, market arrangements by long-term supply agreement, and robust and stable carbon pricing.

Rae Kwon Chung stressed the necessity of constructing an economic theory on the long-term gain from investments including environmental and social aspects, based on his skeptical view towards the GDP decrease due to climate policies. He pointed out that the double dividend of economic growth and emissions reduction can be achieved by shifting the taxation on income ("goods") to resource consumption and emissions ("bads").

Satoshi Kojima expressed his view that the co-benefit perspective that contributes to each policy objectives is important in the policy alignment for climate change. Forestry policies to promote the use of timber from forest thinning for accelerating bio-energy and transportation policies to create bicycles lanes to promote the use of bicycles were raised as examples of such policy alignment.

During the Q&A session, questions were asked about how to mobilise funds to create subway networks in Asian cities and how to promote bicycles lanes in Japan. The panelists answered these questions, touching upon the importance of the leadership with long-term views and improvement in transportation environments and rules.

Key Messages

- Carbon pricing plays a core role in low-carbon policies, through which we should promote the market liberalisation to shift investments towards low-carbon in the long run.
- Carbon and energy tax will be the first step for tax reform towards sustainability: shifting the taxation on "goods" (e.g. income) to "bads" (e.g. emissions) will be the important challenge hereafter.
- The co-benefit perspective that contributes to each policy objectives (e.g. transportation and industry policies) is important in the policy alignment for climate change to improve the feasibility of such alignment.
- Development of an economic theory on the long-term gain from investments including environmental and social aspects and indicators showing the quality aspects of the GDP will be essential.

Rapporteurs: Kei Kabaya and Chika Aoki, IGES

SHOWCASING SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIPS FOR LOW CARBON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: HOW DOES THE JOINT CREDITING MECHANISM LEAD LOW CARBON TECHNOLOGY?

PL-5

Outline

This session aimed to identify partnership opportunities for low-carbon technology transfer to developing countries through the successful collaboration between the public and private sectors. This will enable technology transfer at various levels – multilateral, regional, and bilateral – that has been supported by the transfer of low-carbon technologies on the ground. Panelists included the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the secretariat of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) in Partner countries, private sector, and university/research institutions.

List of Speakers

[Speaker]

Abdessalem Rabhi Task Manager, Kansai Research Centre, IGES

[Discussants]

Edwin Manansang Head of Indonesia Joint Committee Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs

Md Ziaul Haque Deputy Director, Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of Bangladesh and Bangladesh BOCM Secretariat

Tetsuya Saito Professional Engineer, Environmental Science & Engineering Dept. International Consulting Operations, NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD.

Ryuzo Sugimoto Environment Specialist, Environment and Safeguards Division, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Naoki Mori Head of Climate Change Office and Group Leader of Environmental Management, Global Environment Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Suk Whan Chang CEO, Idea Bridge Asset Management, Inc.

[Moderator]

Kazuo Yamamoto Vice President for Resource Development at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) / Professor, Environmental Science Center, The University of Tokyo



Summary

Abdessalem Rabhi proposed to synergise various technology transfer schemes and identification of potential projects to enhance efforts. The experience of the JCM and JICA support in India shows that the JCM can play an important role in resolving this issue.

Edwin Manansang highlighted challenges in matching the technology requested by the host country with the availability of technology support and adjusting with local regulations. The thriving city-city cooperation is expected to also promote cultural exchange and economic cooperation. Advanced capacity building and sustainable development must be ensured while achieving real emissions reductions.

Md Ziaul Haque saw a challenge on clarifying the JCM credit tradability in the international climate regime after 2020. However, he emphasised that the main focus should be put on tackling technical challenges such as establishing matchmaking networks and supporting the private sector to handle the JCM technical complexity. Regarding finance, he emphasised the synergy with international finance scheme such as Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Tetsuya Saito commented on the challenges in implementing small scale projects, dealing with conservativeness level, and establishing a consortium. Nevertheless, he stated that the JCM promotes significant emissions reduction from business-as-usual, destruction of ozone depleting substances, and energy saving difficulties under the CDM. He also suggested the implantation of "Programme JCM" for up-scaling JCM projects.

Ryuzo Sugimoto introduced the ADB's Japan Fund for the JCM (JF JCM), the first co-finance project for renewable energy in the Maldives and a collaboration with UNEP for the Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center.

Naoki Mori shared the JCM and JICA support for small and medium enterprises investments in energy efficiency in India, where concessional loans were provided through the small industries development bank of India (SIDBI).

Suk Whan Chang invited the JCM, international organisations and companies to be involved in the Idea Bridge's PPP Investment Scheme to facilitate low-carbon technology transfer while protecting intellectual property.

The panel agreed that a platform should be established to facilitate matchmaking and capacity building. The capacity of JCM focal points for the procedures should also be strengthened. To scale up projects, MRV methodologies should be more general, there should be support available to establish a rigorous monitoring system, and there also needs to be introduction of new technologies to local companies using a top-down approach.

Key Messages

- The JCM can assist the public and private sector identify potential projects, which could also be supported by other financial schemes. A platform for all stakeholders should be established for an effective synergy between low-carbon technology transfer schemes.
- Finance should be provided not only for project identification and implementation, but also for matchmaking processes. Capacity in due diligence, finance, legal and policy aspects should also be improved.
- The JCM MRV should be appropriate and universal enough to scale up projects. Project scale categorisation and "Program JCM" were suggested to support project multiplication, while contribution to sustainable development as key consideration for project selection.

TOWARDS HOLISTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ASIA PACIFIC

PL-6

Outline

The UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre was established in 1992 to promote the application of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) in developing countries. It now focuses on "holistic waste management," addressing all forms of waste including solid, liquid and gaseous forms. In order to maximise the value of this international organisation situated in Osaka, Japan, and to enhance the contribution to environmental challenges using Japanese technologies, UNEP and IGES agreed in December 2014 to establish a collaborating centre (IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies, CCET), following a recommendation from an expert committee of the Ministry of the Environment. This session celebrated the inauguration of CCET, introduced the activities of UNEP in the field of waste management, gave an overview of the needs for waste management technologies in Asian and Pacific countries, and discussed ways to respond to these needs.

List of Speakers

[Speakers]

Surendra Man Shrestha Director, United Nations Environment Programme's International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC)

Kazunobu Onogawa Senior Fellow, IGES

[Commentator]

Agamuthu Pariatamby Professor, Institute of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya

[Discussants]

Surendra Man Shrestha

Agamuthu Pariatamby

Yoshinori Suga Deputy Director of Office of Sound Material-Cycle Society, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Nida C. Cabrera City Councilor, Cebu City, Philippines

Makoto Mihara Assistant Manager for International Cooperation, Environmental Policy Department, Environment Bureau, Osaka City Government

Gen Takahashi Deputy General Manager, Global Business Development, Overseas Business Sector, JFE Engineering Corporation

[Moderator]

Kazunobu Onogawa

Summary

A framing presentation by Surendra Man Shrestha, UNEP-IETC highlighted the importance of a holistic approach to waste management (WM) as one of the key features under SDGs to address the challenges derived from population growth, rapid urbanisation and increasing resource consumption.

The next speaker, Kazunobu Onogawa, introduced IGES and its newly established Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies (CCET) in 2015, and explained its missions of supporting UNEP-IETC in assisting developing countries to formulate waste management strategies, bridging Japanese stakeholders and the developing country governments for better technology transfer, and in building mutually beneficial relationships among them.

