

# ISAP 2018

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific: ISAP  
18-19 July 2018



**“Driving Transformative Actions  
through Integrated and Innovative Approaches”**

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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 tenth ISAP was organised by IGES celebrating its 20th anniversary, jointly with UNU-IAS.

Three years on since the landmark adoption of the Paris climate accord and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, various efforts have been made at the global, regional, and national levels to implement these agreements. All countries continue to face obstacles to implement the critical social and economic structural reforms required for moving beyond a low-carbon society towards decarbonisation and taking the steps necessary for realising the transformative potential of the SDGs.

ISAP2018 examined the effectiveness of a range of strategies and solutions towards this end, including the integration of SDGs into business and city-led actions, low-carbon technology, carbon pricing, and socio-ecological sound landscape approaches, among many others, through exciting discussions by top-level experts.

Commemorating IGES's 20th anniversary, the institute published and presented several important flagship reports highlighting transformational opportunities for international development partners, including governments, business, academia and civil society, to work together on realising a safe, inclusive and sustainable future on ISAP2018.

ISAP2018 featured 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	18-19 July 2018 (Wed. / Thur.)
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	UN Environment (UNEP) / United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) / 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) / Global Environment Facility (GEF) / Global Environmental Action (GEA) / Global Compact Network Japan (GCNJ)
Number of Participants	About 950

# Opening Session

## Welcome Remarks from the Organisers

Representing the organisers, IGES and UNU-IAS, Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Chair of the Board of Directors of IGES, gave some welcome remarks. He began by stating that the international community has undertaken various initiatives based on the two historical agreements adopted in 2015 – the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including its global goals (SDGs). He pointed out how important it is for all stakeholders such as governments, UN / international organisations, research institutes, local governments, companies, and NGOs, to take positive action and recognise that each one of them is tasked with making a contribution to achieving the goals. He hoped that ISAP2018, under the main theme of “Driving Transformative Actions through Integrated and Innovative Approaches”, would focus on the mainstreaming and acceleration of transformation towards a sustainable society and lead to deeper discussions on this issue. He expressed his gratitude to all stakeholders involved through the activities of IGES on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its establishment.

## Guest Remarks

Naomi Tokashiki, State Minister of the Environment, Japan, emphasised that there needed to be significant mobilisation of private funds to achieve the Paris Agreement and realise a sustainable decarbonised society. She introduced environmental arrangements and mechanisms to ensure a win-win relationship for climate change countermeasures and business, as well as a long-term strategy that is being considered to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050. Japan is putting this strategy forward ahead of taking up presidency of the G20 in 2019, and at the meeting to be held in Japan next June, it is hoped that discussions can lead to an integrated solution for issues on global environment, economy and society, as well as aiming to move ahead with the process of making sure initiatives are put into practice. In order to achieve not only climate change but also SDGs, stakeholders must engage in collaboration across borders and between organisations. She had high expectations that the findings and outcomes that emerge from this ISAP2018 forum will be widely disseminated across a wide range of society.

With ISAP being held in Kanagawa Prefecture, the next speaker was Yoshisato Asaba, Vice Governor, Kanagawa Prefectural Government, who gave a warm welcome to all participants gathered in Yokohama. He stated that the prefecture was putting in place the “Kanagawa Prefecture Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures” which aims for accelerating the introduction of renewable energy and introducing stable distributed energy sources as mitigation measures and adaptation measures. He hoped that discussions on SDGs and adaptation measures at ISAP2018 would pave the way for progress on achieving sustainable development in the Asia Pacific region, and that networks among various participants would be strengthened.



## Plenary Session 1 [P-1]

# Advancing Sustainable Development within Planetary Boundaries

DAY1: 7/18, 9:10–11:20

## [Speakers]

- **Johan Rockström**  
Director, Stockholm Resilience Centre  
/ Professor, Environmental Science,  
Stockholm University
- **Toshio Arima**  
Chairman of the Board, Global Compact  
Network Japan
- **Naoko Ishii**  
CEO & Chairperson, Global Environment  
Facility (GEF) / International Advisor,  
Sustainable Development Solutions  
Network (SDSN) Japan
- **Henry M. Mutembei**  
Director, Wangari Maathai Institute for  
Peace and Environmental Studies
- **Tokutaro Nakai**  
Director-General for Environmental  
Policy, Ministry of the Environment,  
Japan (MOEJ)
- **Hiroshi Imanaga**  
Deputy Mayor, City of Kitakyushu

## [Moderator]

- **Kazuhiko Takeuchi**  
President, IGES

## Summary

The Paris climate accord and the Sustainable Development Goals, outline shared responsibilities for ensuring the safety and security of all inhabitants of the planet. However, global efforts continue to vary in speed and scale, with reporting of progress and achievements often fragmented and lacking consistent performance measures.

The concept of planetary boundaries has found that critical environmental thresholds such as climate change, biosphere integrity and chemical cycles have been exceeded due to human activity, underscoring the necessity of maintaining “a safe operating space” for humanity to thrive, with transformative actions to harness synergies between economic, social and environmental priorities. Transformation is also required in the private sector where investors choose to finance companies with sustainable governance structures throughout the supply chain.

Looking at how to trigger global movements for change, the use of the planetary boundary concept can be an indicator to identify desirable changes. Japan has incorporated this concept into the Fifth Basic Environment Plan. Local commons should also





be preserved through the creation of a social contract between multiple stakeholders. For example, Kitakyushu City has experience in overcoming pollution through community empowerment and sustainable development could be the key to prevent feuds over resources.

It is important to create a storyline on how sustainable transformations can affect livelihoods, as well as creating a market that will allow businesses to benefit while adhering to social and environmental sustainability. A multi-stakeholder coalition is necessary to share visions with key actors for change.

### Session to Launch the Japanese Translation of Johan Rockström's Book

To mark the launch of the Japanese translation of "Big World Small Planet – Abundance within Planetary Boundaries", the significance of this book and its messages were discussed by the author and related entities.



## Key Messages

- Transformative actions to harness synergies between economic, social and environmental priorities are essential for humanity to thrive
- Sustainability in businesses is key for companies to survive
- A social contract is urgently required between actors to preserve the local commons.

## Plenary Session 2 [P-2]

# IGES 20th Anniversary Session: Realising the Transformative Potential of the SDGs

| DAY1: 7/18, 13:10–14:10

### [Speakers]

- **Mark Elder**  
Director, Research and Publications,  
Strategic Management Office, IGES
- **Peter King**  
Senior Policy Advisor, IGES
- **Xin Zhou**  
Research Leader, Strategic and  
Quantitative Analysis Centre, IGES
- **Eric Zusman**  
Research Leader, Sustainability  
Governance Centre, IGES

### [Commentators]

- **Chiho Watanabe**  
Chief Director, National Institute for  
Environmental Studies (NIES)
- **Ajay Shankar**  
Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and  
Resources Institute (TERI)

### [Moderator]

- **Hideyuki Mori**  
Executive Director, IGES

## Summary

This session summarised the main messages of three new IGES reports. Realising the Transformative Potential of the SDGs aims to raise the level of ambition and encourage a greater global focus on how the transformative potential of the Goals could be achieved, moving beyond simply encouraging their implementation. Current efforts generally focus on data and indicators with less emphasis on action. Many targets are ambitious and transformative, but are diluted by the indicators. It is not necessary to delay concrete actions while waiting to decide all the indicators or collect all of the data. Moreover, the SDGs are not new issues, and broad policy directions that can address multiple areas simultaneously are already available. This session highlighted some of these directions, as well as the complementary roles of national governments and the private sector in achieving the transformative potential of the SDGs, along with the important functions that technology and finance will play if the SDGs are to meet their intended objectives. The other two reports address integrated approaches to the SDGs, which are key







to their transformative potential, but are difficult to implement. An Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development through SDG Interlinkages analyses the complex interlinkages among SDGs and presents a web tool to quantify and visualise them. "Governance for Integrated Solutions to Sustainable Development & Climate Change" explores how to strengthen the governance of integrated approaches in order to enhance their effectiveness.



