

ISAP 2017

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific: ISAP
25-26 July 2017

Transformational Changes: Putting Sustainability at the Heart of Action



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

Event Outline

ISAP is an annual forum aiming to promote diverse discussions on sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific, with the participation of front-line experts and stakeholders from governments, international organisations, business and NGOs. The ninth ISAP was organised by IGES and UNU-IAS.

As the world works towards implementing the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda with its accompanying Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), positive action is being taken not just at the national government level, but by a wide range of stakeholders including cities, businesses and financial institutions. It is going to take a fundamental shift in our entire socio-economic system to achieve a decarbonised society and sustainable development – we will need to change our lifestyles, our behaviours, and even our values and norms.

ISAP2017 was the ideal opportunity for multiple stakeholders to share their viewpoints and knowledge, and to forge a shared vision for the future we want, creating narratives to convey our message. Participants deepened the discussion on how to move initiatives forward, with the focus firmly on sustainability for the transformation of socio-economic systems.

ISAP2017 featured an Eye-Opener on a shared vision to promote the shift to a sustainable society, Plenary Sessions with a variety of actors putting climate change and SDGs as core business, and Thematic Tracks with discussion on concrete solutions for a broad range of topics.

Date	25-26 July 2017 (Tue. / Wed.)
Venue	PACIFICO YOKOHAMA, Conference Center 3F (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	Asian Development Bank (ADB) UN Environment (UNEP) United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) Sustainable Development Solutions Network Japan (SDSN Japan)
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) / ICLEI Japan Office, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability / The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) / International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
Number of Participants	About 900

Opening Session

Welcome Remarks from the Organisers

As a representative of the organisers, IGES and UNU-IAS, Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Chair of the Board of Directors of IGES, gave the welcome remarks. He stated that to implement the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda with its accompanying Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), positive action is being taken not only at the national governmental level, but also by non-state actors such as cities and businesses. In order to make a shift to a sustainable society by implementing these international agreements fully and steadily, it is essential that a wide variety of stakeholders bring their broad range of perspectives to one place, forging a shared vision for the future we want through sharing narratives that inspire people to embark on actions towards transformational changes. Against this background, he hoped that ISAP2017 would serve as an occasion to deepen the discussions on narratives and possible pathways to achieve a sustainable society as well as measures on how to scale up the current actions and challenges.

Guest Remarks

Yasuo Takahashi, Vice Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Japan, introduced the recent major actions taken by Japan regarding SDGs and climate change. He mentioned that Guidelines for Japan's implementation of the SDGs were approved at the SDGs Promotion Headquarters in December 2016. The partnership on SDGs has been strengthened through stakeholder meetings, where leading practices are shared among a wide range of stakeholders. In addition, he pointed out that it is important to advance efforts on climate change issues under the Paris Agreement. It is also essential to create innovation in all aspects by promoting climate investments and stimulating demand for them. He emphasised the importance of various stakeholders collaborating to take action, and hoped that progress would be made at ISAP2017 on multifaceted discussions.

ISAP was held in Kanagawa Prefecture, and Yoshisato Asaba, Vice Governor, Kanagawa Prefectural Government, welcomed all participants. Kanagawa Prefecture is promoting advanced initiatives on the global environment, and he introduced the Kanagawa Prefecture Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures, revised following the Paris Agreement, as well as challenges towards realising energy-independent houses, buildings and towns through expanding renewable energy and its local production for local consumption. He hoped that discussions at ISAP2017 would make progress on the way forward to achieve sustainable development in the Asia Pacific region, and that networks among participants would be strengthened.



Eye-Opener [EO]**Eye on Science:
Zooming in on the Future**

DAY1: 7/25, 9:30-11:40

[Speakers]

- **Hoelsing Lee**
Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- **Anne Larigauderie**
Executive Secretary, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
- **Pavel Kabat**
Director General and Chief Executive Officer, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
- **Naoko Ishii**
CEO & Chairperson, Global Environment Facility (GEF) / International Advisor, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) Japan
- **Ajay Mathur**
Director General, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

[Moderator]

- **Keisuke Kubota**
Senior Staff Writer & Editorial Writer, Nikkei Inc.

Summary

This session provided an opportunity to discuss multi-stakeholder strategies for advancing evidence-based policy solutions to climate change. This is a necessary first step towards galvanising transformation of our communities, societies and economies.

The first part of the session on “Eye on Science: Zooming in on the Future” introduced ways to connect with society based on the accumulation of scientific knowledge. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has compiled a number of evaluation reports, and in the 5th Assessment Report it was stated that “Human influence on the climate system is clear”. Towards the goal of keeping the global average temperature rise to less than 2 °C in the future, there must be willingness by society on a wide scale to reduce GHG emissions.

The second part of the session emphasised the importance of an integrated and inclusive viewpoint. Aside from the threat of climate change, it is vital to link the 1.5 / 2 °C target and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure that we can



achieve sustainability and eradication of poverty. One good idea would be to create coalitions that enable entities to mutually cooperate to achieve this goal.

The third part of the session focused on how to break from the current situation and steer to a better direction. It was pointed out that the beginnings of a new era can be seen already, such as the tendency for decoupling over the past three years. At the beginning of this major reform, the response to climate change was regarded as an opportunity, rather than a cost, and a strong message was shared to pursue the path of new business that encompasses innovation, and to achieve new economic development that is not captured by the regulatory route. Each entity and individual should take action on their own initiative to create a society resilient to climate change.



Key Messages

- Future dialogue to link climate change and biodiversity should be promoted. Negative emissions, bioenergy and land use, etc., are essential points to consider for these two issues.
- Infrastructure must be modified for developing countries to avoid far exceeding the carbon budget. Carefully selecting future infrastructure can change citizen's consumption patterns and bring about social transformation.
- Science can be difficult for the general public to grasp, but by creating opportunities to become familiar with nature, understanding can be enhanced. For example, an app to build a database of citizen participation can encourage new research and collaboration with researchers.

