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## **Appendices**

## Asia-Pacific Consultation on the Climate Regime Beyond 2012 – South Asia

29-30 August 2007, Ashok Hotel, Delhi, India

### Agenda

Day 1: Wednesday, 29 August 2007		Day 2: Thursday, 30 August 2007	
08:30 – 09:00	<b>Registration</b>	09:00 – 09:15	<b>Summary of Day 1</b> Mr. Sanjay Vashist, TERI
09:00 – 10:45	<b>Session 1: Overview of IGES consultations and national perspectives</b> <b>Session Chair: Prof. Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES</b>	09:15 – 12:40	<b>Session 4: Adaptation to climate change</b> <b>Session Chair: Prof. Chandrika Prasad, Uttar Pradesh Council for Agricultural Research</b>
09:00 – 09:10	Welcome remarks Prof. Hironori Hamanaka, IGES	09:15 – 09:40	Adaptation financing and mainstreaming: Issues and challenges for the post-2012 climate regime Dr. Ancha Srinivasan and Dr. Toshihiro Uchida, IGES
09:10 – 09:20	Opening remarks Dr. R K Pachauri, TERI	09:40 – 10:40	Adaptation financing and mainstreaming: Developing country perspectives - Dr. Sumana Bhattacharya, NATCOM - Dr. Sanjay Tomar, TERI - Dr. Ahsan Uddin Ahmed, Centre for Global Change, Bangladesh
09:20 – 09:50	Objectives and scope of consultations Dr. Ancha Srinivasan, IGES	10:40 – 11:00	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>
09:50 – 10:10	India's perspectives on the post-2012 climate regime Dr. Pradipto Ghosh, TERI	11:00 – 12:00	Adaptation financing and mainstreaming: Developed country perspectives - Mr. David Radcliff, Department for International Development, UK - Dr. Stephen McGurk, International Development Research Center, Canada - Ms. Pamposh Bhat, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, Germany
10:10 – 10:30	General Discussion	12:00 – 12:20	Perspectives from international organisations (from the viewpoint of mainstreaming in operational decisions) Mr. Bhujang Dharmaji, International consultant (IUCN/UNDP)
10:30 – 10:45	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>	12:20 – 12:40	General Discussion
10:45 – 13:15	<b>Session 2: Sectoral approaches in the post-2012 regime</b> <b>Session Chair: Dr. Ajay Mathur, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power</b>	12:40 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
10:45 – 11:15	Overview of sectoral approaches: Need for a new institutional framework Ms. Hitomi Kimura, IGES	14:00 – 16:45	<b>Session 5: Co-benefits/development dividend Approach</b> <b>Session Chair: Dr. Stephen McGruk, International Development Research Centre, Canada</b>
11:15 – 11:45	Sectoral approaches in the post-2012 regime: Developing country perspectives Prof. Jyoti Parikh, Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADE)	14:00 – 14:25	Recognising and rewarding co-benefits in the post-2012 climate regime Dr. Eric Zusman, IGES
11:45 – 12:15	Sectoral approaches in the post-2012 regime: Developed country perspectives Mr. Sandeep Tandon, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	14:25 – 14:45	Promoting co-benefits through a restructured CDM in the post-2012 regime Mr. Kazuhisa Koakutsu, IGES
12:15 – 12:45	Sectoral and policy-based approaches – Perspectives from international organisations Dr. Philippine de T'Serclaes, International Energy Agency	14:45 – 15:05	Promoting and rewarding co-benefits in climate regime: Developing country perspectives Dr. Leena Srivastava, TERI
12:45 – 13:15	General Discussion	15:05 – 15:20	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>
13:15 – 14:30	<i>Lunch</i>	15:20 – 16:00	Co-benefits promotion from a developed country perspective - Mr. Kotaro Kawamata, Ministry of the Environment, Japan - Mr. Tsutomu Uchida, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Japan
14:30 – 17:30	<b>Session 3: Low carbon technologies</b> <b>Session Chair: Dr. Anand Patwardhan, Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council</b>	16:00 – 16:20	Perspectives from international organisations (from the viewpoint of mainstreaming a co-benefits approach in operational decisions) Dr. Charles Cormier, World Bank
14:30 – 14:55	Technology development and transfer (TDT) in the future climate regime: Political feasibility of selected proposals Dr. Kentaro Tamura, IGES	16:20 – 16:45	General Discussion
14:55 – 15:20	Technology development and transfer: Developing country perspectives Dr. Ritu Mathur, TERI	16:45 – 18:00	<b>Session 6: Open Forum</b> <b>(India and the post-2012 climate regime: Opportunities and challenges)</b> <b>Facilitator: Dr. Pradipto Ghosh, TERI</b>
15:20 – 15:50	General Discussion	16:45 – 17:45	Panel members: Dr. Atul Kumar, TERI Dr. Ajay Mathur, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power Dr. Bharat Desai, Jawaharlal Nehru University Mr. R P Sharma, Zenith Energy Services Pvt. Ltd. Dr. P Rambabu, CanterCO <sub>2</sub>
15:50 – 16:10	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>	17:45 – 18:00	Closing remarks Dr. Pradipto Ghosh, TERI Prof. Hironori Hamanaka, IGES
16:10 – 17:00	Technology development and transfer: Developed country perspectives - Ms. Heleen de Coninck, Energy Research Centre for the Netherlands and VU University of Amsterdam - Dr. David Ockwell, University of Sussex, UK		
17:00 – 17:30	General Discussion		
18:00 – 20:00	<i>Dinner Reception</i>		