## Key Messages

- There is a need for more transformative and ambitious action to realise the SDGs.
- IGES has developed a tool to analyse and visualise SDG interlinkages. This is necessary to address synergies and tradeoffs in implementing SDGs.
- Governance approaches to overcome difficulties in implementing integrated approaches were discussed.
- The session discussed ideas for how to persuade governments and other stakeholders to implement and overcome obstacles to more ambitious approaches and integrated strategies.

## Plenary Session 3 [P-3]

# Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy: Global Dynamism and Opportunities

| DAY1: 7/18, 14:10–15:40

### [Speakers]

- **Eiji Hosoda**  
Professor, Keio University
- **Stefanos Fotiou**  
Director, Environment and Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
- **Kari Herlevi**  
Project Director, Circular Economy, The Finnish Innovation Fund Sitra
- **Antonia Gawel**  
Head, Circular Economy Initiative, World Economic Forum (Geneva)

### [Moderator]

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

## Summary

This session discussed the opportunities and the possible pathway towards resource efficiency and transitioning to the circular economy in Japan and the Asia-Pacific region.

Against the background of the global trend of resource use and the necessity of improving resource efficiency, environmental constraints and resource restrictions can no longer be ignored, so realizing resource efficiency and the circular economy is important to change the situation. Developing institutional infrastructure combining soft and hard laws is also essential.

Looking at the current status of resource efficiency and circular economy in the context of the Asia-Pacific region, it was emphasised that this shift can be expected to make a significant contribution not only to environmental aspects but also to socio-economic aspects of the SDGs. For example, Finland is taking innovative actions, such as the Finnish roadmap to a circular economy, and there are potential benefits of the circular economy like job creation and CO<sub>2</sub> reduction. It was announced that the 2nd World Circular Economy Forum to be held in Yokohama in October 2018.



## Plenary Session 3 全体会合 3





Other highlights included the importance of incorporating the long-term perspectives into the short-term actions. There are high expectations that Japan and other Asian countries will achieve the transition to a circular society.



In the panel discussion, the panellists discussed on the possible approaches needed to encourage companies in the world, including Japan, to move on to the next step to implement the philosophy beyond the limit justifiable by economic merits. The necessity of having policy regulation and providing incentives were emphasized as a driving force towards circular economy and resource efficiency.



## Key Messages

- Resource efficiency and transition to circular economy can be expected to make a significant contribution not only to the environmental aspect but also to the socio-economic aspects as indicated in the SDGs.
- Incorporating the long-term perspectives into the short-term actions will be key to determine whether resource efficiency and circular economy can be achieved or not.
- It is important to have the policy regulations and provide socio-economic incentives in order to move on to the next step to implement the philosophy beyond the limit justifiable by economic merits.

## Plenary Session 4 [P-4]

# Regional Cooperation for Adaptation Planning beyond Boundaries

DAY2: 7/19, 9:00–10:40

## [Speakers]

- **Arnico Panday**  
Regional Programme Manager for Atmosphere, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
- **Nobuo Mimura**  
President, Ibaraki University

## [Moderator]

- **Kazuhiko Takeuchi**  
President, IGES

## [Speakers]

- **Chiho Watanabe**  
Chief Director, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)
- **Megumi Muto**  
Director General, Global Environment Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- **Rohaya Saharom**  
Deputy Director, Climate Change Programme Department, National Environment Agency, Republic of Singapore
- **Dechen Tsering**  
Regional Director, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP)

## [Moderator]

- **Henry Scheyvens**  
Programme Director, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area, IGES

## Summary

Asia is integrating through both natural and man-made linkages across country boundaries. The region is endowed with transboundary natural resources such as rivers, forests, lakes and wetland systems benefiting humanity far from their vicinity, as well as being integrated through trade, human mobility and cultural exchanges. Climate change will have serious consequences to all these forms of linkages and integration processes. Consequently, climate change effects within a country's boundaries will increasingly be felt in faraway countries and societies. The national adaptation plans that are being drawn are highly national-centric—i.e. largely based on impacts within their boundaries—and grossly mis-estimate or underestimate the transboundary implications. It is plausible that these adaptation efforts could fall short of expectations, also given the condition that countries are at different levels of capacities to address their climate change challenges. This necessitates deeper understanding on the transboundary impacts of climate change for individual countries and mainstreaming solutions into country adaptation strategies. Such an outcome is effectively facilitated by putting in place a regional adaptation planning and cooperation framework for the Asia region and sub-regions.





## Key Messages

- Regional adaptation planning can strengthen scientific research in understanding transboundary impacts of climate change, help reflect interdependency of countries in risk assessments, emphasise regional cooperation benefits accrued to individual countries, and promote cooperation among the countries.
- The regional cooperation mechanisms such as ASEAN and SAARC can help advance the discussion towards implementing a regional adaptation plan. There are emerging examples within Asia for successful institutional frameworks for governing transboundary natural resources that can inform the regional adaptation cooperation efforts.
- Some of the low hanging fruits for addressing the regional adaptation issues are promoting transboundary natural resource management, south-south learning, regional risk pools, coordinated financing, and networks of scientists and practitioners.

## Plenary Session 5 [P-5]

# Innovators Catching the Winds of Transition

DAY2: 7/19, 10:55–12:45

## [Speakers]

- **Priyadarshi R. Shukla**  
Co-Chair, Working Group III, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- **Stefan Lechtenböhrer**  
Director, Future Energy and Mobility Structures, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
- **Ajay Shankar**  
Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
- **Yuji Nakahara**  
President & Representative Director, DSM Japan K.K.
- **Yukari Takamura**  
Professor of International Law and Environmental Law, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University
- **Mafalda Duarte**  
Head of Climate Investment Funds (CIF)

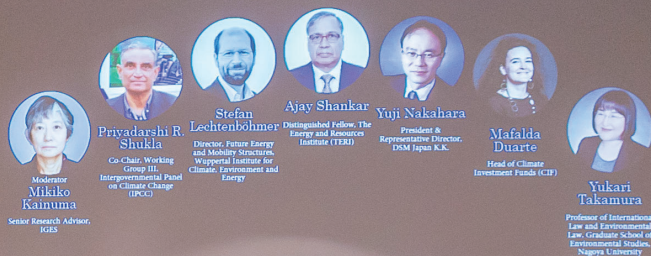
## [Moderator]

- **Mikiko Kainuma**  
Senior Research Advisor, IGES

## Summary

This session highlighted the urgent necessity of societal change. In order to meet the target of the Paris Agreement to keep global warming to below two degrees, there is a need to reduce global emissions of GHG by 40 to 70%. Around half of the efforts needed will come from investments in alternative sources of energy, while the other half will come from energy efficiency efforts. Additionally, further climate finance will be required for developing countries, notably from multilateral sources. Created in 2008, the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) is the largest global climate-related multilateral development fund. With a capital of USD 8 billion, the CIF has invested in 300 projects in 72 developing countries, which served as a catalyser to mobilise 10 times more funding. Looking ahead, one of the major challenges is to re-invent the business model of most industries such as automobiles, steel and cement. Policymakers need to integrate industrial policies with decarbonisation policies under a framework that promotes a sustainable society for the long-term. Strong motivation is needed as the basis for decarbonisation of the economy. An important factor to consider is that investments in carbon-

### 変革を追い風に－先駆者たちの挑戦－ Innovators Catching the Winds of Transition





intensive technologies present a high risk of stranded assets, while decarbonisation presents many investment and growth opportunities. Lastly, creating a sustainable and decarbonised society is morally the right thing to do, especially considering social impacts and poverty alleviation.