Plenary Session 1 [P-1]

Business and Finance in the Face of a Changing Climate: Risks and Opportunities

DAY1: 7/25, 13:30-15:30

[Speakers]

- **Rintaro Tamaki**
Deputy Secretary-General,
The Organisation for Economic
Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- **Ligia Noronha**
Director, Economy Division,
UN Environment
- **Ma Jun**
Chief Economist, Research Bureau,
The People's Bank of China
- **Yeo Lian Sim**
Special Adviser Diversity, Singapore
Exchange (SGX) / Vice Chair, Task Force
on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
(TCFD)
- **Hideyuki Kanemitsu**
Head of Unit, Corporate Environmental
and CSR Strategy Unit, Fujitsu Limited

[Framing Presentation]

- **Naoki Mori**
Executive Coordinator, Strategic
Management Office, IGES

[Moderator]

- **Hironori Hamanaka**
Special Research Advisor, IGES

Summary

In this session, key actors from business and finance sectors discussed global trends with regard to climate risks and opportunities, shared lessons on integrating these into business strategies, and recommended policy options and an enabling environment for encouraging a shift towards low-carbon and climate-risk resilient investment.

Rintaro Tamaki, OECD, noted that, in order to enable business and finance sectors to fulfil their role in the transition to a low-carbon economy, elements of a supportive enabling environment need to include price signals, coherence across relevant policies, further support for both public and private R&D, and increased adoption of green procurement practices.

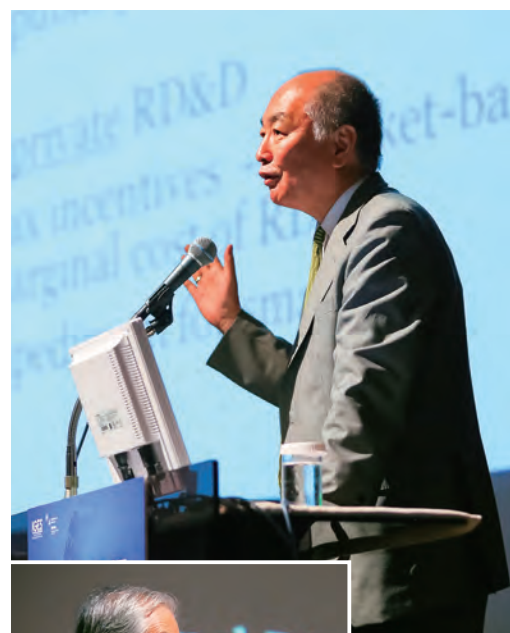
During the panel discussion moderated by Hironori Hamanaka, IGES, Ligia Noronha, UNEP, emphasised that business communities need to develop multiple approaches including those that draw out mutual dependencies between business practices and climate risks and opportunities. She also noted that governments need to play a more proactive role, including using financial levers to re-orientate businesses.



Ma Jun, The People's Bank of China (PBoC) elaborated on PBoC's initiatives, including its green credit lines, green loans and its new green investment fund. He also emphasised that improving incentives and returns would be necessary to leverage more green investment, for instance through central bank subsidies and guarantees.

Yeo Lian Sim, Singapore Exchange and Vice Chair of TCFD, said that TCFD recommendations are very important for business and finance communities, and emphasised that large investors have significant power to implement the recommendations, and should use this power to challenge asset managers, rather than waiting for governments to act.

Hideyuki Kanemitsu, Fujitsu, emphasised his company's ambitious climate and energy target of becoming zero-emission by 2050 with a focus on reducing energy consumption of its data centres. He also noted internal carbon pricing could be a useful tool.



Key Messages

- An improved policy framework is crucial for giving a long-term signal to businesses and the finance community, and to mobilise green investment. Price signals and other fiscal measures would also improve returns on low-carbon investments.
- Climate-related financial disclosure is particularly critical for investors and financial institutions in their decision-making. Further engagement and pressure from investors and end-customers would also help change business behaviour.
- Cities and large investors can play a key role without having to wait for a government mandate. Stronger collaboration and partnerships between businesses, investors and other key stakeholders need to be encouraged.

Keynote Speech

Making Sustainability the Heart of Local Actions in Asia

DAY2: 7/26, 9:00-9:30

[Speaker]

- Akira Yokochi
Director, Global Issues Cooperation Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan



Summary

The 2017 meeting of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) convened in July in New York. The HLPF is the main UN body through which countries review progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Akira Yokochi from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA) participated in HLPF, and he shared information on Japan's progress on the SDGs.

At the HLPF, MOFA presented its vision on SDGs to create a diverse and inclusive society in which no one is left behind. Based on the concept of "Public Private Action for Partnership (PPAP)", Japan has been pursuing actions towards the realisation of SDGs by combining the wisdom of various stakeholders. Examples include support from local governments for a water system in a developing country, support from JICA for maternal and child health, initiatives by private companies on food issues, and youth empowerment. Japan puts particular emphasis on measures aimed at future generations. Japan is committed to provide USD1 billion of assistance by 2018, focusing on children and youth, covering education, health, disaster risk reduction, and gender equality. Akira Yokochi emphasised that the government will further enhance these efforts and mainstream SDGs with close collaboration with stakeholders.

Key Messages

- SDGs are a universal agenda. As goals that go beyond the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), they include new challenges closely related to developed countries.
- To create a diverse and inclusive society in which no one is left behind, Japan has been pursuing concrete actions both in Japan and abroad based on the concept of PPAP. Measures aimed at future generations have been given particular emphasis.
- The Japanese government will further enhance efforts on SDGs and will mainstream SDGs in cooperation with various stakeholders.