The last speaker, Agamuthu Pariatamby, further elaborated the concept of holistic waste management (HWM) and stressed the importance of multi-stakeholder participation. He identified the lack of data and HWM legislation as the major challenges among developing economies, and called for attention to human attitude and economic drivers in designing WM strategies.

On the technology demanded in a developing country context, discussants shared their experience in the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia. While incineration is well accepted in Japan, composting for bio waste is better received in some jurisdictions due to national law prohibiting incineration (the Philippines), the local needs (Indonesia), and public opposition to incineration (Malaysia). Transferring knowledge and practice through long-term city-to-city cooperation (such as Kitakyushu City and Surabaya City) can be an effective solution for local governments which often lack capacity, finance and political will to translate national WM strategy into practice.

Representing the private sector, Gen Takahashi stressed the role of the public sector in designing institutional arrangements as the prerequisite to successful PPP, while Yoshinori Suga underlined the importance of a systems perspective, and suggested three channels of potential “package” contributions by Japan to developing countries: norm development (national government), implementation support (local government), and technology (private sector). Makoto Mihara, from a local government perspective, introduced examples of Osaka’s city-to-city collaboration through training programmes and PPP with local small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

Key Messages

- While leveraging knowledge and finance from diverse development partners for HWM is critical in decoupling waste and affluence and making the transition from linear to circular economy, an effective waste management system must have a sound institutional design at its foundation.
- Demands and policy context around waste management technologies in Asian cities are diverse and there is no one-size-fits-all solution. For successful technology transfer, technologies must be carefully selected to suit the local needs, practice and policy context.
- Challenges for many Asian countries are often the lack of capacity, finance, reliable data and political will at the local level. Strengthening local governments on these dimensions through city-to-city cooperation is the key for better implementation of HWM.

Rapporteur: Ran Yagasa, CCET, IGES

Lunch Session

STRENGTHENING THE INTERFACE BETWEEN ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE AND POLICY IN ASIA

L-2

Outline

The recent outbreak of particulate matter (PM2.5) episodes vividly demonstrates the costs and complexity of air pollution in Asia. Atmospheric science has shown the benefits for air quality and climate change that could be gained from tackling these crises. However, there remain significant gaps between science and policy on air pollution in Asia. This session highlighted the opportunities and challenges for governments and international organisations (limited capacities, weak regulations, lack of data) in bridging science and policy on atmospheric pollution in Asia. The session also discussed the establishment of an Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership to promote regional cooperation that could help strengthen the science-policy interface in Asia.

List of Speakers

[Opening Remarks]

Hiroshi Fujita Deputy Director, Air Environment Division, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

[Speakers]

Kaye Patdu Head of Programs, Clean Air Asia

Xinling Feng Researcher, Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies Area, IGES

Naoko Matsumoto Fellow, IGES

Hajime Akimoto Guest Scientist, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)

[Chair]

Eric Zusman Leader / Principal Policy Researcher, Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies Area, IGES

[Moderator & Closing Remarks]

Katsunori Suzuki Director / Professor, Environment Preservation Center, Kanazawa University



Summary

Hiroshi Fujita mentioned that the Ministry of Environment, Japan (MOEJ) is currently supporting collaborative projects on air pollution between Japan-China and Japan-Korea. The MOEJ believes that regional cooperation is the cornerstone of an effective solution to atmospheric pollution in Asia.

Kaye Patdu provided an update of development of the Guidance Framework, an authoritative document that a group of experts are developing to guide cities in urban air quality management in Asia. The document will be finalised soon with implementation to begin in 2016.

Xinling Feng presented on the science-policy interface on air pollution in China. She stated that while there has been growing interaction between science and policy since 2000s, there is expanding need for more participatory and multi-pollutant approaches to air quality management in the future.

Naoko Matsumoto gave a presentation on air pollution policies in Japan. These policies have been successfully reducing soot, dust, and black carbon for several decades.

Hajime Akimoto provided updates of the Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership (APCAP). APCAP's activities include organising the Joint Forum (an umbrella initiative that brings together many air pollution agreements in Asia), the APCAP science panel, and a regional assessment on air pollution. The first APCAP meeting will be held in fall 2015.

During the question and answer (Q&A) session, Kevin Hicks from the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) mentioned the importance of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) reductions in Asia. Katsunori Suzuki concluded the session by stressing that Asia is strengthening the interface for science-policy and more interaction is expected.

Key Messages

- Capacity development for government officials, the establishment of an information disclosure system, and the formulation of policies that achieve co-benefits are needed to further improve air quality in China.
- Black carbon was previously considered as an air pollutant in Japan, but it is now getting more attention as a short-lived climate pollutant (SLCP). Japan could share lessons learned from managing black carbon with the international community.
- The Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership (APCAP) Science Panel will provide expert advice on implications of atmospheric science to policymaking processes.

Rapporteurs: Eric Zusman and Jenny Law, IGES

Lunch Session

THE LAUNCH OF IGES WHITE PAPER V: HOW REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN ASIA CAN BENEFIT PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

L-3

Outline

The rapid development in Asia is steadily escalating the region's environmental problems and social discontent due to pertinent issues such as growing income gaps, resource overconsumption and waste, and the negative effects of climate change. These issues and their interrelationships are very complex and hence require broader platforms to address. It is therefore important that an Asia regional context is created to solving them through harnessing all the available natural, physical and human resources and capacities. The launch of the fifth IGES White Paper which takes a look at regional integration (RI) in Asia Pacific through research could not have come at a better time since it coincides with a more comprehensive integration of the ASEAN (ASEAN Economic Community), the final negotiations towards the Regional Comprehensive Partnership (RCEP) and the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).

List of Speakers

[Speakers]

Magnus Bengtsson Principal Policy Researcher, Programme Management Office, IGES

Mark Elder Senior Coordinator / Principal Policy Researcher, Programme Management Office, IGES

Bijon Kumer Mitra Policy Researcher, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area, IGES

Shom Wei Chin Teoh Task Manager / Senior Policy Researcher, IGES Regional Centre

[Commentator]

Rae Kwon Chung Principal Advisor on Climate Change, Executive Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations / Former Climate Change Ambassador of the Republic of Korea

[Moderator]

Satoshi Kojima Principal Policy Researcher, Programme Management Office, IGES



Summary

The moderator Satoshi Kojima underlined the importance of the timing of launch of the White Paper with its relevant pro-sustainability messages in his introductory remark.

Magnus Bengtsson gave a brief overview of the report. He attributed the importance of the White Paper to: i) the timeliness of the topic against the backdrop of the ongoing processes in the region; ii) the broad view the White Paper takes on RI and its coverage of multiple challenges and sectors; and iii) the implications RI has for people in their daily lives. He later suggested recommendations to making the Asian-Pacific regional integration (RI) greener.

Mark Elder summarised the implications of regional economic integration for air pollution standards in East Asia. He said although air pollution standards have been increasing gradually over time, increasing economic integration may have constrained their rate of increase in developing countries due to concerns about trade competitiveness, and it is better for countries to raise standards jointly in order to minimise trade competitiveness concerns.

Bijon Kumer Mitra underlined the strategic regional importance of the Mekong River Basin to water, food and energy security of the countries involved if the natural resources could be managed and utilised in a coordinated manner.

Shom Wei Chin Teoh provided an insight into how the ASEAN Community can use the experience gained in implementing the MDGs at different levels of action to embed the SDGs at the core of the integration process and also recommend actions on the SDGs to advance the existing national plans and strategies.