## Key Messages

- Actions on mitigation have been taken in the last 30 years, yet emissions are still increasing. This has set the world on a path to exceed the Paris Agreement target of keeping global temperature increase to below 2 degrees.
- Decarbonised industries are essential as well as the necessary infrastructure behind them. It is vital to convince policymakers and industrial companies that decarbonisation is a field of economic growth, not a liability.
- A major challenge is to operate a cultural change. The idea that businesses only exist for making profits is already antiquated and businesses for sustainability need to be created.







# ISAP 2018

- Thematic Tracks
- Technical Session

## Thematic Track 1 [TT-1]

# From Waste Management to Resource Management – Moving from Theory to Practice

| DAY1: 7/18, 16:00–17:30

### [Speakers]

- **Keith Alverson**  
Director, UN Environment  
International Environmental  
Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC)
- **Premakumara Jagath Dickella  
Gamaralalage**  
Programme Manager, IGES Centre  
Collaborating with UNEP on  
Environmental Technologies (CCET)
- **Ali Amir**  
Deputy Minister of Environment and  
Energy, Ministry of Environment and  
Energy, Maldives
- **Khin Thida Tin**  
Director, Environmental Conservation  
Department, Ministry of Natural  
Resources and Environmental  
Conservation, Myanmar
- **Yuki Morita**  
Executive Director, WE21 Japan

### [Moderator]

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

## Summary

In this session, invited speakers from UNEP-IETC, CCET, governments of Maldives and Myanmar and a civil society group (WE21, Japan) discussed the opportunities and key challenges they face in mainstreaming the concept of resource efficiency into existing waste management.

Rapid urbanisation, population growth, emerging middle-income class, change in lifestyles and inefficient resource use are main drivers of a significant increase in volume and types of waste generation, such as single use plastic, creating many challenges in managing waste in the Asia Pacific region. This session first confirmed the ongoing discussions in the global policy arena on this topic as well as the efforts aimed at promoting resource efficiency and sustainable development within the limits of planetary boundaries. Subsequently, the discussion focused on the tremendous challenges often faced by national and local governments in developing countries in translating such discussion into practice such as lack of capacity, resource and technological innovation in achieving a resource-oriented approach to waste management. Speakers also discussed the importance of strategic planning for realising transition from waste management to resource management engaging various stakeholders in efforts to foster sustainable societies. In this regard, CCET's project activities were reported where it assists national and subnational governments in Asia and the Pacific in developing waste management strategies, enhancing technical and institutional capacities for guiding countries/cities for moving from end-of-pipe solutions to integrated resource management.

## Key Messages

- The Asia and Pacific region requires immediate actions to address the issue of poor waste management that leads to serious impacts on human health, pollution and environmental degradation, critical land management issues in small island developing countries and climate change.
- This requires both national and local governments to change the way of thinking from typical linear waste management to more holistic, lifecycle and integrated way of managing waste including the concepts of 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle), zero waste, sustainable lifestyle, cleaner production, and material cycle society.
- Moreover, waste management does not have readymade solutions to fix every problem in every country or city; rather, this is based on local conditions and realities. Thus the solutions should be tailored to best fit to local conditions with the participation of different stakeholders inviting their valuable inputs into strategic planning.

## Thematic Track 2 [TT-2]

# Invitation to the Talanoa Dialogue: The World is Awaiting Your Stories

| DAY1: 7/18, 16:00–17:30

### [Speakers]

- **Kentaro Tamura**  
Research Leader / Principal Researcher,  
Climate and Energy Area, IGES
- **Haruko Kanamaru**  
General CSR Division Manager,  
Corporate Citizenship Department,  
AEON Co., Ltd.
- **Eri Nakajima**  
Vice Governor, Nagano Prefectural  
Government
- **Eriko Yakushiji**  
Director General of Climate Change  
Policy Headquarters, City of Yokohama
- **Kimiko Hirata**  
International Director, Kiko Network
- **Michihiro Oi**  
Director, Research and Information  
Office, Policy Planning Division,  
Global Environment Bureau, Ministry  
of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)
- **Stefan Lechtenböhmer**  
Director, Future Energy and Mobility  
Structures, Wuppertal Institute for  
Climate, Environment and Energy
- **Christophe Cassen**  
Project Manager and Research Fellow,  
International Research Center on  
Environment and Development (CIRED)

### [Moderator]

- **Takashi Otsuka**  
Joint-Director, Knowledge and  
Communications, Strategic  
Management Office, IGES

## Summary

To achieve the 1.5/2 degrees target of the Paris Agreement, the Talanoa Dialogue process was introduced worldwide, including calling for participation in the “Talanoa Japan - Talanoa Dialogue platform”. Subsequently, four non-state actors from the private sector, local governments, and NPOs provided their pioneering efforts and future visions in Japan as their “stories” responding to the question: “How do we get there.” The Ministry of the Environment Japan pointed out that it is essential for more non-state actors to participate and share practical examples in order to achieve a decarbonised society. One speaker gave a presentation outlining his experience taking part in Sunday Talanoa held in Bonn, Germany in May. A speaker from Germany mentioned the importance of induction of innovation through clear industrial policy by federal and state governments. Another speaker from France stressed that efforts by the building and transport sectors would be key in the short term. He added that a major challenge lies in establishing a sound material-cycle society in the medium term. He concluded his remarks by saying that the Talanoa Dialogue should be an on-going process, not just a story. All participants indicated that more people are interested in climate change and expressed their expectations for acceleration and expansion of efforts. At the municipal level, there was willingness to implement the Talanoa Dialogue.

## Key Messages

- Commitment by all actors and political leadership are important to achieve the 1.5/2 degrees target of the Paris Agreement. The Talanoa Dialogue can share advanced cases and experiences of actors by their stories and this is useful for an “inclusive, participatory, and transparent dialogue process”.
- Through communication among actors in the Talanoa Dialogue, various ideas are developed and momentum generated towards decarbonisation.
- It is important to create a mechanism that allows as many people as possible to participate and to increase opportunities for dialogue at the global, local and country level.