Plenary Session 2 [P-2]

From Good Practices to Great Transformations: How Can the SDGs Bring Scalable Change to Asia?

DAY2: 7/26, 9:40-11:40

[Speakers]

- **Bambang Susantono**
Vice-President, Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- **Herbert M Bautista**
Mayor, Quezon City, the Philippines
- **Hidemitsu Sasaya**
Managing Executive Officer / Manager, CSR Promotion Department, ITO EN, LTD.
- **Miyuki Hokugo**
Staff Writer of Asahi Shimbun

[Framing Presentation]

- **Eric Zusman**
Research Leader, Sustainability Governance Centre, IGES

[Moderator]

- **Hideyuki Mori**
President, IGES

Summary

This session invited development practitioners to share their experiences with regard to promoting SDG actions, followed by discussions with policymakers and representatives from key organisations on how these can be upscaled effectively.

Eric Zusman, IGES, emphasised the need to transform small good examples into larger transformative changes. He underlined the need for an integrated approach and presented different examples of integration, emphasising the importance of integration not only across SDGs but also across different stakeholders and levels of decision-making.

Herbert M Bautista, Quezon City, conveyed that issues such as disaster risk reduction and management, as well as environmental protection were becoming common sense for urban development. He also stated that the SDGs were integrated throughout local policies in his city. He underlined the importance of consulting with CSOs, academia and the media, when formulating policies, in order to be more socially inclusive.

Hidemitsu Sasaya, ITO EN, LTD., emphasised the importance of leadership and vision, and also stated that while Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) used to be viewed as philanthropy, such



good practices increasingly were now becoming mainstream, for example with ISO 26000. He said that the most important point for mainstreaming SDGs into company structure is to make each goal visible and understandable for all employees so that they are motivated to integrate them into their own tasks.

Bambang Susantono, ADB, talked about economic growth in the region and that this was challenged by inequality, ageing society, and technological disruptions, which can cause a mismatch between skills and jobs. He also said that urbanisation and climate change will influence the region in the coming years. Development banks needed to align with the SDGs and opt for blended finance options. Integrated thinking was already practiced when building hard infrastructure so it would be important to think how this could be used to improve education, jobs, gender equality or others.

Miyuki Hokugo, Asahi Shimbun, said that the media usually prefers to focus on negative views, but since Agenda 2030, Japanese newspapers are slowly realising that action on SDGs is the right thing to do. The Asahi Shimbun has a regular column called *Change society for 2030*, to report on the SDGs. Finally she urged all parts of society to interpret the SDGs freely and make a positive impact.



Key Messages

- Urbanisation, ageing society, rising inequality and climate change are key trends for the region that will have influence over the next 30 years. To tackle these challenges successfully will require that sustainability and the SDGs become common sense in planning and implementation. Integrated approaches will be key to dealing with these challenges.
- Implementing sustainable development projects at national and local levels will require broad participation. Since investment needs are much higher than any one sector can possibly afford, collaborative solutions will be important. Public, private partnerships and blended finance are two possible approaches.
- The media and private sector can increasingly determine whether the SDGs are a success or a failure. Strong leadership and vision can make a difference in whether sustainable development objectives remain as fringe add-ons or are really integrated in business plans and reporting.



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› Thematic Tracks

DAY1: Three Pathways to a Climate-Resilient Society

DAY2: Leveraging Solutions: Smart Policies, Plans, and Actions

Thematic Track 1 [TT-1]

Long-term Decarbonisation Strategies: Pathway to a Smooth Transformation

DAY1: 7/25, 15:50-17:20

[Speakers]

- **Kentaro Tamura**
Research Leader, Climate and Energy, IGES
- **Stefan Lechtenböhrer**
Director, Future Energy and Mobility Structures, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
- **Stéfan Le Dù**
Sustainable Development Councilor, Regional Economic Department, Embassy of France in Japan

[Moderator]

- **Toshihiko Masui**
Head, Center for Social and Environmental Systems Research (Integrated Environment and Economy Section), National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)

Summary

This session addressed the question of how long-term low GHG emission development strategies can contribute to a smooth transition toward decarbonisation in the second half of this century, thereby contributing to achieving the Paris Agreement's long-term goal of holding global warming well below 2 °C from pre-industrial levels. This session presented an opportunity to learn and understand from the experiences of France and Germany, and to discuss how to address the challenges ahead in implementing concrete actions for their implementation. Japan has its NDC (Cabinet approval on 17 July, 2015) and Climate Action Plan (Cabinet approval on 13 May, 2016) but is still developing a low-carbon strategy. In addition, long-term low GHG emission development strategy in Japan continues to be discussed from two separate perspectives, with reports prepared by the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) respectively. In Germany, the State of North Rhine-Westphalia has steered in the direction of a decarbonised society despite being a coal-intensive economic hub. France has also adopted a national Energy Transition Act, complemented by a national low-carbon strategy, recently strengthened by a Climate Plan. Based on that information, the audience actively engaged with the speakers regarding participatory approaches of the decarbonisation strategies in France and Germany and the developments that are expected in Japan.

Key Messages

- In Germany and France, wide stakeholder consultations were essential. Firstly, those consultations allowed a compromise to be found between the often diverging positions between different ministries. Secondly, consultations facilitated the creation of a relationship based on trust between stakeholders formally in opposition.
- In both countries, decarbonisation strategies included different scenarios on possible pathways to a low-carbon society, reflecting different opinions from stakeholders.
- Regular updates are issued on the strategy based on achievements made during a period of several years, and this allows for flexible implementation of the decarbonisation target.

