


Eleventh Asia - Pacific Seminar on Climate Change
Kitakyushu, Japan 28 - 31 August 2001



*Regional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific
towards the success of the
World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002
(Rio + 10)*

"From Kitakyushu to Johannesburg"

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Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific 2000



MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 2000
KITAKYUSHU CITY, JAPAN, 31 AUGUST - 5 SEPTEMBER 2000

- Fourth of Five-yearly Regional Ministerial Conference
- Held from 31 August to 5 September 2000 in Kitakyushu City, Japan
- Main Agenda:
 - *Assessment of state of the environment and sustainable development policy in the Region*
 - *Review of the implementation of Agenda 21, International Environmental Conventions and the Regional Action Programme 1996 – 2000*
 - *Identification of Critical environmental issues in the Region*
 - *Formulation of Programmes for next five years*



World Summit on Sustainable Development



- Dates and Venue : 2-11 September 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa
- Goals:
 - *Review of Global Change since UNCED (Rio Summit) 1992*
 - *Assessment of the implementation of Agenda 21*
 - *Aims and plans for the next Decade*
- Participants:
 - Governments, Concerned citizens, UN Agencies
multilateral financial institutions and other major actors

To be Prepared through Regional/ Global Preparatory Process



MCED 2000

Regional Preparatory Process for
WSSD 2002

- No Repetition of Work (Post-Rio Assessment / RAP Formulation etc.)
- WSSD Preparation should built on the Achievements of MCED 2000, i.e.
 - Integration of the assessments of MCED 2000 into the preparatory process of WSSD
 - RAP to be reinforced and used for post-Johannesburg follow-up





Starting Point - Documentation Adopted by MCED2000:

- *Ministerial Declaration - Vision for the 21st Century*
- *Regional Message to Rio+10*
- *Regional Action Programme 2001 – 2005*
(calls for national/subregional/regional actions in 8 priority areas incl. environmental quality and human health, biodiversity, coastal and marine environment, freshwater, desertification, climate change, sustainable energy, globalization and policy integration)
- *Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment*
(Priority implementation mechanism for RAP with specific focus on environmental quality and human health in URBAN AREAS)





Implementation of the MCED2000 outcomes (Two major Operational Programmes):

- **Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment**
*As priority, implementation started with Japan/ESCAP
Funding with supports from regional institutions*
- **Regional Action Programme 2001 – 2005**
*“The primary responsibility for implementing RAP lies with
the national governments. Efforts are anticipated to
mobilize the necessary resources within the countries,
particularly through tapping the technical and financial
potential of the private sector and the participation of all
the major stakeholders including the civil society.”*



WSSD Preparatory Process should be an **opportunity**

*to address the needs of RAP implementation
and to operationalize RAP*

>>> by identifying

**achievable subregional/regional projects and programmes
with targets and time frame for implementation of the RAP**

for review through the WSSD preparatory process
as well as *for fresh funding*





Subregional Consultations > Regional Consultations

Stakeholders Meeting + Intergovernmental Meeting

Formulate subregional platforms/mechanisms to ensure cooperation, including actions and cooperations required at regional and global levels;

Formulate at least two project proposals to deal with the major environment and sustainable development problems of the subregion in line with the decision of the MCED 2000, particularly the Regional Action Programme for Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development, 2001-2005;

Formulate recommendations along with at least two project proposals on institutional and financial requirements to address the issues related with the implementation of Agenda 21 in the subregional level.





Subregional Consultations

<i>North-East Asia</i>	<i>26/28 July</i>	<i>Beijing</i>	<i>ESCAP</i>
<i>South Pacific</i>	<i>5-7 Sept.</i>	<i>Apia, Samoa</i>	<i>SPREP</i>
<i>Central Asia</i>	<i>19-21 Sept.</i> <i>ADB/UNEP</i>	<i>Almaty, Kazakhstan</i>	
<i>South Asia</i>	<i>27-29 Sept.</i>	<i>Colombo</i>	<i>UNEP</i>
<i>South East Asia</i>	<i>17-19 Oct.</i>	<i>Manila</i>	<i>ADB</i>





Additional Consultations (Regional)