## Thematic Track 3 [TT-3]

# Governing the Water-Energy-Food Nexus Approach for Creating Synergies and Managing Trade-offs

| DAY1: 7/18, 16:00–17:30

### [Speakers]

- **Makoto Taniguchi**  
Deputy Director-General, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN)
- **Stefanos Fotiou**  
Director, Environment and Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
- **Julia Terrapon-Pfaff**  
Research Fellow, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
- **Bijon Kumer Mitra**  
Senior Policy Researcher, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area, IGES
- **Tsutomu Nagata**  
Director, Water Conservation Section, Kumamoto City
- **Devesh Sharma**  
Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Science, Central University of Rajasthan
- **Tarekul Islam**  
Professor, Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM) of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)
- **Pham Thi Mai Thao**  
Lecturer, Ha Noi University of Natural Resources and Environment

### [Moderator]

- **Henry Scheyvens**  
Programme Director, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area, IGES

## Summary

Moderated by Henry Scheyvens, the session outlined the issues, challenges and opportunities of operationalising the water energy food nexus approach (WEFN) in the real actions. Makoto Taniguchi highlighted the WEFN approach as a sustainable support system for decision-makers by providing a holistic perspective of the environmental and economic impacts in multi-scale WEF nexus. By presenting good cases from Asian cities, Stephanos Fotiou argued that the WEFN approach provides a better understanding of the interconnectedness of water energy and food systems, enhances synergies and reduces trade-offs, and strengthens governance of integrated planning and implementation. Julia Terrapon-Pfaff stressed that operationalisation of WEFN needs to involve local stakeholders from identifying critical links and developing scenarios to develop solutions. Tsutomu Nagata introduced the groundwater conservation programme of Kumamoto City as a good case of governing the WEFN approach at local level through multistakeholder collaboration. Bijon Mitra highlighted the importance of WEFN approach to identify priority interlinkages among goals and targets on food, water and energy for country actions. The panel discussion by Tarekul Islam, Devesh Sharma, and Pham Thi Mai Thao identified common challenges in developing countries include: absence of institutional coordination; influence of political priorities on decisions and lack of processes for scientific knowledge to shape decisions; lack of capacity to understand interlinkages between sectors; lack of multi-stakeholder engagement in planning and decision-making processes; and lack of incentive mechanisms and adequate finance to support the approach.

## Key Messages

- The water-energy-food nexus (WEFN) approach can play an important role in harnessing the synergies as well as in minimising potential trade-offs between goals and targets on Food, Water and Energy.
- In developing Asian countries, introduction and operationalisation of the WEFN approach faces many common challenges including: absence of institutional coordination; influence of political priorities on decisions and lack of processes for scientific knowledge to shape decisions; lack of capacity to understand interlinkages between sectors; lack of multi-stakeholder engagement in planning and decision-making processes; and lack of incentive mechanisms and adequate finance to support the approach.
- For operationalisation of WEFN approach it is critical to establish multi-stakeholder collaboration, where local stakeholders will be involved from identifying critical links to develop solutions.

## Thematic Track 4 [TT-4]

# How Can Governments and Businesses Collaborate toward Achieving the SDGs?

| DAY2: 7/19, 14:15–15:45

### [Speakers]

- **Nobue Amanuma**  
Senior Policy Researcher, Sustainability Governance Centre, IGES
- **Shinji Onoda**  
Policy Researcher, Sustainability Governance Centre, IGES
- **Tokutaro Nakai**  
Director-General for Environmental Policy, Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)
- **Yuji Nakahara**  
President & Representative Director, DSM Japan K.K.
- **Akiko Oda**  
Senior Director, SDGs Mainstreaming Team, Operations Strategy Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- **Dechen Tsering**  
Regional Director, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP)

### [Moderator]

- **Simon Hoiberg Olsen**  
Fellow, Sustainable Governance Centre, IGES

## Summary

The session discussed the collaboration of stakeholders, particularly between the government and business, toward achieving the SDGs.

The session was opened by the framing presentations by Nobue Amanuma and Shinji Onoda, IGES, based on the recent IGES policy reports on governance for integrated approaches to climate change and sustainable development and SDG implementation by Japanese businesses respectively. Tokutaro Nakai from MOEJ highlighted that the Fifth Basic Environment Plan crystallises the concept of SDGs and introduced collaborative activities between MOEJ and businesses. Akiko Oda from JICA highlighted the compatibility between JICA's missions and SDGs and introduced JICA's efforts to bring about innovation through partnerships with businesses, while also mobilising existing networks and human resources both domestically and internationally. Yuji Nakahara from DSM mentioned that DSM's strategies and business fields are closely in line with the market trends and what SDGs aim for and introduced examples of collaboration with governments and other partners. Dechen Tsering from UNEP underscored the importance of collaboration among multiple stakeholders.

Key future tasks identified include further enhancing awareness and understanding of SDGs among business, the markets and society to properly reward innovative initiatives and technological innovation by business for sustainability, and research that provides policy recommendations.

## Key Messages

- Integrated approaches to SDGs will require horizontal coordination, vertical coordination and stakeholder engagement appropriate to the number and diversity of issues tackled.
- Establishing measures and market environments that properly reward initiatives contributing to sustainability is required. Collaboration between the government and business for this is important.
- Collaboration is required not only between governments and businesses but also with international cooperation agencies, UN agencies, and research institutions, in the context of major societal changes such as decarbonisation, declining rural areas, and ageing. Identifying partner institutes and offering resources (not only receiving) are sometimes key to successful collaboration.

## Thematic Track 5 [TT-5]

# Operationalisation of the Paris Agreement— Proposals for the Paris Rulebook

| DAY2: 7/19, 14:15–15:45

### [Speakers]

- **Naoki Matsuo**  
Principal Policy Researcher, IGES /  
CEO, PEAR Carbon Offset Initiative,  
Ltd.
- **Yuji Mizuno**  
Director, Climate and Energy Area,  
IGES
- **Junko Ota**  
Policy Researcher,  
Kitakyushu Urban Centre, IGES
- **Eri Ikeda**  
Policy Researcher, Climate and Energy  
Area, IGES

### [Moderator]

- **Yukari Takamura**  
Professor of International Law and  
Environmental Law, Graduate School  
of Environmental Studies,  
Nagoya University

## Summary

In this session, speakers analysed the status of international negotiation on the rule book of the Paris Agreement (Paris Rulebook) and the challenges that it faces. The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty with a ratchet-up mechanism, by which countries will revise and increase their emission reduction targets in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) every five years. Under the Paris Agreement, countries can use international market mechanisms in the implementation of their NDCs to allow for higher ambition. The Enhanced Transparency Framework, which provides a review procedure on the progress made by each country in reaching their target will be a key component for the Paris Rulebook. The Global Stocktake is the mechanism by which countries will review the implementation of the Paris Agreement every 5 years from 2023. The first global stocktake that will happen in 2023 will go through several phases: collection of inputs, technical phase, political phase and finally the output will be a global stocktake report.

## Key Messages

- For transparency, the rule book should facilitate understanding of the situation as well as what should be done and how, in order to improve performance by specifying “reporting items” which will be useful for these purposes.
- For international market mechanisms, countries must avoid double counting of emission reductions through corresponding adjustment of reported emissions. Since double counting contradicts the goal of the Paris Agreement, regardless of whether there is an explicit rule or not, double counting entails great risk for both sellers and buyers.
- For finance, there is a limitation to capture multilateral finance outflow by donors so the purpose of identification of the information on climate finance should not simply be to count the amount, but to provide information that private investors need.
- For the Global Stocktake, countries should make a good compromise with the core principle and some elements for enforcement which may allow provision of a clear signal for actions as well as a clear message on what is needed.