Thematic Track 2 [TT-2]

Innovative Approaches to Stimulate Low-carbon Technology Transfer

DAY1: 7/25, 15:50-17:20

[Opening Remarks]

- **Naoya Tsukamoto**
Project Director, UNU-IAS

[Presentation]

- **Abdessalem Rabhi**
Programme Manager,
Kansai Research Centre, IGES

[Panelists]

- **Dechen Tsering**
Regional Director, UN Environment in
Asia and the Pacific
- **Girish Sethi**
Senior Director, Industrial Energy
Efficiency Division, The Energy and
Resources Institute (TERI)
- **Takashi Hongo**
Senior Fellow, Mitsui Global Strategic
Studies Institute
- **Tsukasa Saito**
Fellow, IGES

[Moderator]

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

Summary

Naoya Tsukamoto, UNU-IAS, opened the session by emphasising the role of LCTT for developing countries in meeting the targets under the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda.

Abdessalem Rabhi, IGES, presented insights on promoting LCTT based on UNU-IAS, IGES and TERI activities. He looked particularly at linking the phases of LCTT and stakeholder matching, and stressed the roles of stakeholders to tackle the fragmented, weakly coordinated effort and inadequately linked phases of LCTT. He introduced the Japan-India Technology Matchmaking Platform (JITMAP) as one innovative way to match stakeholders based on IGES-TERI activities.

In the discussion, panelists shared their opinions on two issues: (i) effective ways to link different phases and match stakeholders; and (ii) the role of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism. The inclusion of competitors (in line with each phase), customisation and capacity building (particularly at the demonstration phase) can ensure that the phases are linked smoothly. Moreover, policy intervention, crowdfunding and a comprehensive platform (on-the-ground and online) are important to effectively match stakeholders. In addition, the Technology Facilitation Mechanism can facilitate collaboration among stakeholders and assist developing countries in prioritising technology needs. The session concluded with the importance of considering all options to promote LCTT including matching up stakeholders to meet the above targets.

Key Messages

- The stakeholder matchmaking platform, particularly the bilateral type, is important to promote LCTT by linking different phases and matching stakeholders from both supply and demand sides of LCTT.
- The bilateral stakeholder matchmaking platform should: (i) be non-profit, practical, comprehensive and ensure systematic bilateral matching; (ii) have both stakeholders from supply and demand sides; and (iii) have both on-the-ground and online matching.
- Enabling factors such as (i) inclusion of competitors, customisation and capacity building; (ii) policy intervention; (iii) crowdfunding utilisation; and (iv) effective on-the-ground and online activities play important roles to effectively link phases and match stakeholders to promote LCTT.

Thematic Track 3 [TT-3]

Market Changes: Making Headway with Carbon Pricing in Asia

DAY1: 7/25, 15:50-17:20

[Speakers]

- **Ai Kaibu**
Deputy Director, Office of Market Mechanisms, Global Environmental Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- **Qimin Chai**
Director, International Cooperation Department, National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation (NCSC), China
- **Il-Young Oh**
Director, Climate Change Policy Division, Future & Social Policy Bureau, Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Korea
- **Akiko Miura**
Director, Emission Cap and Trade Section, Climate Change & Energy Division, Bureau of Environment, Tokyo Metropolitan Government
- **Zhen Jin**
Research Manager, Climate and Energy, IGES

[Moderator]

- **Yuji Mizuno**
Director of Climate and Energy Area, IGES

Summary

Chaired by Yuji Mizuno, Director of the Climate and Energy Area, IGES, policymakers and experts from Japan, China and Korea outlined their experiences and the latest progress of emissions trading schemes (ETSs) for greenhouse gas mitigation in their respective countries as well as the scheme by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG). These three major economies in Northeast Asia have been making continuous efforts in discussions, design, introduction and implementation of this carbon pricing policy, tailoring it to their own particular needs. In particular, Japan introduced a carbon tax in 2014, and recently, the Ministry of the Environment launched the Committee on Carbon Pricing, prompting further consideration on carbon pricing policy in Japan. China made various preparations for the national ETS to start in 2017 based on pilot experiences, and showed a roadmap for the implementation of this scheme up to 2030. Through learning by doing in the first phase, Korea clarified detailed measures to enhance the operation of its ETS for a second phase from 2018. The cap-and-trade programme of TMG was confirmed to be significantly effective for GHG mitigation. During the panel discussion, the speakers shared their insights on important factors for successful operation of carbon markets, the approaches ensuring carbon market liquidity and the possibility of linking carbon markets in the three economies.

Key Messages

- There has been encouraging progress on policies related to ETS in Japan, China and Korea.
- Despite the difference in the design of ETS due to country-specific conditions, the achievement of a consensus among key stakeholders and policy transparency is critical for the introduction and smooth operation of this scheme.
- Long-term mitigation goal setting, flexibility in mechanism design and the involvement of financial institutions are useful for the operation of carbon markets.
- There is significant potential to link the carbon markets in the three countries despite various barriers that need to be cleared.

Thematic Track 4 [TT-4]

City Champions: Taking Theory and Practice to the Next Level

DAY2: 7/26, 13:30-15:00

[Keynote Speech]

- **Mohamed Khaled Nordin**
Chief Minister of Johor,
State Government of Johor, Malaysia

[Speakers]

- **Kenji Suzuki**
Senior Director for Policy Coordination,
Bureau of Environment,
Tokyo Metropolitan Government
- **Itsu Adachi**
Director, Infrastructure and
Peacebuilding Department, Japan
International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- **Kazuyuki Tani**
Mayor, Shimokawa Town
- **Stefanos Fotiou**
Director, Environment and Development
Division, United Nations Economic and
Social Commission for Asia and the
Pacific (UNESCAP)

[Presentation]

- **Yatsuka Kataoka**
Joint-Programme Director,
City Taskforce, IGES

[Moderator]

- **Junichi Fujino**
Programme Director, City Taskforce,
IGES

Summary

Rapid urbanisation and growing urban populations are intensifying the challenges for cities in Asia and Pacific. Greater roles and responsibilities are expected from city governments in transforming cities in light of the SDGs and Paris Agreement. Some front-runner cities are already making progress while there are many other emerging cities that may be facing challenges in the near future. The speakers at this session identified challenges on downscaling SDGs and Paris Agreement to the city level such as: (a) identification of a clear target; (b) collective action with the private sector, civil society and other key stakeholders; (c) horizontal cooperation with other agencies and vertical cooperation at the provincial and national levels; and (d) cooperation with international organisations and other non-state actors. By having clear targets, outputs and outcomes on these two issues, local leaders can make progress through various policies, strategies, and local actions. Science-based policy should be applied in the design and implementation of programmes. Benchmarking and knowledge-sharing among cities could be used as a platform for learning processes. International organisations could support the transformation process by providing tools, capacity building and a platform network for sharing.