The commentator Rae Kwon Chung congratulated IGES for the ground-breaking work done on RI and for publishing the report with good recommendations at the right time. However, he cautioned that economic integration although good, is not always a panacea for sustainability problems because misalignment of certain policies could exacerbate environmental problems.

Key Messages

- A three-pronged approach is needed to make Asian-Pacific regional integration (RI) greener:
 - embedding effective environmental and social safeguards in free-trade agreements,
 - equipping regional institutions with strong environmental and social mandates, and
 - building capacity at the national and city levels.
- Expanded RI should be conditioned on: i) stronger domestic air pollution standards and regulations, backed by stronger enforcement; and ii) developing capacity for implementation.
- Integrating the water-food-energy nexus regionally calls for aspects including: i) sharing the transboundary and national-to-local benefits; and ii) providing the Mekong River Commission the regional mandate for transboundary water governance.
- Coordination of (SDGs-related) activities of state actors at the regional (ASEAN) and national levels and multi-stakeholder participation of non-state actors should be strengthened. SDGs should be incorporated into the ASEAN Community Roadmaps of 2016-2025.

Rapporteur: Paul Ofei-Manu, IGES

APPROACHES BY ASIAN CITIES TO BUILD RESILIENT CITIES

PL-7

Outline

Building resilient cities to withstand and recover from unexpected shocks and stresses caused by natural disasters and climate change is a growing concern in Asia due to the increasing frequency and severity of such events, and the vulnerability of the people and assets in the region. This session introduced how city governments are responding to these challenges by drawing case studies from four cities – Cebu (the Philippines), Nonthaburi (Thailand), Ho Chi Minh City (Viet Nam) and Shanghai (China) – and discussed what the cities' main objectives and focuses are, what cost-effective and practical approaches are adopted, what kind of technical input can enhance the disaster risk reduction capacity and how it can be effectively supplied externally and internally, and how disaster risk reduction and resilient city concepts can be integrated into city development plans and policies.

List of Speakers

[Speakers]

Dickella Gamaralalage Jagath Premakumara

Task Manager / Senior Policy Researcher, Sustainable Cities Area, Kitakyushu Urban Centre, IGES

Nida C. Cabrera City Councilor, Cebu City, Philippines

Pornsri Kitcham Advisor to the Mayor of Nonthaburi Municipality, Thailand

Nguyen Trung Viet Head of the Ho Chi Minh City Climate Change Bureau,
Department of Natural Resources and Environment

Qunfang Hu Assistant Director, Professor, Shanghai Institute of Disaster Prevention and Relief, Tongji University

[Discussants]

Shintaro Fujii Deputy Director, Research and Information Office, Global Environment Bureau,
Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Taisuke Watanabe Executive Consultant, International Consulting Division, EX Research Institute Ltd.

[Moderator]

Toshizo Maeda Director, IGES Regional Centre



Summary

Dickella Gamaralalage Jagath Premakumara offered a framing presentation on the issues surrounding resiliency in Asia and the outcomes of the research project. Three different capacities were found to be necessary for the creation of resilient cities – absorptive, adaptive and transformative. Cebu and Nonthaburi are more focused on strengthening absorptive capacity for disaster risk reduction whereas Ho Chi Minh City and Shanghai are boosting adaptive capacity for climate change. All cities are required to strengthening their transformative capacity to enable more lasting resilience in the cities.

Nida C. Cabrera explained that although Cebu City has had notable successes in response and recovery, the city must still integrate the needs of its constituent barangays (the smallest administrative areas in Philippines) and the results of all conducted risk assessments into the disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) plan.

Pornsri Kitcham presented how Nonthaburi Municipality successfully combated the Great Flood of 2011. Key factors were positive thinking and TEAMS (Techniques and time; Evaluation; Administration; Manpower; Spirit and sacrifice).

Nguyen Trung Viet emphasised current gaps in Ho Chi Minh City's resiliency planning, noting that efforts are stymied by a lack of (i) a reliable database, (ii) human resources and (iii) technical and financial assistance for concrete projects.

Qunfang Hu explained that Shanghai will need to fully budget efforts to boost technical capacity for risk assessment and planning. The city will need to design and build infrastructure as well as increase citizen knowledge and support grassroots collaboration.

Key Messages

- One key factor in the realisation of resilient cities is effective overall planning by the city to address both disaster risks and climate change impacts which facilitates public participation.
- There is a clear need to boost technical capacity of cities to gather relevant data. Where data already exists it is important to ensure all relevant data is brought into one place to inform planning.
- It is important to link the concerns of disaster risk management, which tends to focus on short term risks, and resiliency, which focuses on the longer term.
- The study tour to Kobe conducted by the speakers underlined the importance of the public in disaster preparedness and recovery. Japan has made a strong contribution regionally through the Hyogo and Sendai Frameworks as well as supporting capacity building and knowledge sharing through the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN).

Rapporteur: Simon Gilby, IGES

PROMOTING MITIGATION ACTIONS THROUGH MEASURING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (MRV) SYSTEM

PL-8

Outline

The session aimed at sharing the current status and the future challenges on mitigation policies and actions at national and local level with special reference to MRV research project in Indonesia. A panel discussion after each presentation addressed the following topics: 1) How we could support mitigations policies on the basis of the scientific-based methodologies and tools in Bogor city, and 2) How we could make the strategy for reducing GHG emissions and energy consumption in cooperation with relevant organisations (government (national and local), research community and the private sector).

List of Speakers

[Speakers]

Akio Takemoto Director, Research and Information Office, Global Environment Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Bima Arya Sugiarto Mayor of Bogor, Indonesia

Tsuyoshi Fujita Director, Center for Social and Environmental Systems Research, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)

Rizaldi Boer Executive Director, Centre for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management in Southeast Asia and Pacific, Bogor Agricultural University

[Discussants]

Akio Takemoto

Suharto Head of Bogor City Development Planning Board, Indonesia

Rizaldi Boer

Achmad Gunawan Widjaksono Director for Resource Mobilisation for Sectoral and Regional, Directorate General for Climate Change Control, Ministry of Environmental and Forestry

Tatsuya Yokota Head, Satellite Remote Sensing Research Section, Center for Global Environmental Research, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)

Minoru Fujii Senior Researcher, Center for Social and Environmental Systems Research, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)

Kentaro Takahashi Task Manager / Senior Policy Researcher, Climate and Energy Area, IGES

[Closing Remarks]

Naoya Tsukamoto Principal Researcher / Secretary General, IGES

[Moderator]

Tsuyoshi Fujita

Summary

Naoya Tsukamoto made a framing speech for the audience to explain Bogor City's benefits of an innovative MRV system.

Akio Takemoto underlined the importance of developing local capacity for scientific research, specifically highlighting inventory development, the aggregation of good practices and monitoring.

Bima Arya Sugiarto shared his strategy for transforming Bogor in the coming years from a polluted city of a million ankots (minivans) to a smart city.

Tsuyoshi Fujita introduced his collaboration with the Agriculture University of Bogor (IPB) in monitoring Bogor's energy consumption to develop location specific recommendations and preferable technologies.

Rizaldi Boer underlined the university's green campus initiative which takes steps on: transport; energy; building and open space; and behavioural change.

Suharto provided an overview of the city and its long term target to transform into a smart, insightful and sustainable city by utilising ICT to realise efficient public services.