**Asia-Pacific Consultation on the  
Climate Regime Beyond 2012 – East Asia**  
13-14 September 2007, Guohong Hotel, Beijing, China

## Agenda

Day 1: Thursday, 13 September 2007		Day 2: Friday, 14 September 2007	
08:30 – 09:00	<b>Registration</b>	09:00 – 09:30	<b>Summary of Day 1 Dr. Ancha Srinivasan, IGES</b>
09:00 – 10:30	<b>Session 1: Overview of IGES Consultations and National Perspectives</b> <b>Session Chair: Prof. Hironori Hamanaka, IGES</b>	09:30 – 11:05	<b>Session 4: Adaptation to Climate Change</b> <b>Session Chair: Prof. Hoesung Lee, Keimyung University</b>
09:00 – 09:10	Opening remarks Prof. Hironori Hamanaka, Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES, Japan	09:30 – 10:00	Adaptation financing and mainstreaming: Issues and challenges for the post-2012 climate regime Dr. Ancha Srinivasan and Dr. Toshihiro Uchida, IGES
09:10 – 09:15	Welcome remarks Dr. Kejun Jiang, Energy Research Institute (ERI), China	10:00 – 10:20	Adaptation financing and mainstreaming: Developing country perspectives Prof. Lin Erda, Chinese Academy of Agriculture Sciences (CAAS), China
09:15 – 09:20	Welcome remarks Prof. Inhwon Kim, Keimyung University (KU), Republic of Korea	10:20 – 10:40	Adaptation financing and mainstreaming: JBIC experiences Mr. Tomonori Sudo, Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Japan
09:20 – 09:45	Objective and scope of the consultations Dr. Ancha Srinivasan, IGES	10:40 – 11:05	General Discussion
09:45 – 10:00	Republic of Korea's perspectives on the post-2012 climate regime Dr. Myung-Kyoon Lee, Keimyung University	11:05 – 11:30	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>
10:00 – 10:20	Carbon standards for basic needs: Building a global climate regime aiming at equity and sustainability Prof. Pan Jiahua, Chinese Academy of Social Science, China	11:30 – 13:00	<b>Session 5: Co-benefits/Development Dividend Approach</b> <b>Session Chair: Prof. Inhwon Kim, Keimyung University, Korea</b>
10:20 – 10:30	General Discussion	11:30 – 12:00	Recognising and rewarding co-benefits in the post-2012 climate regime Dr. Eric Zusman, IGES
10:30 – 10:45	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>	12:00 – 12:30	Post 2012 climate regime Ms. Shuang Zheng, ERI
10:45 – 13:15	<b>Session 2: Sectoral Approaches in the Post-2012 Regime</b> <b>Session Chair: Dr. Kejun Jiang, ERI</b>	12:30 – 13:00	The economic analysis of photovoltaic systems in an apartment complex in Korea Mr. Jinyung Kim, Keimyung University
10:45 – 11:10	Sectoral approaches in the post-2012 climate regime: Need for an institutional framework Ms. Hitomi Kimura, IGES	13:00 – 14:30	<i>Lunch</i>
11:10 – 11:30	Role of sectoral approaches in the post-2012 Dr. Duan Maosheng, Tsinghua University, China	14:30 – 15:45	<b>Session 5 (Cont'd)</b>
11:30 – 11:50	Sectoral approaches forestry related issue: developing countries perspective Ms. Moekti Handajani Soejachmoen (Kuki), Pelangi, Indonesia	14:30 – 15:00	Perspectives and Initiatives of Japanese government on co-benefits approach Mr. Akinori Ogawa, United Nations University, Japan
11:50 – 12:10	Sectoral approaches in the post-2012 regime: Developed country perspective Prof. Asuka Jusen, Tohoku University, Japan	15:00 – 15:30	The CDM and its development dividend Ms. Deborah Murphy, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Canada
12:10 – 12:30	Policy-based commitments in a post-2012 framework Dr. Joanna Lewis, Pew Center, USA	15:30 – 15:45	General Discussion
12:30 – 12:50	Sectoral approaches – A role for China? Ms. Julia Reinaud, International Energy Agency (IEA), France	15:45 – 16:15	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>
12:50 – 13:15	General Discussion	16:15 – 18:45	<b>Session 6: Open Forum</b> <b>(China and the Post-2012 climate regime: Opportunities and challenges)</b> <b>Facilitator: Dr. Kejun Jiang, ERI</b>