*Parliamentarians and
Civil Society Organizations* *10-11 May* *Tokyo* *ESCAP/UNDP*

*Multi-Stakeholder
Roundtable
(East Asia / Pacific)* *9-11 July* *Kula Lumpur* *DESA*

*Multi-Stakeholder
Roundtable
(Central / South Asia)* *30 July
- 1 Aug.* *Bishkek
Kyrgyzstan* *DESA*



WSSD Preparatory Process



World Summit on Sustainable
Development (WSSD), 2002

Regional PrepCom

Phnom Penh 27-29 November ESCAP w/TF
(UNEP, UNDP, ADB)

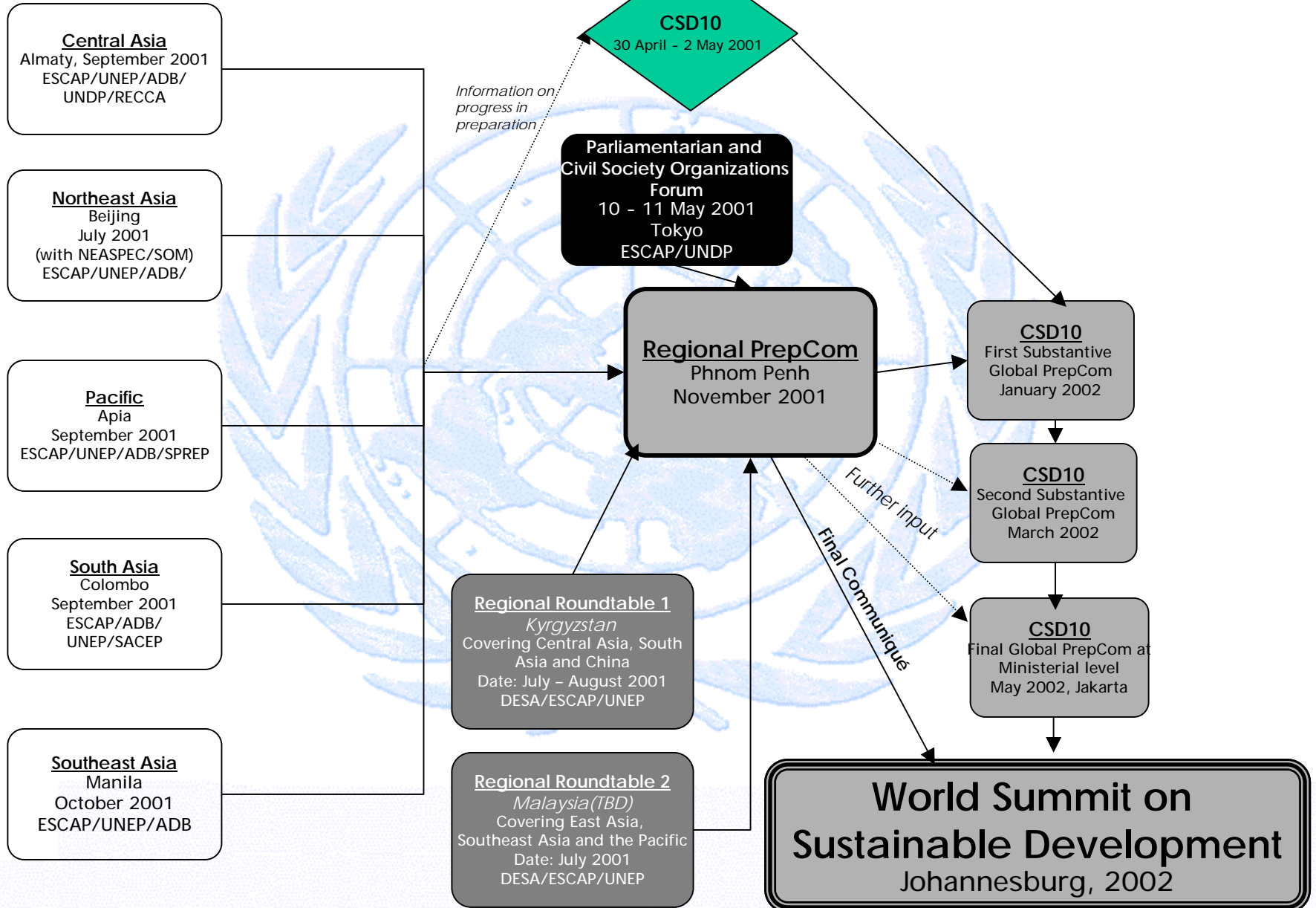
To be hosted by Royal Government of Cambodia

w/ Financial Support by Government of Japan



Regional Roadmap for World Summit on Sustainable Development (Asia Pacific)