Key Messages

- Collective actions among key stakeholders at the city level, as well as vertical cooperation with provincial governments and national government, will increase ownership of the initiatives and gauge the impacts.
- Science-based policy development is needed to convince all stakeholders about the reliability and transparency of the process on downscaling and localising agendas and transformative actions.
- It is essential to establish a platform network for benchmarking and sharing the learning process.

Thematic Track 5 [TT-5]

Integrating SDGs in Asia: an Action Menu for Policymakers

DAY2: 7/26, 13:30-15:00

[Speakers]

- **Xin Zhou**
Research Leader, Strategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre, IGES
- **Bijon Kumer Mitra**
Senior Policy Researcher, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services, IGES
- **Ryoko Nakano**
Research Manager, Sustainability Governance Centre, IGES
- **Tetsuro Yoshida**
Research Manager, Sustainability Governance Centre, IGES
- **Ken Kubokura**
Senior Deputy Director, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

[Moderator]

- **Simon Hoiberg Olsen**
Senior Researcher, IGES

Summary

This session discussed tools and lessons that help policymakers adopt a more holistic and integrated approach on SDGs. Xin Zhou introduced “The SDG Interlinkages and Data Visualisation Web Tool”, which was developed by the Strategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre of IGES and aims to help minimise conflicts, avoid trade-offs and seek synergies for making achievements inclusively across all 17 SDG areas. Bijon Kumer Mitra talked about research on synergies and trade-offs across food-water-energy issues and shared the role of budget allocation and institutional arrangements as a key for nexus solution in India and Asian countries. Ryoko Nakano explained the multiple roles of cities with regards to the SDGs and then introduced the importance of a holistic view to deal with different goals and targets, using the Eco-driving project in Bandung, Indonesia as an example. Tetsuro Yoshida pointed out that many Japanese companies have started to use SDGs for taking stock of existing corporate principles and activities. He suggested to consider cross sectoral synergies for scaling up SDG activities. Ken Kubokura emphasised a strong connection between the idea of a human security approach and SDGs, and explained the effectiveness of an integrated approach by showing a JICA project as an example.

Key Messages

- Research underlining synergies and trade-offs across several policy objectives suggests that integrated approaches may offer governments and stakeholders a way to work on multiple objectives at the same time.
- Through this kind of research, it is also possible to define policies necessary for acquiring cross sector benefits that are not explicitly referred to in the SDGs.
- Multi-stakeholder partnership plays an important role as a means to share knowledge and finance in order to make an integrated approach more effective in implementing SDGs.

Thematic Track 6 [TT-6]

The Role of the JCM in Tackling Climate Change in Emerging Economies

DAY2: 7/26, 13:30-15:00

[Speakers]

- **Kentaro Takahashi**
Programme Manager,
Climate and Energy, IGES
- **Kazuhiisa Koakutsu**
Deputy Director, Office of Market
Mechanisms, Global Environmental
Bureau, Ministry of the Environment,
Japan
- **Omedi Moses Jura**
Deputy Director, Climate Change &
Mitigation, Ministry of Environment
and Natural Resources, Kenya
- **Paweena Panichayapichet**
Manager, Review and Monitoring
Office, Thailand Greenhouse Gas
Management Organization (TGO)

[Moderator]

- **Yuji Mizuno**
Director of Climate and Energy Area,
IGES

Summary

This session aimed to facilitate in-depth understanding of the role of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) in light of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and how selected countries such as Kenya and Thailand intend to promote low-carbon investments and technology transfer through their climate policies, including the JCM. This session allowed updated knowledge to be gained about the JCM, including that the JCM currently has over 120 projects in 17 partner countries, mainly in the sectors of energy efficiency and renewable energies. The session also emphasised the point of view of partner countries. For instance, although Kenya emits only a small amount of CO₂ emissions, it takes positive action on climate change and aims to eliminate poverty while striving to be a low-carbon industrialised country, with the notable help of the JCM. Similarly, Thailand's quick development of JCM projects will contribute to achieving the emission reduction goal stated in its NDC. The panel discussion was also an occasion to point out ways to improve the implementation of the JCM and to see how the mechanism could fit into the broader economic context of each partner country.

Key Messages

- According to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on cooperative approaches, internationally transferred mitigation outcomes can be accounted towards nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Therefore further discussion is needed on the rule book of the Paris Agreement to ensure environmental integrity and transparency as well as development of accounting guidance to ensure the avoidance of double counting.
- Kenya hopes the JCM will contribute to its goal of eliminating poverty while becoming a low-carbon industrialised country. The JCM can also help ensure additional emission reductions in Thailand through its robust accounting system.
- Overall, it is hoped that JCM projects can be a breakthrough for widespread dissemination of low-carbon technologies.