13:15 – 14:15	<i>Lunch</i>	16:15 – 18:30	Mr. Sun Guoshun, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Ye Weijia, Fuping Development Institute Dr. Xu Xiangyang, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences Ms. Zhang Weihong, Beijing Equity Exchange Mr. Liu Qiang, ERI
14:15 – 18:00	<b>Session 3: Low Carbon Technologies</b> <b>Session Chair: Prof. Liu Deshun, Tsinghua University</b>	18:30 – 18:45	Closing remarks Dr. Kejun Jiang, ERI Dr. Hoesung Lee, Keimyung University Prof. Hironori Hamanaka, IGES
14:15 – 14:40	Technology development and transfer (TDT) in the future climate regime: political feasibility of selected proposals Dr. Kentaro Tamura, IGES		
14:40 – 15:00	Technology development: A key for GHG mitigation Dr. Kejun Jiang, ERI		
15:00 – 15:20	Development and transfer of low carbon technologies: A perspective from India Prof. P R Shukla, Indian Institute of Management (IIMA), India		
15:20 – 15:40	Low carbon technologies: reference vs. stabilization scenarios for Korea Prof. Hoesung Lee, Keimyung University		
15:40 – 16:00	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>		
16:00 – 16:20	Demand for clean energy technology in global markets under a developing climate policy – developed country perspective Prof. Ilkka Savolainen, VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland		
16:20 – 16:40	Promoting technology transfer through a sectoral approach Ms. Miki Yanagi, The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ)		
16:40 – 17:00	China's perspectives on the future climate regime Ms. Li Liyan, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)		
17:00 – 18:00	General Discussion		
18:30 – 20:00	<i>Dinner Reception</i>		

## Participating Organisations

<b>Bangladesh</b>	Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad
<b>Canada</b>	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) International Development Research Center (IDRC)
<b>China</b>	Beijing Municipal Commission of Development and Reform Beijing Security Co. Ltd. China Academy of Transportation Sciences China Beijing Equity Exchange (CBEX) China Environment and Sustainable Development Reference and Research Center (CESDRRC) China Meteorological Administration China University of Mining and Technology Chinese Academy for Environmental Planning (CAEP) Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) Chinese Academy of Science (CAS) Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences (CRAES) Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia) China Project EU-China Energy and Climate Security Project Energy Research Institute (ERI) Environmental Systems Analysis Institute Heinrich Boell Foundation China Office Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) Renmin University of China Shanghai Institute for International Studies Sino-Energy Global Consulting Co., Ltd. (SIEGCO) State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) The Climate Group, China The Energy Foundation - Beijing Office Tsinghua University United Nations Development Programme, Beijing World Wildlife Fund, China
<b>Finland</b>	VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland
<b>France</b>	International Energy Agency (IEA)
<b>Germany</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, India Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power CanterCO <sub>2</sub> Carbon Minus India Clinton Climate Initiative, New Delhi Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India Private Limited Development Alternatives Emergent Ventures India Private Limited Erudite Engineers Private Limited Grow Diesel Ventures Growdiesel Climate Care Council ICF International Inc. IT Power India India-Canada Environment Facility (ICEF) Indian Institute of Management (IIMA) Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited Institute of Economic Growth Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADE) International Development Enterprises India Jawaharlal Nehru University MGM International, India