## Thematic Track 6 [TT-6]

# Innovative Approaches to Promote Low Carbon Technologies and Best Practices

| DAY2: 7/19, 14:15–15:45

### [Speakers]

- **Ryuzo Sugimoto**  
Director, International Cooperation and Sustainable Infrastructure Office, Global Environmental Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)
- **Anil Misra**  
National Project Manager, United Nations Development Organization (UNIDO) New Delhi Regional Office
- **Mafalda Duarte**  
Head of Climate Investment Funds (CIF)
- **Prosanto Pal**  
Senior Fellow, Industrial Energy Efficiency Division, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
- **Ketan H. Kakkad**  
Consultant, Gujarat Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation (GITCO) Ltd.
- **Yutaka Suzuki**  
Director, Kansai Research Centre, IGES/  
Professor Emeritus, Osaka University

### [Moderators]

- **Abdessalem Rabhi**  
Programme Manager,  
Kansai Research Centre, IGES
- **Lisanne Groen**  
JSPS-UNU Postdoctoral Fellow,  
United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)

## Summary

The session commenced with the opening remarks by Ryuzo Sugimoto, Ministry of the Environment, Japan, on promotion of overseas deployment of environmental infrastructure by the Government of Japan, recognition and support to Japan-India Technology Matchmaking Platform (JITMAP) in the Japan-India policy dialogue, and expectation of further application of low-carbon technologies (LCTs) in developing countries through pursuing these policies and activities. Subsequently, IGES-KRC and UNU-IAS shared the key findings from their activities and research on LCT promotion in India as a background presentation.

At the panel discussion, experts from the UNIDO, CIF, TERI and GITCO shared their views and experiences on barriers and effective approaches to promote dissemination of LCTs in developing countries. The panellists highlighted key elements for overcoming such barriers including protection of intellectual properties, implementation of demonstration projects, establishing local delivery and supporting systems, creating a financial supporting system through banking and non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs), and targeting SMEs and their clusters. To facilitate such efforts collectively, establishing a collaborative platform like JITMAP for the business players and other supporting organisations, including industrial associations, financial institutions, national and local government agencies and research institutions, was recognised as an effective approach. A representative from Hyogo Prefecture also acknowledged the importance of JITMAP as an effective means for LCT promotion particularly for local companies from the prefecture entering the Indian market.

IGES-KRC's Director, Yutaka Suzuki, concluded the session by introducing the background of JITMAP development and reemphasised the importance of multi-stakeholders collaboration for further LCT transfer.

## Key Messages

- For LCT transfer, various measures and activities are required including improving the understanding of the costs and benefits, establishing a maintenance and supporting system, matching of needs and needs by reliable third parties, protection of intellectual properties, and provision of financial support to reduce the capital cost.
- One of the effective measures to overcome such barriers is a formulation of a multi-stakeholder platform for interaction and coordination of relevant stakeholders including suppliers and potential beneficiaries of LCT, intermediators, financial institutions and government agencies.
- For the effective operation of JITMAP, enhanced coordination by IGES and TERI – the drivers of the platform – as well as support from relevant business sectors and agencies is indispensable and its further development as well as an application of similar activities in other countries are expected.

## Thematic Track 7 [TT-7]

# Practical Guidance for SDG Integration through Interlinkages Analysis and Visualisation

| DAY2: 7/19, 16:05–17:35

### [Speakers]

- **Xin Zhou**  
Research Leader, Strategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre, IGES
- **Mustafa Moinuddin**  
Research Manager, Strategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre, IGES
- **Sunhee Suk**  
Researcher, Strategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre, IGES
- **Sheng Fulai**  
Senior Economist, United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)
- **Osamu Saito**  
Academic Director / Academic Programme officer, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability

### [Moderator]

- **Mark Elder**  
Director, Research and Publications, Strategic Management Office, IGES

## Summary

This session draws the attention of policymakers and the representatives from the business sector to the importance of integrated policymaking and implementation through SDG interlinkages. Xin Zhou, Research Leader of the Strategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre (QAC) at IGES, introduced the forthcoming flagship report on the IGES SDG Interlinkages Analysis & Visualisation Tool and its applications. Mustafa Moinuddin, Research Manager at QAC, provided a case study on integrated priority setting for planning and implementation for Bangladesh based on the scientific evidence provided by the IGES tool. The research results will help fine-tune the existing priority list set by the government of Bangladesh. Sunhee Suk, a researcher at QAC, discussed the implications of the implementation of corporate carbon management for the SDGs. Sheng Fulai, Senior Economist at UN Environment, commented on the attributions of synergies and trade-offs between SDG targets, the need to understand how the government set the existing priorities and opportunities for the business sector when they link their business strategies with the SDGs. Osamu Saito, Academic Director at UNU-IAS, identified potential areas for further studies such as data and indicators limitation, quality of indicators and cross-border connectivity and SDG interlinkages at sub-national or local levels.

## Key Messages

- To break the silos and shift to an integrated approach for SDG planning and implementation is important. Understanding SDG interlinkages is fundamental to practice integrated policymaking.
- IGES SDG Interlinkages Analysis & Visualisation Tool is useful to help diagnose the existing SDG interlinkages, identify synergies and trade-offs and explore practical solutions to pull back development back on the right track.
- Quality indicators and data are crucial to SDG interlinkages analysis. Improving indicators and data availability at all levels is an open-ended process in which progress will help enhance effective applications of the IGES tool.



## Thematic Track 8 [TT-8]

# The Joint Crediting Mechanism's (JCM) Contribution to Sustainable Development

| DAY2: 7/19, 16:05–17:35

### [Speakers]

- **Kentaro Takahashi**  
Programme Manager,  
Climate and Energy Area, IGES
- **Kazuhisa Koakutsu**  
Director of International Negotiations,  
Market Mechanisms Office,  
Climate Change Policy Division,  
Global Environmental Bureau, Ministry  
of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)
- **Cahyadi Yudodahono**  
Deputy Director for Financing  
Cooperation, Coordinating Ministry for  
Economic Affairs, Indonesia / Head of  
Indonesia JCM Secretariat
- **Otgontsetseg Luvsandash**  
JCM Secretariat, Environment and  
Climate Fund, Ministry of Environment  
and Tourism, Mongolia
- **Toshihide Sugawara**  
Director and General Manager,  
Solution Business Division,  
YUKO-KEISO Co.,Ltd.

### [Moderator]

- **Chisa Umemiya**  
Policy Researcher,  
Climate and Energy Area, IGES

## Summary

This session aimed to share the updated information and lessons learned on the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) including greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction and contribution to sustainable development by project implementation. The JCM was started in 2013 and implements many projects in JCM partner countries. Since the JCM is one of the good examples under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement, the JCM draws attention from overseas. The JCM steadily achieved GHG emission reductions by investment to low-carbon technologies such as renewable energy, energy efficiency and transportation and facilitation of technology transfer. It is expected that 137 projects in the pipeline can reduce 10 million tCO<sub>2</sub> by 2030 approximately. As case studies, the government of Indonesia and Mongolia emphasised the importance of contribution to sustainable development by the JCM. The introduction of amorphous high efficiency transformers obviously could not only contribute not only to GHG emission reductions but could also supply stable electricity with reduced of electricity loss.