Achmad Gunawan Widjaksono shared his hopes to develop, with Japanese cooperation, a single framework under the new Forestry Ministry to approach climate change, despite Indonesia's geographical and ethnic diversity.

Tatsuya Yokota concentrated on sharing different monitoring methods and their characteristics giving examples of LANDSAT and GOSAT among others.

Kentaro Takahashi raised mutually embedded policies between different levels of governance and sectors as a factor for the success of climate change mitigation.

Key Messages

- **Policy-development requires concrete and reliable scientific evidence in terms of GHG emissions and impact assessment.**
- **Climate change requires multi-stakeholder engagement and communication in which a variety of stakeholders are involved in action plan design, the gap between analytical research and policy making is reduced, and the public is sophisticated and willing to change their behaviour for a sustainable future.**
- **Analytical research can contribute to the local municipality by being followed by actual business development.**

Rapporteur: Ryoko Nakano, IGES

FINANCIAL INCLUSION, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND SDGs

PL-9

Outline

Financial inclusion is the delivery of financial services at affordable costs to low-income people who would normally not have access to formal financial services. The importance of financial inclusion to development and/or climate change is recognised by the G20 in its Financial Inclusion Action Plan, the Intergovernmental Platform on Climate Change and the Open Working Group Proposal on Sustainable Development Goals. However, globally about 2.5 billion people (or about half the working age population) are currently excluded from formal financial systems. This session aimed to discuss efforts to bring appropriate financial services to the doors of poor households in developing countries and the importance of financial services to household well-being and resilience.

List of Speakers

[Speakers]

Qazi Kholiqzaman Ahmad Chairman, Institute of Microfinance

Md. Abdul Karim Managing Director, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)

Md. Abdul Baqui Khalily Executive Director, Institute of Microfinance

Kazuto Tsuji Executive Committee Chair of the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) /
Visiting Senior Advisor to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) /
Professor, Saitama University

Prabhakar SVRK Task Manager / Senior Policy Researcher, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area, IGES

[Moderator]

Henry Scheyvens Leader / Principal Policy Researcher, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area, IGES

Summary

Henry Scheyvens opened the session by explaining that the importance of financial inclusion is stressed in a number of international processes. He noted that the sustainable development goals on ending poverty and hunger, ensuring healthy lives and achieving gender equality all emphasise the need for financial inclusion.

Qazi Kholiqzaman Ahmad argued that at the international level financial inclusion “does not really happen,” as can be seen in the failure over many decades to meet the target of 0.7% of GDP provided as



official development assistance; that support is now needed to facilitate greater South-South co-operation; and that the provision of financial services to the poor needs to continue to evolve towards greater variety in product types and linking with non-financial services, such as health, education and training.

Md. Abdul Karim described how the Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation had expanded its operations from a narrow focus on financing and building the capacity of its partner microfinance institutions (MFIs) to providing guidance and support for a wide range of poverty alleviation, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programs through MFIs.

Md. Abdul Baqui Khalily presented the results of empirical research on the impacts of microfinance in climate vulnerable areas of Bangladesh, which shows that poor households with ex ante and ex post access to microfinance are better able to cope with seasonal hunger and cyclones.

Kazuto Tsuji argued that access to reliable, convenient and inexpensive financial products and services are a basic human right, and that reducing transaction costs, rather than depending on government subsidies, is key to the sustainability of micro-financial service delivery.

Prabhakar SVRK explained that for formal insurance to make a contribution to household risk management in developing countries requires mechanisms to offset costs for poor farmers, and that household risk management can best be achieved through diverse strategies, i.e. not just relying on insurance.

In the Q&A session, questions were asked with respect to the situation in Bangladesh on: (i) how the government line agencies could be used to support the delivery of financial services to poor households; (ii) whether there was any need to develop disaster management and adaptation funds at the local level, and (iii) how the financial resources necessary to achieve climate-resilient development at the national level can be secured. Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad responded to each of these questions as follows: (i) the ENRICH programme implemented by the Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) links with both government activities as well as with those of the non-governmental sector, thus demonstrating how to utilise government agencies for the delivery of services to poor households; (ii) PKSF and its non-governmental organisation (NGO) partners all have disaster management funds; and (iii) that for funding, we cannot expect much from the international community, given the lack of funding through existing financial mechanisms, so we can only do the best with our own resources and lobby internationally as hard as we can.

Key Messages

- Financial inclusion is important to both sustainable poverty reduction and household resilience, especially in climate-vulnerable areas, as low cost and appropriate financial services, packaged with education, health, training and other services, can assist households in diversifying and increasing assets, and in coping with climate and other shocks.

- Continued innovation in financial products and services is needed to ensure these reflect both the needs of households and the opportunities available to them.

- Greater attention is needed on the sustainable financing of service delivery (financial and non-financial services) to poor households, especially in climate-vulnerable areas; keys to success include minimising transaction costs and building appropriate lines of finance into national budgets.

- Further experimentation and development of insurance services for poor households is needed, with a view to providing products that are affordable and attractive, and that incentivise other risk management strategies.

ROLE OF CITIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK BEYOND PARIS COP21

PL-10

Outline

The role of cities and local governments in climate change mitigation and sustainability action, which is increasingly recognised throughout the world, is now more emphasised than ever. Indeed, cities do not only have a strong impact on climate change, they also possess the most efficient tools for mitigation. During this ISAP session, academicians, researchers and local actors explained their views on the role of cities in such processes, introduced their respective experiences in this field, and presented the future challenges and opportunities to address.

List of Speakers

[Keynote Speaker]

Chin Siong Ho Professor, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia / Director of UTM Low Carbon Asia Research Centre

[Speakers]

Masakazu Okuno Manager for Development Cooperation Division, International Affairs Bureau, City of Yokohama

Yuko Nishida Bureau of Environment, Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Haruka Miki Policy Researcher, Climate and Energy Area, IGES

[Discussants]

Chin Siong Ho

Tetsuya Nakajima Executive Director for Development Cooperation, International Affairs Bureau, City of Yokohama

Kengo Ishida Chief Executive, Environment Bureau, City of Kitakyushu

Yuko Nishida

Takashi Otsuka Director, ICLEI Japan Office

Kazuhisa Koakutsu Leader / Principal Policy Researcher, Climate and Energy Area, IGES

[Moderator]

Junichi Fujino Senior Researcher, Center for Social and Environmental Systems Research, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)

Summary

Chin Siong Ho delivered a presentation as a keynote speaker on building a scientific basis for city actions and climate change impact on cities. He mentioned that the next decades will also represent a big window of opportunity for mitigation measures. The role of cities in reducing emissions and protecting their inhabitants by adaptation measures is of paramount importance.

Haruka Miki commented that the possible COP21 decision related to cities may recognise the local governments' roles and the establishment of a platform for practitioners and its work plan. International collaboration between cities will be necessary, and ICLEI, with its international city network, can be useful to this end.

Yuko Nishida delivered a presentation on collaborative actions of cities. She pointed out the fact that Tokyo is a mega city with a big carbon footprint in the building sector. City-to-city collaboration is important and cities need to leverage their limited resources. Leadership, motivation and communication are the three key factors required.

Masakazu Okuno gave a presentation on the theme of scaling up demonstration projects for transformative action – lessons from the current city-to-city collaboration. He mentioned Yokohama city under the Y-PORT project is promoting international collaboration with private partnerships and assisting other cities in resolving problems.