## Participating Organisations (Contd.)

<b>India</b>	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
	Ministry of Environment and Forests
	National Communication Project, Ministry of Environment and Forest-UNDP-GEF
	National Institute of Disaster Management
	Pricewaterhouse Coopers Private Limited
	Rabo India Finance Private Limited
	Sustainable Energy Solutions Private Limited
	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), India
	Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC)
	The Climate Group, India
	United Nations Development Programme, Global Environment Facility (UNDP/GEF)
	United States Agency for International Development (USAID), India
	Uttar Pradesh Council for Agricultural Research
	Winrock International, India
	World Bank, India
Zenith Energy Services Private Limited	
<b>Indonesia</b>	Pelangi
<b>Japan</b>	Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ)
	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), China Office
	Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)
	Tohoku University
United Nations University (UNU)	
<b>Korea</b>	Keimyung University
	Korea Environment Institute
<b>Malaysia</b>	Malaysia Prime Minister's Office
<b>Norway</b>	Royal Norwegian Embassy, India
<b>Netherlands</b>	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, India
	Energy Research Center of the Netherlands
<b>UK</b>	British High Commission, India
	Chatham House
	University of Sussex
<b>USA</b>	Pew Center
	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
	World Resources Institute (WRI)

## IGES Questionnaire on Adaptation in Climate Regime Beyond 2012

### A. Adaptation Agenda for Current Climate Negotiations

1. What are the three most important priorities for negotiations on adaptation at COP13 in Bali from your country's perspective?

Please choose only three priorities listed below and then rank.

- a. Deciding on procedures to operationalise Adaptation Fund including its management
- b. Streamlining of rules for accessing adaptation funds such as Special Climate Change Fund and LDC Fund
- c. Widening the base of adaptation funds
- d. Preferential support mechanisms for LDCs and SIDS
- e. Making contributions to Special Climate Change Fund and LDC Fund mandatory for Annex 1 countries
- f. Exploring other options for financing of adaptation
- g. Guidelines for mainstreaming adaptation
- h. Capacity building for prioritisation of adaptation options
- i. Research support for adaptation assessments
- j. Assessment of progress through Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation
- k. Launch of discussions on a new international protocol on adaptation
- l. Others

2. Mitigation regime has clear baselines and targets. Is it possible to set such targets and baselines for adaptation in a given project area?

--- Yes

--- No

If yes, what are the most feasible criteria? Rank your preferences.

- a. Only socio-economic indicators should be used for baseline and target setting (In this case, baseline for adaptation can be determined based on an average of selected socio-economic indicators applied uniformly in all adaptation projects, and target could be set above the baseline to check if a project can achieve that target in a given time span)
- b. Only indicators of ecosystem services should be considered in baseline and the target setting
- c. Both socio-economic indicators and ecosystem services should be considered in baseline and the target setting
- d. Other criteria should be used for baseline and target setting (specify other criteria)

### B. Adaptation Financing

1. Which principles are desirable from your country's perspective for determining the appropriate burden sharing of current and future adaptation costs in developing countries?

Please choose only three principles among those listed below and then rank.

- a. Ability to pay principle based on average GDP or GNP per capita since 1992
- b. Beneficiaries pay principle (Local or national governments that benefit from a particular adaptation project bear the cost)
- c. Beneficiaries pay principle (countries that benefit from climate change (mostly those located in high latitudes) bear the burden)
- d. Beneficiaries pay principle (Firms or individuals who make profits in climate-change related businesses (e.g. emissions trading, CDM) bear the burden)
- e. Historical responsibility determined on the basis of cumulative emissions since 1992 (UNFCCC adoption)
- f. Historical responsibility determined on the basis of cumulative emissions since 1850 (industrial revolution)
- g. Responsibility based on current and future emissions
- h. Other options

2. Are legally-binding commitments or market-based mechanisms feasible for delivering adaptation?

--- Yes

--- No

If yes, rank the most feasible options that can be proposed for negotiations from your country's perspective.