## Key Messages

- The JCM is designed and implemented to meet all requirements of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and to secure additional GHG emission reductions.
- The JCM is contributing to Sustainable Development which is confirmed by JCM partner countries through their domestic arrangements.
- Expectations from partner countries to the JCM is getting higher since the JCM is not only reducing GHG emissions but also contributing to the economy and the society of those countries.

## Thematic Track 9 [TT-9]

# Sustainable Production Landscapes and Seascapes for Biodiversity, Human Livelihoods and Well-being

| DAY2: 7/19, 16:05–17:35

### [Speakers]

- **Kazuhiko Takeuchi**  
President, IGES
- **Eiji Tanaka**  
Satoyama Initiative Coordinator,  
United Nations University Institute for  
the Advanced Study of Sustainability  
(UNU-IAS)
- **Noriko Moriwake**  
Head, Intergovernmental Science-  
Policy Platform on Biodiversity and  
Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Technical  
Support Unit for the Asia-Pacific  
Regional Assessment (TSU-AP)
- **Sacha Amaruzaman**  
Ph.D. Candidate, Centre for Global  
Food and Resources, Faculty of  
Professions, The University of  
Adelaide
- **Takayuki Nishimaki**  
Director, Agriculture Promotion  
Office, Agriculture Policy Division,  
Department of Industry and Tourism,  
Sado City Government

### [Moderator]

- **Henry Scheyvens**  
Programme Director, Natural  
Resources and Ecosystem Services  
Area, IGES

## Summary

IGES President, Kazuhiko Takeuchi opened the session with a brief history of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) and an outline of its relevance and contribution to current frameworks and initiatives such as the SDGs, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES); and Japan's new Basic Environment Plan. Eiji Tanaka of UNU-IAS added to this background and outlined the objectives and programme of the session. As pointed out by moderator Henry Scheyvens, despite Japan's levels of urbanisation one does not need to travel far to experience "socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes" (SEPLS) in the form of Japanese satoyama landscapes - and yet their continued existence is under threat due to the abandonment of rural lifestyles. Bringing the focus more specifically to biodiversity, Noriko Moriwake, the head of IPBES Technical Support Unit for the Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment, summarised the process and findings of the assessment, as well as its relevance to SEPLS across the region. Sacha Amaruzaman of the University of Adelaide then presented research, mostly from Indonesia, on tree-based agriculture as a sustainability pathway to improve resilience and produce ecological benefits at the landscape level. The final speaker, Takayuki Nishimaki of Sado City, told the story of the reintroduction of the crested ibis (*Nipponia nippon*), an endangered bird species whose existence in Japan depends on ecologically-managed rice paddies as an integral part of the satoyama landscape.

## Key Messages

- Sustainable production landscapes and seascapes complement protected areas in achieving conservation and sustainability goals, and yet in much of the Asia-Pacific region they are being intensified or abandoned
- Co-investment by various stakeholders – from communities to governments – can strengthen landscape and seascape resilience while improving ecosystem services
- The survival of certain species can depend on consumer behaviour, which highlights the need for a holistic view of conservation and linkages with communities

## Technical Session [TS]

# How to Design the Paris Rulebook to Foster Real Actions beyond Transparency

| DAY2: 7/19, 16:05–17:35

### [Speakers]

- **Naoki Matsuo**  
Principal Policy Researcher, IGES /  
CEO, PEAR Carbon Offset Initiative, Ltd.
- **Hironori Hamanaka**  
Special Research Advisor, IGES /  
Chair, ICLEI Japan
- **Kiyoshi Tanigawa**  
Manager, Environment & Energy Policy  
Bureau, Keidanren (Japan Business  
Federation)
- **Ajay Shankar**  
Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and  
Resources Institute (TERI)
- **Tatsuyoshi Saijo**  
Director, Research Institute for Future  
Design, Kochi University of Technology/  
Program Director, Research Institute for  
Humanity and Nature (RIHN)
- **Hiroshi Ono**  
Deputy Director-General, Global  
Environment Bureau, Ministry of the  
Environment, Japan (MOEJ)

### [Moderator]

- **Kiyoto Tanabe**  
Co-Chair, IPCC Task Force on National  
Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) /  
Principal Researcher, IGES

## Summary

This session was dedicated to discussing a strategic proposal to design the Paris rulebook that effectively fosters real actions to enhance further reduction of GHG emissions at national levels. The proposal was presented in the first part of the session by an IGES researcher, and followed by a panel discussion with six experts. The key message of the proposal is to develop a comprehensive framework, which is to go beyond the existing transparency arrangements, focusing on completeness and transparency, and to overcome the weakness of the Paris Agreement characterised by the nationally determined contributions (NDCs). It suggests requiring detailed reporting under the new Transparency Framework, enhancing the PDCA cycle implementation, and capacity development particularly for developing countries.

In the discussion, the panellists not only provided some concrete feedback and pointed out the concerns in materialising the proposed framework, but also introduced the successful case by Japan's Business Federation (Keidanren). They also advised to collaborate with the international process especially the CBIT led by the GEF, and suggested to include the future generation standpoint. The general expectation for further research and engagement was also expressed in the areas of the concrete tool development, analysis, and outreach to advance the proposal.

## Key Messages

- It was proposed to utilise the reporting under the Transparency Framework as an exercise to improve understanding of the current situation and effectiveness of the actions. In particular, for developing countries, notwithstanding concerns about the increasing burden of reporting, this reporting will result in capacity development and lead to improved performance. The long-term vision and the gradual introduction of this system is the key to its success.
- There needs to be an incentive to implement the proposed framework. Detailed analysis on the collected information through the Transparency Framework could be one of the incentives for the stakeholders to enhance their actions.
- Lessons learned from the 20 years' experience by Keidanren's Voluntary Program could be applied to the Paris rulebook, given the similarity between the two.

# Closing Remarks

Hironori Hamanaka, Special Research Advisor, IGES, commented that ISAP2018 had been an excellent opportunity for lively and substantial discussions on the theme of “Driving Transformative Actions through Integrated and Innovative Approaches” with participants sharing many lessons, experiences, and engaging in dialogue to accelerate actions. He then expressed his gratitude to all the speakers, discussants, moderators and participants. While various entities and countries have been taking bold actions on climate change and SDGs, as well as making progress towards achieving climate change measures and SDGs beyond each impact generation, he pointed out the need to understand the system more systematically and contribute to a transformation to improve sustainability as to how these actions impact on the social transformation of the Asia-Pacific region, including Japan.

Hideyuki Mori, Executive Director, IGES, once again thanked all the stakeholders involved through the activities of IGES on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the institute. He expressed his hope that IGES, as a leading agent of change to realise a sustainable society, will further contribute to the international community by proactively disseminating policy recommendations and solutions as well as promoting impact generation towards social transformation.