The general focus of discussion was on the role of cities to further promote and engage in the discussions at COP21. The Transformative Action Program (TAP) was mentioned as an ambitious, trans-border and inclusive programme for transformation to a low carbon and resilient society. Intercity collaboration is well supported by governments, but must be further promoted. Japan can "co-produce" its own experience to overcome problems and reach green economy and low carbon development and share with other countries in the region.

Key Messages

- **The next decades will present a big window of opportunity for mitigation measures. The role of cities in reducing emissions and protecting their inhabitants by adaptation measures is of paramount importance.**
- **The possible COP21 decision related to cities may recognise the local governments' roles and the establishment of a platform for practitioners and its work plan. One city alone would not be able to reach this objective. International collaboration between cities will thus be necessary.**
- **More know-how and experience is needed to be gathered for implementation. For this project, city-wide networks that will facilitate the multi-level city to city collaboration will be most effective.**

Rapporteur: Alexis R. Rocamora, IGES

“SATOYAMA” AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: BRIDGING PROJECT FINANCING AND KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

PL-11

Outline

As negotiations on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) conclude this year and the international community turns toward their implementation, it is clear that conventional approaches to nature conservation and human livelihoods will not be sufficient to achieve the Goals, but that innovative concepts and mechanisms are required.

One promising area is in so-called socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS), where biodiversity and human production activities coexist in a mosaic of habitats and land-uses. SEPLS have traditionally contributed to sustainability, but face various threats in today's world.

This Session highlighted the potential contribution of SEPLS management to SDGs implementation, as well as resource mobilisation mechanisms including the Satoyama Development Mechanism (SDM) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Participants identified linkages between project financing and knowledge-generation mechanisms in SEPLS and beyond.

List of Speakers

[Keynote Speaker]

Kazuhiko Takeuchi Senior Vice-Rector, United Nations University (UNU) / Director and Professor, Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S) The University of Tokyo

[Speakers & Discussants]

Wataru Suzuki Senior Coordinator, UNU-IAS

Yoko Watanabe Asia Regional Coordinator of Programs, Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Yasushi Hibi Vice President for Asia Policy / Managing Director for Japan Program, Conservation International

Prasert Trakansuphakon President, Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples (IKAP) Network, Thailand

[Moderator]

Kazuaki Hoshino Project Professor, Kagoshima University



Summary

Kazuhiko Takeuchi, United Nations University (UNU), emphasised the strong relationship and synergies between the SDGs and the objectives of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) and illustrated the linkages between land and seascapes as a result of human activities.

Wataru Suzuki, IPSI Secretariat, explained how IPSI's framework contributes to global agendas, including the SDGs, with a focus on resource mobilisation and knowledge generation.

Yoko Watanabe, Global Environment Facility (GEF) Secretariat, showed how the GEF addresses the drivers of environmental degradation by providing finance that creates synergies for integrated solutions and enhanced resilience, including in SEPLS. She announced the approval of a new GEF funded project which will be implemented by Conservation International (CI) Japan, IGES and UNU-IAS.

Yasushi Hibi, CI Japan, as the Executive Agency of this new GEF-SATOYAMA Project on 'mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable management in priority SEPLS', explained the objectives, components, expected outcomes and institutional arrangements of the project.

Prasert Trakansuphakon, Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples (IKAP) Network, presented the achievements of a project funded by the IGES managed SDM as a good practice for Supporting and Promoting the Karen indigenous people's socio-ecological production system in Northern Thailand.

Key Messages

- **To maintain global biodiversity there is an urgent need for more transformative action, which requires linking traditional knowledge with innovative approaches to improve production practices at land/seascape level, and this is where SEPLS have a significant role to play.**
- **Indigenous people generate new knowledge through everyday practices and problem solving, and this newly generated knowledge should be shared within and beyond their communities through multi-stakeholder initiatives.**
- **The objectives of the SDGs and IPSI are highly interrelated in areas such as sustainable agriculture, water, health, sustainable consumption and production, and use of natural resources and ecosystems, and aim to secure human dignity, poverty eradication and inclusive wealth.**
- **Japan's NGOs should spearhead initiatives to seize funding opportunities such as from GEF. NGOs can play an active role by guiding on-the-ground activities for biodiversity conservation while reaching out to international organisations.**

Rapporteurs: Federico López-Casero, Yasuo Takahashi and Ikuko Matsumoto, IGES

FACILITATING TRANSITION TO SCP IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: PRIORITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

PL-12

Outline

To respond to the rapid urbanisation and economic development of Asia and the Pacific, achieving resource-efficient developmental pattern and sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is an important agenda for the region. This session discussed opportunities and challenges for policy research aiming to contribute to establishing a SCP pattern in the Asia-Pacific region.

List of Speakers

[Speakers]

Masahiko Hirao Professor, Department of Chemical System Engineering, School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo

Arnold Tukker Professor of Industrial Ecology / Scientific Director of the Institute of Environmental Sciences, Leiden University

Thumrongrut Mungcharoen Vice President, Asia Pacific Roundtable for Sustainable Consumption and Production (APRSCP)

[Moderator]

Yasuhiko Hotta Leader / Principal Policy Researcher, Sustainable Consumption and Production Area, IGES

Summary

Masahiko Hirao, Professor at the University of Tokyo, said that it is necessary to mainstream the institutional settings and infrastructures to enable consumers to live sufficient living with appropriate levels of consumption, as well as the promotion of the efficient production and recycling. Strengthening of the linkages between production and consumption, rather than pursuing sustainable production and sustainable consumption separately, will be the key to accelerate the shift to SCP patterns. The University of Tokyo, together with Keio University, National Institute for Environmental Studies, and IGES, launched a research project focusing on the SCP policies in Asia.



Arnold Tukker, Professor at Leiden University, explained that European countries have developed SCP research and policies over the past 40 years. The European Union has also committed to the SCP shift in the world, through its contribution to various international cooperation schemes. Past researches identified the three sectors of our daily lives that have the most serious impacts on resource use and the environment, namely, food, housing, and transportation. To achieve sustainable societies, it is necessary to reconsider what enables the wellbeing of the people.

Thumrongrut Mungcharoen, the Vice President of the Asia Pacific Roundtable for Sustainable Consumption and Production (APRSCP) introduced the activities of APRSCP, the forum of researchers and policy makers to support SCP in Asia Pacific region. Dr. Thumrongrut emphasised that closer cooperation among the governments, private sector, consumers and citizens is the key to enable the decoupling of human wellbeing from material use and environmental degradation.

After the three presentations, the discussion was moderated by Yasuhiko Hotta, Leader of the Sustainable Consumption and Production Area, IGES. The key challenges for the Asia-Pacific region to shift to SCP patterns include: investment to develop the infrastructure in view of the coming 50 years; planning and land use; sustainable public procurement; and education. Research and policy to attain sufficiency / consumption are not yet abundant, compared to those for efficiency / production. It was indicated that the consensus formation among the different stakeholders will be one of the key research topics. At the same time, diverse conditions of societies in various aspects, such as material wealth, the current and future demography, as well as levels of urbanisation, should also be carefully taken into account in future research.