- a. A given percentage of all fossil fuel sales from Annex 1 countries should be set as a legally-binding commitment
- b. A given percentage of all fossil fuel sales in all countries should be set as a legally-binding commitment (Differentiation in percentage among countries is possible)
- c. A given percentage of ODA funds should be committed for supporting adaptation initiatives in developing countries
- d. Other options (please specify)

3. From your perspective, which financing approaches are likely to raise adequate amount of funds to meet current and future adaptation needs in developing countries?

Please choose only three approaches listed below and then rank.

- a. Mandatory contributions from Annex 1 countries
- b. Global carbon tax (all countries)
- c. Increased levy from CDM
- d. Levy from all market mechanisms
- e. Mandatory contributions from all beneficiaries listed in question 1
- f. Contributions based on cumulative historical responsibility of emissions
- g. Specific percentage of all ODA
- h. Others

4. Which allocation principles or approaches should be considered most in determining the share of adaptation funds by developing countries?

Please choose only three approaches among those listed below and then rank.

- a. Vulnerability index of a nation
- b. Vulnerability of an ecosystem(s) in all developing countries
- c. Vulnerability of an affected community (communities) in all developing countries
- d. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) only
- e. LDCs and SIDS but not other developing countries
- f. LDCs, SIDS and most vulnerable regions in other developing countries
- g. Others

5. Do you see a greater role for the private sector in adaptation financing, as in GHG mitigation?

--- Yes

--- No

If yes, please choose only three options among those listed below and then rank.

- a. Assessment of mitigation potential of adaptation projects and selling carbon credits
- b. Payment for Ecosystem Services
- c. Adaptation Vouchers
- d. Adaptation Credits
- e. Corporate social responsibility payments for adaptation
- f. Allocation of part of sales of national development bonds

g. Targets for adaptation funding by Annex 1 countries to be facilitated through private sector

h. Establish public-private insurance partnerships to increase availability of insurance products (e.g., weather derivatives, micro-insurance)

i. Others (please specify)

6. If risk insurance mechanisms are to be used more extensively than before to support adaptation efforts in developing countries, which approaches are most desirable?

Please rank your preferences.

- a. Creating an international insurance pool
- b. Expanding the coverage of micro-insurance
- c. Catastrophe bonds
- d. Weather Derivatives and Hedge Funds
- e. Others

## C. Adaptation Mainstreaming

1. What are the three most important barriers for mainstreaming adaptation concerns into development planning in your country? Please choose only three barriers among those listed below and then rank.

- a. Lack of awareness among policymakers about climate change impacts and their economic implications in each sector
- b. Mismatch between the temporal and spatial scales of climate change projections and information needs of sector planners (For example, very few climate models can predict rainfall patterns in Asian countries with certainty or on timescales relevant to policymakers)
- c. Lack of capacity of officials to integrate adaptation information into sector planning processes
- d. Limited leverage of environment ministries on sectoral development agencies and their policies
- e. High reliance on structural and technological options which are inflexible and insensitive to local contexts, and are technologically and financially demanding
- f. Inappropriate means to connect stakeholder interests and climate change impacts
- g. Others

2. How can the future climate regime facilitate adaptation mainstreaming efforts at various levels? Please choose only three most important options among those listed below and then rank.

- a. Maintaining a database of good practices for mainstreaming at policy and operational levels
- b. Providing technical guidance to development agencies to preferentially support mainstreaming efforts
- c. Organising capacity building workshops on mainstreaming options in critical sectors
- d. Providing tools for inter-agency coordination and mainstreaming to policymakers
- e. Insisting that all adaptation efforts supported by donor agencies should consider future impacts of climate change
- f. Directed international financial assistance for mainstreaming efforts
- g. Recognising and rewarding unique adaptation mainstreaming efforts in developing countries
- h. Others (please indicate)

3. What are the most important ways for mainstreaming adaptation concerns in development planning in your country? Please choose one under each sub-section.