# Programme

## DAY1: Wednesday, 18 July

9:00	<b>Opening Session</b> <span style="float: right;">[OP]</span> [Welcome Remarks] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kazuhiko Takeuchi</b> President, IGES</li> </ul> [Guest Remarks] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Naomi Tokashiki</b> State Minister of the Environment, Japan</li> <li>● <b>Yoshisato Asaba</b> Vice Governor, Kanagawa Prefectural Government</li> </ul>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;">Room 301+302</div>
9:10	<b>Plenary Session 1</b> <span style="float: right;">[P-1]</span> <b>● Advancing Sustainable Development within Planetary Boundaries</b> <span style="float: right;">Room 301+302</span> <hr/> [Speakers] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Johan Rockström</b> Director, Stockholm Resilience Centre / Professor, Environmental Science, Stockholm University</li> <li>● <b>Toshio Arima</b> Chairman of the Board, Global Compact Network Japan</li> <li>● <b>Naoko Ishii</b> CEO &amp; Chairperson, Global Environment Facility (GEF) / International Advisor, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) Japan</li> <li>● <b>Henry M. Mutembei</b> Director, Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace and Environmental Studies</li> <li>● <b>Tokutaro Nakai</b> Director-General for Environmental Policy, Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)</li> <li>● <b>Hiroshi Imanaga</b> Deputy Mayor, City of Kitakyushu</li> </ul> [Moderator] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kazuhiko Takeuchi</b> President, IGES</li> </ul>	
11:20	<b>● Launch of Japanese Translation of Johan Rockström's Book</b> <span style="float: right;">Room 301+302</span> <hr/> [Book introduction] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kazuhiko Takeuchi</b> President, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Johan Rockström</b> Director, Stockholm Resilience Centre / Professor, Environmental Science, Stockholm University</li> <li>● <b>Naoko Ishii</b> CEO &amp; Chairperson, Global Environment Facility (GEF) / International Advisor, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) Japan</li> </ul>	
11:40	Lunch Break	
13:10	<b>Plenary Session 2</b> <span style="float: right;">[P-2]</span> <b>● Realising the Transformative Potential of the SDGs</b> <span style="float: right;">Room 301+302</span> <hr/> [Speakers] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Mark Elder</b> Director, Research and Publications, Strategic Management Office, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Peter King</b> Senior Policy Advisor, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Xin Zhou</b> Research Leader, Strategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Eric Zusman</b> Research Leader, Sustainability Governance Centre, IGES</li> </ul> [Commentators] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Chiho Watanabe</b> Chief Director, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)</li> <li>● <b>Ajay Shankar</b> Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)</li> </ul> [Moderator] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Hideyuki Mori</b> Executive Director, IGES</li> </ul>	
14:10	<b>Plenary Session 3</b> <span style="float: right;">[P-3]</span> <b>● Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy: Global Dynamism and Opportunities</b> <span style="float: right;">Room 301+302</span> <hr/> [Speakers] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Eiji Hosoda</b> Professor, Keio University</li> <li>● <b>Stefanos Fotiou</b> Director, Environment and Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)</li> <li>● <b>Kari Herlevi</b> Project Director, Circular Economy, The Finnish Innovation Fund Sitra</li> <li>● <b>Antonia Gawel</b> Head, Circular Economy Initiative, World Economic Forum (Geneva)</li> </ul> [Moderator] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kazunobu Onogawa</b> Director, IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies (CCET)</li> </ul>	
15:40	Break	

16:00	Thematic Tracks		
	<p><b>From Waste Management to Resource Management – Moving from Theory to Practice</b></p> <p>Room 301+302 [TT-1]</p>	<p><b>Invitation to the Talanoa Dialogue: The World is Awaiting your Stories</b></p> <p>Room 303 [TT-2]</p>	<p><b>Governing the Water-Energy-Food Nexus Approach for Creating Synergies and Managing Trade-offs</b></p> <p>Room 304 [TT-3]</p>
	<p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Keith Alverson</b> Director, UN Environment International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC)</li> <li>● <b>Prémakumara Jagath Dickella Gamaralalage</b> Programme Manager, IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies (CCET)</li> <li>● <b>Ali Amir</b> Deputy Minister of Environment and Energy, Ministry of Environment and Energy, Maldives</li> <li>● <b>Khin Thida Tin</b> Director, Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar</li> <li>● <b>Yuki Morita</b> Executive Director, WE21 Japan</li> </ul> <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kazunobu Onogawa</b> Director, IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies (CCET)</li> </ul>	<p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kentaro Tamura</b> Research Leader / Principal Researcher, Climate and Energy Area, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Haruko Kanamaru</b> General CSR Division Manager, Corporate Citizenship Department, AEON Co., Ltd.</li> <li>● <b>Eri Nakajima</b> Vice Governor, Nagano Prefectural Government</li> <li>● <b>Eriko Yakushiji</b> Director General of Climate Change Policy Headquarters, City of Yokohama</li> <li>● <b>Kimiko Hirata</b> International Director, Kiko Network</li> <li>● <b>Michihiro Oi</b> Director, Research and Information Office, Policy Planning Division, Global Environment Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)</li> <li>● <b>Stefan Lechtenböhmer</b> Director, Future Energy and Mobility Structures, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy</li> <li>● <b>Christophe Cassen</b> Project Manager and Research Fellow, International Research Center on Environment and Development (CIRED)</li> </ul> <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Takashi Otsuka</b> Joint-Director, Knowledge and Communications, Strategic Management Office, IGES</li> </ul>	<p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Makoto Taniguchi</b> Deputy Director-General, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN)</li> <li>● <b>Stefanos Fotiou</b> Director, Environment and Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)</li> <li>● <b>Julia Terrapon-Pfaff</b> Research Fellow, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy</li> <li>● <b>Bijon Kumer Mitra</b> Senior Policy Researcher, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Tsutomu Nagata</b> Director, Water Conservation Section, Kumamoto City</li> <li>● <b>Devesh Sharma</b> Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Science, Central University of Rajasthan</li> <li>● <b>Tarekul Islam</b> Professor, Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWF) of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)</li> <li>● <b>Pham Thi Mai Thao</b> Lecturer, Ha Noi University of Natural Resources and Environment</li> </ul> <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Henry Scheyvens</b> Programme Director, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area, IGES</li> </ul>
17:30			

## DAY2: Thursday, 19 July

9:00	Plenary Session 4 [P-4]
	<p><b>Regional Cooperation for Adaptation Planning beyond Boundaries</b> Room 301+302</p> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Arnico Panday</b> Regional Programme Manager for Atmosphere, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)</li> <li>● <b>Nobuo Mimura</b> President, Ibaraki University</li> </ul> <p>[Moderator] ● <b>Kazuhiko Takeuchi</b> President, IGES</p> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Chiho Watanabe</b> Chief Director, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)</li> <li>● <b>Megumi Muto</b> Director General, Global Environment Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</li> <li>● <b>Rohaya Saharom</b> Deputy Director, Climate Change Programme Department, National Environment Agency, Republic of Singapore</li> <li>● <b>Dechen Tsering</b> Regional Director, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP)</li> </ul> <p>[Moderator] ● <b>Henry Scheyvens</b> Programme Director, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area, IGES</p>
10:40	Break
10:55	Plenary Session 5 [P-5]
	<p><b>Innovators Catching the Winds of Transition</b> Room 301+302</p> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Priyadarshi R. Shukla</b> Co-Chair, Working Group III, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)</li> </ul>

12:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Stefan Lechtenböhmer</b> Director, Future Energy and Mobility Structures, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy</li> <li>● <b>Ajay Shankar</b> Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)</li> <li>● <b>Yuji Nakahara</b> President &amp; Representative Director, DSM Japan K.K.</li> <li>● <b>Yukari Takamura</b> Professor of International Law and Environmental Law, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University</li> <li>● <b>Mafalda Duarte</b> Head of Climate Investment Funds (CIF)</li> </ul> <p>[Moderator] ● <b>Mikiko Kainuma</b> Senior Research Advisor, IGES</p>			
12:45	Lunch Break			
14:15	<b>Thematic Tracks</b>			
15:45	<p>● <b>How Can Governments and Businesses Collaborate toward Achieving the SDGs?</b></p> <p>Room 301+302 [TT-4]</p> <p>[Keynote Speech]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Nobue Amanuma</b> Senior Policy Researcher, Sustainability Governance Centre, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Shinji Onoda</b> Policy Researcher, Sustainability Governance Centre, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Tokutaro Nakai</b> Director-General for Environmental Policy, Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)</li> <li>● <b>Yuji Nakahara</b> President &amp; Representative Director, DSM Japan K.K.</li> <li>● <b>Akiko Oda</b> Senior Director, SDGs Mainstreaming Team, Operations Strategy Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</li> <li>● <b>Dechen Tsering</b> Regional Director, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP)</li> </ul> <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Simon Hoiberg Olsen</b> Fellow, Sustainable Governance Centre, IGES</li> </ul>	<p>● <b>Operationalisation of the Paris Agreement – Proposals for the Paris Rulebook</b></p> <p>Room 303 [TT-5]</p> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Naoki Matsuo</b> Principal Policy Researcher, IGES / CEO, PEAR Carbon Offset Initiative, Ltd.</li> <li>● <b>Yuji Mizuno</b> Director, Climate and Energy Area, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Junko Ota</b> Policy Researcher, Kitakyushu Urban Centre, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Eri Ikeda</b> Policy Researcher, Climate and Energy Area, IGES</li> </ul> <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Yukari Takamura</b> Professor of International Law and Environmental Law, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University</li> </ul>	<p>● <b>Innovative Approaches to Promote Low Carbon Technologies and Best Practices</b></p> <p>Room 304 [TT-6]</p> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Ryuzo Sugimoto</b> Director, International Cooperation and Sustainable Infrastructure Office, Global Environmental Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)</li> <li>● <b>Anil Misra</b> National Project Manager, United Nations Development Organization (UNIDO) New Delhi Regional Office</li> <li>● <b>Mafalda Duarte</b> Head of Climate Investment Funds (CIF)</li> <li>● <b>Prosanto Pal</b> Senior Fellow, Industrial Energy Efficiency Division, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)</li> <li>● <b>Ketan H. Kakkad</b> Consultant, Gujarat Industrial &amp; Technical Consultancy Organisation (GITCO) Ltd.</li> <li>● <b>Yutaka Suzuki</b> Director, Kansai Research Centre, IGES / Professor Emeritus, Osaka University</li> </ul> <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Abdessalem Rabhi</b> Programme Manager, Kansai Research Centre, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Lisanne Groen</b> JSPS-UNU Postdoctoral Fellow, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)</li> </ul>	
15:45	Break			
16:05	<b>Thematic Tracks</b>		<b>Technical Session</b>	
	<p>● <b>Practical Guidance for SDG Integration through Interlinkages Analysis and Visualisation</b></p> <p>Room 301+302 [TT-7]</p> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Xin Zhou</b> Research Leader, Strategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Mustafa Moinuddin</b> Research Manager, Strategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Sunhee Suk</b> Researcher, Strategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre, IGES</li> </ul>	<p>● <b>The Joint Crediting Mechanism's (JCM) Contribution to Sustainable Development</b></p> <p>Room 303 [TT-8]</p> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kentaro Takahashi</b> Programme Manager, Climate and Energy Area, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Kazuhiisa Koakutsu</b> Director of International Negotiations, Market Mechanisms Office, Climate Change Policy Division, Global Environmental Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)</li> </ul>	<p>● <b>Sustainable Production Landscapes and Seascapes for Biodiversity, Human Livelihoods and Well-being</b></p> <p>Room 304 [TT-9]</p> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kazuhiko Takeuchi</b> President, IGES</li> <li>● <b>Eiji Tanaka</b> Satoyama Initiative Coordinator, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)</li> </ul>	<p>● <b>How to Design the Paris Rulebook to Foster Real Actions beyond Transparency</b></p> <p>Room 311+312 [TS]</p> <p>[Speakers]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Naoki Matsuo</b> Principal Policy Researcher, IGES / CEO, PEAR Carbon Offset Initiative, Ltd.</li> <li>● <b>Hironori Hamanaka</b> Special Research Advisor, IGES / Chair, ICLEI Japan</li> <li>● <b>Kiyoshi Tanigawa</b> Manager, Environment &amp; Energy Policy Bureau, Keidanren (Japan Business Federation)</li> </ul>



17:35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Sheng Fulai</b> Senior Economist, United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)</li> <li>● <b>Osamu Saito</b> Academic Director / Academic Programme Officer, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)</li> </ul> <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Mark Elder</b> Director, Research and Publications, Strategic Management Office, IGES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Cahyadi Yudodahono</b> Deputy Director for Financing Cooperation, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Indonesia / Head of Indonesia JCM Secretariat</li> <li>● <b>Otgontsetseg Luvsandash</b> JCM Secretariat, Environment and Climate Fund, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Mongolia</li> <li>● <b>Toshihide Sugawara</b> Director and General Manager, Solution Business Division, YUKO-KEISO Co.,Ltd.</li> </ul> <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Chisa Umemiya</b> Policy Researcher, Climate and Energy Area, IGES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Noriko Moriwake</b> Head, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Technical Support Unit for the Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment (TSU-AP)</li> <li>● <b>Sacha Amaruzaman</b> Ph.D. Candidate, Centre for Global Food and Resources, Faculty of Professions, The University of Adelaide</li> <li>● <b>Takayuki Nishimaki</b> Director, Agriculture Promotion Office, Agriculture Policy Division, Department of Industry and Tourism, Sado City Government</li> </ul> <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Henry Scheyvens</b> Programme Director, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area, IGES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Ajay Shankar</b> Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)</li> <li>● <b>Tatsuyoshi Saijo</b> Director, Research Institute for Future Design, Kochi University of Technology / Program Director, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN)</li> <li>● <b>Hiroshi Ono</b> Deputy Director-General, Global Environment Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)</li> </ul> <p>[Moderator]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kiyoto Tanabe</b> Co-Chair, IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) / Principal Researcher, IGES</li> </ul>
17:35	Break			
17:45	<b>Closing Session</b>			
18:00	<p>[Closing Remarks]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Hironori Hamanaka</b> Special Research Advisor, IGES / Chair, ICLEI Japan</li> <li>● <b>Hideyuki Mori</b> Executive Director, IGES</li> </ul>			

Room 301+302

**Concurrent event**

9:00	Event organised by the IGES Beijing office.	
12:00	<a href="https://www.iges.or.jp/jp/china-city/20180719.html">https://www.iges.or.jp/jp/china-city/20180719.html</a> (Japanese only)	Room 315

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