Thematic Track 7 [TT-7]

Looking at SDGs Through a Resource Lens

DAY2: 7/26, 15:20-16:50

[Speakers]

- **Agamuthu Pariatamby**
Professor, Institute of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya
- **Masahiko Hirao**
Professor, Department of Chemical System Engineering, School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo
- **Kimio Sakai**
Vice-mayor, Oki Town, Fukuoka Prefecture
- **Shunichi Honda**
Programme Officer, International Environmental Technology Centre, Economy Division, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

[Moderator]

- **Kazunobu Onogawa**
Director, IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies

Summary

In Asia, improved resource efficiency and decoupling of economic growth and resource consumption are imperative to addressing expanding resource intensity and the corresponding waste generation. In order to realise sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in the lower-stream, countries need to develop an integrated waste management system from a long-term perspective, taking into account the rapid population growth and urbanisation in the region, as well as considering the nexus issue between the waste sector and other issues such as climate change, and also specific waste streams such as e-waste, mercury and disaster waste.

On the other hand, resource recovery efforts are still limited in Asia's waste sector, exemplified by organic waste which makes up the majority of the waste generated in the region. Many SDGs are closely relevant to waste and resource management, but it will take an institutional push to overcome any challenges to implementing the goals. What practical actions can be taken towards building a sustainable society? The discussion looked at this question through a resource management lens.

Oki Town in Fukuoka, Japan has achieved a high recycling rate for municipal solid waste centered on recycling of kitchen and human waste. With the proactive engagement of residents in planning and implementation, there have been tangible results. Key to this success were cost reduction and improved administrative services, as well as a sense of public service and participation.

From upper-stream, the trade-off between dissemination of low-carbon technologies and the resulting increase in resource use has emerged as a new challenge. In addition to life-cycle-conscious product design and development of supply chain for encouraging resource circulation, the role of the consumption side such as green procurement will be critical for improving resource efficiency.

Key Messages

- Improving lower-stream resource efficiency will require the development of integrated waste management systems which can capture mid-to-long term transition of the policy environment.
- Overcoming implementation challenges through institutional and policy back-up is important in promoting recycling in Asia. In addition, promoting public participation through creating tangible results and building a sense of public service is significant in the implementation stage.
- Trade-off between measures against climate change and resource use is an emerging challenge in advancing resource efficiency in upper-stream. An integrated approach is effective to include product design and supply-chain development, as well as actions by consumers.

Thematic Track 8 [TT-8]

Putting Sustainability at the Heart of Landscape and Seascape Management: Key Roles Played by Subnational and Local Governments

DAY2: 7/26, 15:20-16:50

[Opening Remarks]

- **Kazuhiko Takeuchi**
Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES/
Director and Project Professor, IR3S,
The University of Tokyo / Senior
Visiting Professor, UNU-IAS

[Speakers]

- **Yutaka Takaishi**
Environmental Advisor,
Hanshin-Kita District Administration
Office of Hyogo Prefecture
- **Gerald Jetony**
Senior Geologist, Natural Resources
Office of Sabah State, Malaysia
- **Marçal Gusmao**
Lecturer and Vice-Director,
Centre for Climate Change and
Biodiversity, National University of East
Timor (UNTL) / National Focal Point
for the Nagoya Protocol of the United
Nations Convention on Biological
Diversity (UNCBD), Ministry of
Commerce, Industry and Environment,
Timor-Leste
- **Pia Sethi**
Fellow and Area Convener,
Centre for Biodiversity and Ecosystem
Services, The Energy and Resources
Institute (TERI)

[Moderator]

- **Naoya Tsukamoto**
Project Director, UNU-IAS

Summary

Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) denote places where biodiversity and human production activities coexist in a harmonious mosaic of habitats and land- and sea-uses. This session showcased key roles played by subnational and local governments to promote the sustainable management of SEPLS. Kazuhiko Takeuchi presented the activities of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) and emphasised their contribution to SDGs. Yutaka Takaishi introduced the Hokusetsu Satoyama Museum Vision, which vitalises the SEPLS through the development of human resources, promotion of tourism and dissemination of information, promoted by Hanshin-kita District Administration Office of Hyogo Prefecture in collaboration with multi-stakeholders including local organisations, residents and companies. Gerald Jetony presented the sustainable community-based freshwater fishery resources management promoted by Natural Resources Office of Sabah State, Malaysia, through adopting the Tagal system based on the traditional natural resource management system of indigenous people. Marçal Gusmao introduced an initiative to mitigate the pressure of forest encroachment by local people through adopting double cropping to improve production efficiency and food security in East Timor. Pia Sethi outlined the autonomous natural resource management system of indigenous village governments in Nagaland, India, and highlighted the need for support from state government to resolve the challenges faced by village governments including population increase and lack of financial resources. The Q&A session clarified that while the need to revitalise traditional resource management and adaptation is common under the Satoyama Initiative, the objectives and challenges of conservation needs in each case are different depending on the site-specific characteristics.

Key Messages

- The Satoyama Initiative, to create societies in harmony with nature, contributes to achieving multiple SDGs, including SDG 14 ('life below water') and 15 ('life on land').
- The strength of subnational and local governments lies in their proximity to the communities, and include the promotion of local autonomy and creativity as well as opportunities for strong leadership. However, local leaders face severe challenges such as rural exodus, urbanisation, competition from outside, lack of financial resources and contradictory national policies.
- Subnational and local governments can play a key role as facilitators in connecting scattered and endangered SEPLS, and ensuring meaningful participation of local people in management processes.