Key Messages

- Shifting to Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns is an urgent issue in the Asia-Pacific region, where the drastic increase of material use is expected.
- It is necessary to mainstream the institutional settings and infrastructure to enable consumers to live sufficiently with appropriate consumption, as well as the promotion of efficient production and recycling.
- SCP research has been abundant in Europe. Past research identified housing, mobility and food as the most important sectors affecting the sustainability. On the other hand, investment in urban infrastructure has been growing in Asia. The shift to SCP patterns, including energy efficiency, could be effectively achieved by way of embedding into the urban infrastructures and by land use. Public procurement and education are also important tools to promote SCP in Asia.
- Research and policies need to take account of the diversity of society, economy, culture, and lifestyles in Asia and the Pacific. It is important to facilitate collaboration among the stakeholders.

Rapporteur: Atsushi Watabe, IGES

Expert Workshops Network Meetings

At ISAP2015, both expert workshops and network meetings were held related to the organisers' research activities.

26 July

13:30-17:30

27 July

9:00-12:40

Expert Workshop on Low Carbon Technology Transfer: From Policies to Practice

[Organisers] IGES/UNU-IAS

The workshop shared the approaches and experiences in promoting low-carbon technology transfer to developing countries and discussed the challenges and possible solutions.

15:00-16:00

The Second Preparatory Meeting for SDSN Japan

[Organisers] IGES/UNU-IAS

Discussion took place on the activity plans of the Japan chapter of the global Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) as well as its launching ceremony on the occasion of ISAP2015.

16:30-17:30

Council for SDSN Japan Inauguration Meeting

[Organisers] IGES/UNU-IAS

The council meeting discussed the SDSN's framework of activities and its work plan of 2015 on a key platform for regular discussions about SDGs implementation in Japan.

29 July**16:00-17:00****IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies (CCET) Steering Committee Meeting**

[Organisers] IGES/UNEP-IETC

The meeting discussed the development of the biennial work plan of the IGES CCET, established in March 2015, and its implementation strategies.

15:00-18:00**The Sixth Asian Co-benefits Partnership Advisory Group Meeting**

[Organisers] IGES/Ministry of the Environment, Japan

The meeting was held by the Advisory Group to the sixth Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) to discuss the Work Plan and second ACP White Paper, as well as to focus on extended contribution and collaboration.

30 July**9:00-11:30****The Third Working Group of the Integrated Programme on Better Air Quality**

[Organisers] IGES/Ministry of the Environment, Japan

The third Working Group of the Integrated Programme on Better Air Quality (IBAQ) met to report the updates of activities on improving air quality by each organisation and summarised actions need to be implemented.

Closing Session

List of Speakers

● Closing Discussion

[Speakers]

Bindu N. Lohani Distinguished Adjunct Faculty, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) /
Special Advisor, Y-Port Center, City of Yokohama / Distinguished Fellow, IGES

Eric Zusman Leader / Principal Policy Researcher, Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies Area, IGES

Kentaro Tamura Deputy Director, Kansai Research Centre / Leader, Climate and Energy Area, IGES

[Moderator]

Hideyuki Mori President, IGES

● Closing Remarks

Hironori Hamanaka Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES

Eric Zusman provided an overview of the SDGs-related sessions at ISAP and highlighted the following three key themes from those sessions: i) the critical role of governance in implementing the SDGs; ii) the need for an enabling environment for national budgets and private sector investment for financing the SDGs; and iii) the importance of collaborative actions and increased involvement of civil society organisations (CSOs) as key intermediaries for implementing the SDGs.



Kentaro Tamura provided an overview of the climate change-related sessions. He highlighted that the aggregate of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) will not be enough to hold the increase in global temperature below two degrees Celsius and thus there is a need for cyclical review mechanisms for mitigation targets and financial incentives for action. The engagement of multiple stakeholders, such as city/sub-national governments, businesses and CSOs, will also be crucial for raising ambition levels. The transformation toward low-carbon societies needs success stories to erase doubts of whether this can be achieved, and cities can provide that encouragement.

Bindu N. Lohani shared three key points related to governance, finance and the role of cities. He argued that implementing the SDGs will require a combination of top-down and bottom-up governance. Responses to climate change need financing for climate-proof and low-carbon infrastructure and securing funds from domestic as well as international sources like Green Climate Fund (GCF) in the form of a grant or a loan. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) was intended to be temporary but the need for carbon pricing and technology transfer still remains. A related concern is adaptation is not attractive for private sector investment. Final comments were that managing cities calls for urgent responses and the engagement of the general public is important.

Closing Remarks

Hironori Hamanaka thanked all the speakers, panelists, session moderators and participants for making ISAP an active and dynamic conference where many lessons and experience were shared for achieving the SDGs and arriving at a post-2020 climate regime. He noted that IGES will continue its efforts as an “agent of change” to facilitate transformation into de-carbonised society with many invaluable insights shared by the participants at ISAP. He also emphasised the increasing roles of the local government and non-state actors as well as importance of evaluating processes in such transformation. He brought the 7th ISAP to a close by echoing Jeffrey D. Sachs’ call for planning to put progress on pragmatic solutions forward.

Key Messages

- A combination of top-down and bottom-up governance will be essential means of implementation (MOI) of the SDGs and climate actions.
- Finance is another important MOI. There needs to be more certainty about how much money is being committed and mobilised by the domestic public sector as well as international funds. Creating a supportive enabling environment for more private sector involvement on addressing SDGs as well as climate mitigation and adaptation is essential.
- Strengthened partnerships with various stakeholders are increasing, including the private sector, cities and CSOs beyond their respective positions and roles. Sharing and evaluating experiences and good practices can offer a way forward for achieving a low-carbon, resilient and inclusive society.

Special Events

● Exhibition on Research

ISAP2015 held an exhibition and poster displays with outputs of the latest research activities at IGES and UNU-IAS as well as attractive displays from sponsors and related organisations.

Exhibiting Organisations

- Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- Kanagawa Prefectural Government
- City of Yokohama
- Kawasaki City
- City of Kitakyushu
- Global Cooperation Institute for Sustainable Cities, Yokohama City University
- Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan



● Video Session

DAY 1: Video Premiere of IGES's Forest Governance e-Learning Series DAY 2: Videos in Forest Governance, Conservation and Biodiversity

IGES presented an e-Learning video series based on the work of its Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services area (with partners from Griffith University and the University of Southern Queensland, Australia) to develop a Quality-of-Governance Standard for the forest sector in Nepal. Following the successful completion of this work and the official adoption of this governance standard by the Government of Nepal, IGES aims to share the lessons learned and the practical approach developed during this project so that others may also be able to develop a similar governance standard in their own country.



Special Session

Innovative Coastal Marine Environment Governance toward Climate Change Adaptation (LEAD-Japan API: Asia Pacific Initiative)

DAY 1: Understanding the Coastal Marine Environment
- What has been done so far and what should be done in future?
DAY 2: Integrating Natural, Social Science, and Community-based Governance