(a) Information related efforts

- a. Framing adaptation issues in the context of policy making
- b. Raising awareness of local impacts and coping strategies
- c. Improving the relevance of scientific outputs
- d. Generating intelligent information
- e. Others

(b) Incentives

- a. Financial and career development incentives to officials for promoting adaptation
- b. Conditional donor funding
- c. Reorienting meteorological services
- d. Communicating the economic case for adaptation options
- e. Others (please specify)

(c) Institutions

- a. Region-wide Adaptation Facility
- b. Addressing by a ministry with a high level of leverage
- c. Building "boundary institutions"
- d. Fostering institutional linkages and coordination
- e. Private sector
- f. Others (please specify)

(d) International mechanisms

- a. Developed countries to bear part of the efforts (ODA and skills)
- b. Enabling environment
- c. Regional/international capacity building initiatives
- d. Others (please specify)



## IGES Questionnaire on Recognising and Rewarding Co-Benefits in the Post-2012 Climate Regime

1. Has the current climate change regime successfully promoted sustainable development?

Yes (Please Go to Question 3)	No (Please Go to Question 2)
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2. What are the main reasons you answered no? PLEASE CHECK ALL ANSWERS THAT APPLY

- a. Promoting sustainable development is not the climate regime's primary objective
- b. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) funds too many projects with limited development benefits (i.e. HFC destruction)
- c. There are too few incentives to promote sustainable development in the current regime
- d. The incentives to promote sustainable development that do exist in the current regime are too weak
- e. OTHER (please specify)

**The remainder of the questionnaire will ask several questions about CO-BENEFITS. CO-BENEFITS are the additional and locally desirable benefits of measures designed to mitigate greenhouse gases (GHG). These benefits can range from improved local air quality to reduced traffic congestion to enhanced energy security.**

3. Would the future climate change regime more successfully promote sustainable development if it recognised and rewarded co-benefits?

Yes	No
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4. What would be the advantages of a future regime that recognises and rewards co-benefits? PLEASE CHECK ALL ANSWERS THAT APPLY

- a. Developing countries would more actively participate in the post-2012 regime
- b. Developing countries would receive due recognition for existing sustainable development policies
- c. Developing countries would have incentives to adopt policies that deliver co-benefits
- d. OTHER (please specify)

5. What would be the disadvantages of a future regime that recognises and rewards co-benefits? PLEASE CHECK ALL ANSWERS THAT APPLY

- a. Countries would be rewarded without committing to actual emission reductions
- b. Countries would be rewarded for adopting policies based on their own interest rather than a global interest

- c. Need for creation of additional institutional arrangements related to the measurement and monitoring of co-benefits
- d. OTHER (please specify)

6. Which agency should be held responsible for measuring co-benefits? PLEASE CHECK ONE

- a. An organisation under the UNFCCC
- b. An international organisation outside the UNFCCC
- c. An organisation in the host country government
- d. OTHER (please specify)

7. Which agency should be held responsible for monitoring the delivery of co-benefits? PLEASE CHECK ONE

- a. An organisation under the UNFCCC
- b. An international organisation outside the UNFCCC
- c. An organisation in the host country government
- d. OTHER (please specify)

8. Which institutional changes would be needed to reward co-benefits? PLEASE CHECK ONE

- a. The creation of "new" sustainable development credits
- b. The creation/ refinement of a rating system for policies that deliver co-benefits (i.e. the CDM Gold Standard)
- c. OTHER (please specify)

9. On what basis should co-benefits be rewarded?

- a. Based upon the actual delivery of co-benefits
- b. Based upon the presentation of potential co-benefits
- c. OTHER (please specify)

10. What incentives would produce the most significant improvements in the implementation of policies that deliver co-benefits? PLEASE CHECK ONE

- a. Financial assistance for sustainable development funds managed by an international organisation
- b. Financial assistance for sustainable development funds managed by the host government
- c. Financial assistance earmarked for specific climate-related needs in host countries (e.g. adaptation)
- d. Technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of host country's developmental agencies
- e. OTHER (please specify)



## About IGES

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The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), established by an initiative of the Japanese Government in 1998, is a research institute that conducts pragmatic and innovative strategic policy research to support sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region. The mission of IGES is to promote the transformation of 20th Century society, characterised by mass production and mass consumption, to a new societal framework founded on sustainability.

Currently IGES carries out research on themes such as climate policy, biofuels, forest conservation, freshwater, waste and resources, capacity development and education. IGES also hosts the Technical Support Unit of the IPCC National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme (IPCC-NGGIP) and the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN).

## Environmentally Sound Architecture

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The innovative design of the IGES headquarters building uses the latest technology to make maximum use of natural assets including solar energy, light, wind, rainwater and greenery, and aims for symbiosis with the rich nature of the local environment in Hayama.





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