Thematic Track 9 [TT-9]

Climate-fragility Risk Reduction for Development and Peace

DAY2: 7/26, 15:20-16:50

[Speakers]

- **Tomoaki Ishigaki**
Director, Climate Change Division,
International Cooperation Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
- **Prabhakar SVRK**
Research Manager, Natural Resources
and Ecosystem Services, IGES
- **Tsuyoshi Fujita**
Director, Center for Social and
Environmental Systems Research,
National Institute for Environmental
Studies (NIES)
- **Mikio Ishiwatari**
Senior Advisor, Disaster Management
and Water Resources Management,
Japan International Cooperation
Agency (JICA)
- **Takeshi Komino**
General Secretary, CWS Japan

[Moderator]

- **Rajib Shaw**
Professor, Graduate School of Media
and Governance / Faculty of Policy
Management, Keio University Shonan
Fujisawa Campus

Summary

Climate-fragility risks (CFRs) are those risks that emanate when climate change interacts with the factors that contribute to the fragility of states and institutions rendering them incapacitated in delivering various governance functions including that of climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and development. This session pointed out that CFRs are on the rise in Asia and are relevant for both developed and developing countries; more so in the case of developing countries due to limited capacity of governments and institutions that are already burdened by various socio-economic and environmental changes. In developing countries, the main fragility risks are related to the nexus of disaster impacts with the state of development, food price volatility, migration and internal displacement, as well as failure of policies, all of which have negative consequences. In developed countries, CFRs include the dependency on external resources that are increasingly under geopolitical and environmental pressures, demographic changes, and exposure of the economic investments made in those developing countries impacted by disasters. Increasingly, developed countries are dependent on manufacturing and service functions offered by developing countries, and the disproportionate impact of climate change on developing countries could put those investments and services at risk. Hence, it was emphasised that there is a need for coordinated action among developed and developing countries.

Key Messages

- There is a need to identify visible examples in the form of case studies, highlighting the economic, political and social dimensions of CFRs, in both developing and developed countries.
- Risk assessment methodologies employed by the risk reduction community and peace-building communities who operate on different timescales should be revisited so as to develop integrated risk assessment methodologies.
- Civil society, governments, researchers, international organisations and the private sector play an important role in multi-sectoral collaboration in addressing CFRs. Tools such as A-Plat provide an important opportunity to address CFRs from the national to local level.

Closing Remarks

Hideyuki Mori, President, IGES, commented that ISAP2017 had been an excellent opportunity for lively and substantial discussions on mainstreaming and accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agreement and SDGs with many lessons shared from global to community perspectives. He then expressed his gratitude to all the speakers, discussants, moderators and participants. While various actors and countries have started to take bold actions on climate change and SDGs, business as usual thinking will prevent us from achieving these agreements, as shown in the discussions at this year's ISAP. He pointed out that it is very important to strengthen the partnership and cooperation among various stakeholders, working together to scale up and accelerate our actions. Next year, IGES will celebrate its 20th anniversary. He emphasised that IGES continues to act as an agent of change to facilitate transformation, and will actively disseminate policy recommendations and practical solutions, and continue to contribute towards the shift to a sustainable society.



Programme

DAY1: Tuesday, 25 July "Understanding Where We Are"

9:00	Opening Session [OP] [Welcome Remarks] ● Kazuhiko Takeuchi Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES [Guest Remarks] ● Yasuo Takahashi Vice Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Japan ● Yoshisato Asaba Vice Governor, Kanagawa Prefectural Government	
9:20	Room 301+302	
9:30	Eye-Opener [EO] ● Eye on Science: Zooming in on the Future Room 301+302 [Speakers] ● Hoesung Lee Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) ● Anne Larigauderie Executive Secretary, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) ● Pavel Kabat Director General and Chief Executive Officer, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) ● Naoko Ishii CEO & Chairperson, Global Environment Facility (GEF) / International Advisor, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) Japan ● Ajay Mathur Director General, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) [Moderator] ● Keisuke Kubota Senior Staff Writer & Editorial Writer, Nikkei Inc.	
11:40	[Moderator] ● Keisuke Kubota Senior Staff Writer & Editorial Writer, Nikkei Inc.	
11:40	Lunch Break	
13:30	Plenary Session 1 [P-1] ● Business and Finance in the Face of a Changing Climate: Risks and Opportunities Room 301+302 [Speakers] ● Rintaro Tamaki Deputy Secretary-General, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) ● Ligia Noronha Director, Economy Division, UN Environment ● Ma Jun Chief Economist, Research Bureau, The People's Bank of China ● Yeo Lian Sim Special Adviser Diversity, Singapore Exchange (SGX) / Vice Chair, Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) ● Hideyuki Kanemitsu Head of Unit, Corporate Environmental and CSR Strategy Unit, Fujitsu Limited [Framing Presentation] ● Naoki Mori Executive Coordinator, Strategic Management Office, IGES [Moderator] ● Hironori Hamanaka Special Research Advisor, IGES	
15:30	[Moderator] ● Hironori Hamanaka Special Research Advisor, IGES	
15:30	Break	
15:50	Thematic Tracks ● Three Pathways to a Climate-Resilient Society	
	Long-term Decarbonisation Strategies: Pathway to a Smooth Transformation Room 301+302 [TT-1]	Innovative Approaches to Stimulate Low-carbon Technology Transfer Room 303 [TT-2]
	Market Changes: Making Headway with Carbon Pricing in Asia Room 304 [TT-3]	
	[Speakers] ● Kentaro Tamura Research Leader, Climate and Energy, IGES ● Stefan Lechtenböhmer Director, Future Energy and Mobility Structures, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy ● Stéfan Le Dù Sustainable Development Councilor, Regional Economic Department, Embassy of France in Japan [Moderator] ● Toshihiko Masui Head, Center for Social and Environmental Systems Research (Integrated Environment and Economy Section), National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)	[Opening Remarks] ● Naoya Tsukamoto Project Director, UNU-IAS [Presentation] ● Abdessalem Rabhi Programme Manager, Kansai Research Centre, IGES [Panelists] ● Dechen Tsering Regional Director, UN Environment in Asia and the Pacific ● Girish Sethi Senior Director, Industrial Energy Efficiency Division, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) ● Takashi Hongo Senior Fellow, Mitsui Global Strategic Studies Institute ● Tsukasa Saito Fellow, IGES
		[Speakers] ● Ai Kaibu Deputy Director, Office of Market Mechanisms, Global Environmental Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan ● Qimin Chai Director, International Cooperation Department, National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation (NCSC), China ● Il-Young Oh Director, Climate Change Policy Division, Future & Social Policy Bureau, Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Korea ● Akiko Miura Director, Emission Cap and Trade Section, Climate Change & Energy Division, Bureau of Environment, Tokyo Metropolitan Government ● Zhen Jin Research Manager, Climate and Energy, IGES