Programme

Sessions are under two themes over two days. **SDGs** **Climate Change**

Tuesday, 28 July 2015

9:30	Opening Session [OP]
	<p>Opening Room 503</p> <p>Welcome Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hironori Hamanaka Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES <p>Guest Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soichiro Seki Vice Minister for Global Environment, Ministry of the Environment, Japan (not in attendance) Shinji Yoshikawa Vice Governor, Kanagawa Prefectural Government
9:55	
10:00	Keynote Speech
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeffrey D. Sachs Director, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) / Director, The Earth Institute, Columbia University
10:20	Room 503
10:25	Plenary Session 1 SDGs [P-1]
	<p>Achieving a Better World for All by 2030: Prospects and Perspectives on the Post-2015 Development Agenda Room 503</p> <p>[Framing Presentation]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eric Zusman Leader / Principal Policy Researcher, Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies Area, IGES <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeffrey D. Sachs Director, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) / Director, The Earth Institute, Columbia University Naoko Ishii CEO & Chairperson, Global Environment Facility (GEF) / International Advisor, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) Japan Abdul Hamid Zakri Science Adviser to the Prime Minister of Malaysia / Chair, Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Masayo Hasegawa Project General Manager, Environmental Affairs Division, Toyota Motor Corporation / Member of Engagement Committee of the Future Earth <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hideyuki Mori President, IGES <p>11:30-11:40 SDSN Japan Chapter Launch Ceremony</p>
11:40	
11:40	Break
11:50	Plenary Session 2 Climate Change [P-2]
	<p>New Climate Regime at COP21: Creating a Dynamic Cycle for Ratcheting up Climate Actions Room 503</p> <p>[Keynote Speaker]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thierry Dana Ambassador of France to Japan <p>[Framing Presentation]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kentarō Tamura Deputy Director, Kansai Research Centre / Leader, Climate and Energy Area, IGES <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nobuo Tanaka Former Executive Director, The International Energy Agency (IEA) / President, The Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF) Bindu N. Lohani Distinguished Adjunct Faculty, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) / Special Advisor, Y-Port Center, City of Yokohama / Distinguished Fellow, IGES Rae Kwon Chung Principal Advisor on Climate Change, Executive Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations / Former Climate Change Ambassador of the Republic of Korea Akimasa Sumi President, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shuzo Nishioka Secretary General, International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet) and Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet) / Senior Research Advisor, IGES
13:05	

<p>13:05</p> <p>14:25</p>	<p>Break</p>	<p>13:15</p> <p>14:15</p>	<p>Lunch Session Climate Change [L-1]</p> <p>Low Carbon Technology Cooperation in Asia toward COP 21: Possibilities and Challenges Room 502</p> <hr/> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takashi Hattori International Energy Agency (IEA) • Masachika Suzuki Sophia University • Markus Hagemann NewClimate Institute • Robert Dixon Global Environment Facility (GEF) (not in attendance) <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christopher Doll UNU-IAS 		
<p>14:25</p> <p>15:40</p>	<p>Plenary Session 3</p> <p>Dialogue amongst Japan, China and Korea: Japan, China, Korea's Roles for Climate Policy — Partnership for a New Age Room 503</p> <hr/> <p>[Video Message]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yasuo Fukuda Former Prime Minister of Japan <p>[Keynote Speaker]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yoriko Kawaguchi Professor, Meiji Institute for Global Affairs, Meiji University <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoesung Lee Vice-chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) / Professor, Korea University Graduate School of Energy and Environment • Kejun Jiang Senior Researcher, Energy Research Institute • Hikaru Kobayashi Project Professor, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Environmental Design and Governance Program, Keio University (former Vice Minister, Ministry of the Environment) / Senior Fellow, IGES <p>[Moderator] • Hironori Hamanaka Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES</p>		<p>Climate Change [P-3]</p>		
<p>15:40</p>	<p>Break</p>				
<p>15:55</p> <p>17:25</p>	<p>Parallel Session</p>				
<p>Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Asia: A Discussion on National Readiness Room 503</p> <p>SDGs [PL-1]</p> <hr/> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dave Griggs Monash University / Warwick University • Arum Atmawikarta Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Indonesia <p>[Discussants]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdul Hamid Zakri Science Adviser to the Prime Minister of Malaysia / Chair, Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) • Koji Yamada Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) • Shiv Someshwar Earth Institute, Columbia University • Thierry Schwarz Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) <p>[Chair]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tetsuya Ishii IGES <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norichika Kanie Keio University / UNU-IAS 		<p>Science and International Cooperation on Climate Change: Role and Challenges of National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Room 501</p> <p>Climate Change [PL-2]</p> <hr/> <p>[Opening Remarks]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satoshi Tanaka Ministry of the Environment, Japan <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jonathan Lynn IPCC • Taka Hiraishi Co-chair, IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories • Kiyoto Tanabe IPCC TFI Technical Support Unit • Thelma Krug Co-chair, IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories / National Institute for Space Research, Brazil • William N. Irving United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) <p>[Discussants]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiyoto Tanabe • Thelma Krug • William N. Irving • Akio Takemoto Ministry of the Environment, Japan <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taka Hiraishi 		<p>Energy Revolution from Kanagawa Room 502</p> <p>Climate Change [PL-3]</p> <hr/> <p>[Keynote Speaker]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takao Kashiwagi Tokyo Institute of Technology <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitoshi Fujimaki Kanagawa Prefectural Government • Tomohiko Miyahara FujisawaSST Management Company / Panasonic • Masahiko Shizawa Houtoku Energy • Yusuke Matsuo IGES <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naoya Tsukamoto IGES 	

Wednesday, 29 July 2015

9:30	Plenary Session 4 SDGs Climate Change [P-4] ● Bridging Climate Change and the SDGs Room 503 [Keynote Speaker] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rintaro Tamaki Deputy Secretary-General, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) [Framing Presentation] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Magnus Bengtsson Principal Policy Researcher, Programme Management Office, IGES ● Satoshi Kojima Principal Policy Researcher, Programme Management Office, IGES [Speakers] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad Chairman, Institute of Microfinance ● Masakazu Ichimura Director, United Nations Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA) of ESCAP ● Surendra Man Shrestha Director, United Nations Environment Programme's International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC) 	
10:45	[Moderator] ● Peter King Senior Policy Advisor, IGES	
10:45	Break	
11:00	Parallel Session	
	● Aligning Policies for the Transition to a Low-carbon Economy: OECD Recommendations and Implications for Asia-Pacific Including Japan Room 503 Climate Change [PL-4] [Speakers] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rintaro Tamaki The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) ● Takashi Hattori International Energy Agency (IEA) [Discussants] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rintaro Tamaki ● Takashi Hattori ● Rae Kwon Chung Principal Advisor on Climate Change, Executive Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations / Former Climate Change Ambassador of the Republic of Korea ● Satoshi Kojima IGES [Moderator] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kazuo Matsushita IGES 	● Showcasing Successful Partnerships for Low Carbon Technology Transfer: How does the Joint Crediting Mechanism Lead Low Carbon Technology? Room 501 Climate Change [PL-5] [Speaker] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Abdessalem Rabhi IGES [Discussants] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Edwin Manansang Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs ● Md Ziaul Haque Ministry of Environment and Forests, Bangladesh ● Tetsuya Saito NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. ● Ryuzo Sugimoto Asian Development Bank (ADB) ● Naoki Mori Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) ● Suk Whan Chang Idea Bridge Asset Management, Inc. [Moderator] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kazuo Yamamoto Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) / The University of Tokyo
		● Towards Holistic Waste Management in Asia Pacific Room 502 SDGs [PL-6] [Speakers] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Surendra Man Shrestha United Nations Environment Programme's International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC) ● Kazunobu Onogawa IGES [Commentator] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agamuthu Pariatamby University of Malaya [Discussants] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Surendra Man Shrestha ● Agamuthu Pariatamby ● Yoshinori Suga Ministry of the Environment, Japan ● Nida C. Cabrera Cebu City, Philippines ● Makoto Mihara Osaka City Government ● Gen Takahashi JFE Engineering Corporation [Moderator] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kazunobu Onogawa
12:30	Break	
12:45	Lunch Session	
	● Strengthening the Interface between Atmospheric Science and Policy in Asia Room 503 Climate Change [L-2] [Opening Remarks] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hiroshi Fujita Ministry of the Environment, Japan [Speakers] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kaye Patdu Clean Air Asia ● Xinling Feng IGES ● Naoko Matsumoto IGES ● Hajime Akimoto National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) 	● The Launch of IGES White Paper V: How Regional Integration in Asia Can Benefit People and the Environment Room 502 [L-3] [Speakers] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Magnus Bengtsson IGES ● Mark Elder IGES ● Bijon Kumer Mitra IGES ● Shom Wei Chin Teoh IGES