17:20		[Moderator] ● Norichika Kanie Professor, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University / Senior Research Fellow, UNU-IAS	[Moderator] ● Yuji Mizuno Director of Climate and Energy Area, IGES
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DAY2: Wednesday, 26 July “Delivering a Better Future”

9:00	Keynote Speech		
	● Making Sustainability the Heart of Local Actions in Asia		Room 301+302
9:30	● Akira Yokochi Director, Global Issues Cooperation Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan		
9:40	Plenary Session 2		[P-2]
	● From Good Practices to Great Transformations: How Can the SDGs Bring Scalable Change to Asia?		Room 301+302
	[Speakers]		
	● Bambang Susantono Vice-President, Asian Development Bank (ADB)		
	● Herbert M Bautista Mayor, Quezon City, the Philippines		
	● Hidemitsu Sasaya Managing Executive Officer / Manager, CSR Promotion Department, ITO EN, LTD.		
	● Miyuki Hokugo Staff Writer of Asahi Shimbun		
	[Framing Presentation]		
	● Eric Zusman Research Leader, Sustainability Governance Centre, IGES		
	[Moderator]		
11:40	● Hideyuki Mori President, IGES		
11:40	Lunch Break		
13:30	Thematic Tracks		
	● Leveraging Solutions: Smart Policies, Plans, and Actions		
	City Champions: Taking Theory and Practice to the Next Level	Integrating SDGs in Asia: an Action Menu for Policymakers	The Role of the JCM in Tackling Climate Change in Emerging Economies
	Room 301+302 [TT-4]	Room 303 [TT-5]	Room 304 [TT-6]
	[Keynote Speech] ● Mohamed Khaled Nordin Chief Minister of Johor, State Government of Johor, Malaysia	[Speakers] ● Xin Zhou Research Leader, Strategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre, IGES ● Bijon Kumer Mitra Senior Policy Researcher, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services, IGES ● Ryoko Nakano Research Manager, Sustainability Governance Centre, IGES ● Tetsuro Yoshida Research Manager, Sustainability Governance Centre, IGES ● Ken Kubokura Senior Deputy Director, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership, Operations Strategy Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	[Speakers] ● Kentaro Takahashi Programme Manager, Climate and Energy, IGES ● Kazuhisa Koakutsu Deputy Director, Office of Market Mechanisms, Global Environmental Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan ● Omedi Moses Jura Deputy Director, Climate Change & Mitigation, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya ● Paweena Panichayapichet Manager, Review and Monitoring Office, Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO)
	[Speakers] ● Kenji Suzuki Senior Director for Policy Coordination, Bureau of Environment, Tokyo Metropolitan Government ● Itsu Adachi Director, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) ● Kazuyuki Tani Mayor, Shimokawa Town ● Stefanos Fotiou Director, Environment and Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)	[Moderator] ● Simon Hoiberg Olsen Senior Researcher, IGES	[Moderator] ● Yuji Mizuno Director of Climate and Energy Area, IGES
	[Presentation] ● Yatsuka Kataoka Joint-Programme Director, City Taskforce, IGES		
	[Moderator] ● Junichi Fujino Programme Director, City Taskforce, IGES		
15:00			

15:00	Break		
15:20	Thematic Tracks ● Leveraging Solutions: Smart Policies, Plans, and Actions		
	Looking at SDGs Through a Resource Lens Room 301+302 [TT-7]	Putting Sustainability at the Heart of Landscape and Seascape Management: Key Roles Played by Subnational and Local Governments Room 303 [TT-8]	Climate-fragility Risk Reduction for Development and Peace Room 304 [TT-9]
16:50	<p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agamuthu Pariatamby Professor, Institute of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya ● Masahiko Hirao Professor, Department of Chemical System Engineering, School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo ● Kimio Sakai Vice-mayor, Oki Town, Fukuoka Prefecture ● Shunichi Honda Programme Officer, International Environmental Technology Centre, Economy Division, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kazunobu Onogawa Director, IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies 	<p>[Opening Remarks]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kazuhiko Takeuchi Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES/ Director and Project Professor, IR3S, The University of Tokyo / Senior Visiting Professor, UNU-IAS <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yutaka Takaishi Environmental Advisor, Hanshin-Kita District Administration Office of Hyogo Prefecture ● Gerald Jetony Senior Geologist, Natural Resources Office of Sabah State, Malaysia ● Marçal Gusmao Lecturer and Vice-Director, Centre for Climate Change and Biodiversity, National University of East Timor (UNTL) / National Focal Point for the Nagoya Protocol of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Timor-Leste ● Pia Sethi Fellow and Area Convener, Centre for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Naoya Tsukamoto Project Director, UNU-IAS 	<p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tomoaki Ishigaki Director, Climate Change Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan ● Prabhakar SVRK Research Manager, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services, IGES ● Tsuyoshi Fujita Director, Center for Social and Environmental Systems Research, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) ● Mikio Ishiwatari Senior Advisor, Disaster Management and Water Resources Management, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) ● Takeshi Komino General Secretary, CWS Japan <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rajib Shaw Professor, Graduate School of Media and Governance / Faculty of Policy Management, Keio University Shonan Fujisawa Campus
16:50	Break		
17:00	Closing Plenary ● Building an Alliance for a Future We Want		
17:15	<p>[Closing Remarks]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hideyuki Mori President, IGES 		Room 301+302

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