14:00		<p>[Chair]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eric Zusman IGES <p>[Moderator & Closing Remarks]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katsunori Suzuki Kanazawa University 	<p>[Commentator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rae Kwon Chung Principal Advisor on Climate Change, Executive Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations / Former Climate Change Ambassador of the Republic of Korea <p>[Moderator] • Satoshi Kojima IGES</p>
14:00 Parallel Session			
15:30	<p>Approaches by Asian Cities to Build Resilient Cities</p> <p>Room 503 SDGs [PL-7]</p> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dickella Gamaralalage Jagath Premakumara IGES • Nida C. Cabrera Cebu City, Philippines • Pornsri Kitcham Nonthaburi Municipality, Thailand • Nguyen Trung Viet Ho Chi Minh City Climate Change Bureau, Department of Natural Resources and Environment • Qunfang Hu Shanghai Institute of Disaster Prevention and Relief, Tongji University <p>[Discussants]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shintaro Fujii Ministry of the Environment, Japan • Taisuke Watanabe EX Research Institute Ltd. <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toshizo Maeda IGES 	<p>Promoting Mitigation Actions through Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System</p> <p>Room 501 Climate Change [PL-8]</p> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akio Takemoto Ministry of the Environment, Japan • Bima Arya Sugiarto Mayor of Bogor, Indonesia • Tsuyoshi Fujita National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) • Rizaldi Boer Bogor Agricultural University <p>[Discussants]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akio Takemoto • Suharto Bogor City Development Planning Board • Rizaldi Boer • Achmad Gunawan Widjaskono Ministry of Environmental and Forestry • Tatsuya Yokota National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) • Minoru Fujii National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) • Kentaro Takahashi IGES <p>[Closing Remarks]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naoya Tsukamoto IGES <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tsuyoshi Fujita 	<p>Financial Inclusion, Climate Change Adaptation and SDGs</p> <p>Room 502 SDGs [PL-9]</p> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qazi Kholiqzaman Ahmad Institute of Microfinance • Md. Abdul Karim Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) • Md. Abdul Baqui Khalily Institute of Microfinance • Kazuto Tsuji Executive Committee Chair of the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) / Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) / Saitama University <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prabhakar SVRK IGES • Henry Scheyvens IGES
15:30	Break		
15:45 Parallel Session			
17:15	<p>Role of Cities under International Framework beyond Paris COP21</p> <p>Room 503 Climate Change [PL-10]</p> <p>[Keynote Speaker]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chin Siong Ho Universiti Teknologi Malaysia / UTM Low Carbon Asia Research Centre <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masakazu Okuno City of Yokohama • Yuko Nishida Tokyo Metropolitan Government • Haruka Miki IGES <p>[Discussants]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chin Siong Ho • Tetsuya Nakajima City of Yokohama • Kengo Ishida City of Kitakyushu • Yuko Nishida • Takashi OtsukaICLEI Japan Office • Kazuhisa Koakutsu IGES <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junichi Fujino National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) 	<p>“Satoyama” and Sustainable Development: Bridging Project Financing and Knowledge Generation</p> <p>Room 501 SDGs [PL-11]</p> <p>[Keynote Speaker]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kazuhiko Takeuchi United Nations University (UNU)/ Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S) The University of Tokyo <p>[Speakers & Discussants]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wataru Suzuki UNU-IAS • Yoko Watanabe Global Environment Facility (GEF) • Yasushi Hibi Conservation International • Prasert Trakansuphakon Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples (IKAP) Network, Thailand <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kazuaki Hoshino Kagoshima University 	<p>Facilitating Transition to SCP in Asia and the Pacific: Priorities and Opportunities</p> <p>Room 502 SDGs [PL-12]</p> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masahiko Hirao The University of Tokyo • Arnold Tukker Leiden University • Thumrongrut Mungcharoen Asia Pacific Roundtable for Sustainable Consumption and Production (APRSCP) <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yasuhiko Hotta IGES

17:15	Break	
17:25	Closing Session	
	Closing Discussion [Speakers] • Bindu N. Lohani • Eric Zusman • Kentaro Tamura IGES [Moderator] • Hideyuki Mori President, IGES	
18:00	Closing Remarks • Hironori Hamanaka Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES	Room 503

	► Presentation	Room 511+512
	Innovative Coastal Marine Environment Governance toward Climate Change Adaptation	
28 July	13:05-14:25 Understanding the coastal marine environment: What has been done so far and what should be done in future?	
29 July	12:30-14:00 Integrating natural, social science, and community-based governance (LEAD-Japan API: Asia Pacific Initiative)	
	► Video Session (Lunch Time)	Room 501
28 July:	Video Premiere of IGES's Forest Governance e-Learning Series	
29 July:	Videos in Forest Governance, Conservation and Biodiversity	

For details, please visit <http://www.iges.or.jp/isap/2015/en/>

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

2108-11, Kamiyamaguchi, Hayama, Kanagawa, 240-0115, Japan
Tel: +81-46-855-3700 Fax: +81-46-855-3709
E-mail: iges@iges.or.jp URL: <http://www.iges.or.jp/>

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<http://www.iges.or.jp/isap/2015/en/>

■ Tokyo Office

Shinbashi SY Bldg. 4F, 1-14-2, Nishi-shinbashi,
Minato-ku, Tokyo, 105-0003, Japan
Tel: +81-3-3595-1081 Fax: +81-3-3595-1084

■ Kansai Research Centre

East Bldg. 5F, Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, 1-5-2,
Wakinohama-kaigandori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073, Japan
Tel: +81-78-262-6634 Fax: +81-78-262-6635

■ Kitakyushu Urban Centre

International Village Center 3F, 1-1-1, Hirano,
Yahatahigashi-ku, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, 805-0062, Japan
Tel: +81-93-681-1563 Fax: +81-93-681-1564

■ Beijing Office

[IGES Sino-Japan Cooperation Project Office]
Room No. 1114, 11F, Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection,
No. 1 Yuhuananlu, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100029, China
E-mail: beijing-office@iges.or.jp

■ Regional Centre

604 SG Tower 6F, 161/1 Soi Mahadlek Luang 3, Rajdamri Road, Patumwan,
Bangkok, 10330, Thailand
Tel: +66-2-651-8794, 8795, 8797, 8799 Fax: +66-2-651-8798

■ IPCC TFI Technical Support Unit [TSU]

2108-11, Kamiyamaguchi, Hayama, Kanagawa, 240-0115, Japan
Tel: +81-46-855-3750 Fax: +81-46-855-3808

■ Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research [APN] Secretariat

East Bldg. 4F, Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, 1-5-2,
Wakinohama-kaigandori, 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]

Shinyokohama Daiichi Bldg. 3F, 2-14-27, Shinyokohama, Kohoku-ku,
Yokohama, Kanagawa, 222-0033, Japan
Tel: +81-45-548-6270 Fax: +81-45-472-8810