Subregional Consultations



Regional Action Programme 2001 - 2005



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Regional Action Programme 2001-2005

- **Programme Area on Climate Change**
 - **Mission Statement** - To assess the socio-economic impacts of greenhouse gas emissions, in particular the vulnerability of small island states and low lying coastal areas, and make serious efforts to promote the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol.
 - **Selected Areas of Action,**
 - **Activities and Targets at National Level,**
 - **Implementation Mechanisms and**
 - **Activities at Subregional and Regional Levels**



Regional Action Programme 2001 - 2005



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Regional Action Programme 2001-2005 Programme Area on Climate Change

• Selected Areas of Action,

1. Strengthen the institutional, technical and human capacity to address the challenges of quantifying and mitigating the rising GHGs emissions of the Asian and Pacific region;
2. Update national inventories of GHGs sources and sinks in accordance with the guidelines formulated by the IPCC;
3. Identify least-cost abatement options and formulate national strategies for abatement of future GHG emissions;
4. Promote projects to help demonstrate GHG abatement options and to reduce growth of future GHG emissions; and
5. Strengthen the capacity of to effectively participate in ongoing international deliberations for strategies for reducing GHG emissions and



Regional Action Programme 2001 - 2005



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Regional Action Programme 2001-2005 Programme Area on Climate Change

• Activities and Targets at National Level

Short term

- (i) Continue follow-up activities in the implementation of UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol;
- (ii) Undertake and/or update GHG inventory and provide measures for least cost mitigation options;
- (iii) Develop and implement win-win projects for combating climate change;
- (iv) Promote public awareness of climate change issues and encourage participation of all stakeholders in activities addressing climate change;
- (v) Develop climate change related training programmes to build a capacity to formulate and implement policies and measures as



Regional Action Programme 2001 - 2005



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Regional Action Programme 2001-2005 Programme Area on Climate Change

• Activities and Targets at National Level

Long Term

- (vi) conduct local level studies to assess the vulnerability and the impacts of climate change;
- (vii) formulate and implement national programmes which may contain appropriate mitigation measures and adaptation options, vulnerability assessments and other research and studies;
- (viii) catalyze action to address the climate change issues by facilitating technology transfer, by improved energy utilization in industrial sector and by national policy development; and
- (ix) Ensure that sea level rise issues are addressed in integrated



Regional Action Programme 2001 - 2005



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Regional Action Programme 2001-2005 Programme Area on Climate Change

Implementation Mechanism

- Regulatory controls and Economic Instruments,
- Technology Intervention
- Institutional Development and Capacity Building, and
- Stakeholders' Participation.

Implementation Responsibility Primarily at Country



Regional Action Programme 2001 - 2005



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Regional Action Programme 2001-2005 Programme Area on Climate Change

Activities at Subregional and Regional Levels

- (i) Establish a regional network to facilitate information exchange and policy dialogue, to disseminate technologies, to enhance public awareness and to provide international clearing house functions,
- (ii) Given that ozone depletion also contributes to climate change, promote ratification of amendments of the Montreal Protocol, review and modify as appropriate existing legislation for monitoring and controlling the import and export of ozone depleting substances, and cooperate and share information to combat illegal trade in such substances





Climate Change addressed in the Subregional / Other Preparatory Consultations

Climate Change is an important issue that has associated serious economic, social and environmental problems, although countries / subregions may have different concerns and priorities due to the huge area and diversity of the region.





Climate Change addressed in the NEA Subregional Consultation (July 2001, Beijing)

NEA Stakeholders

- *identified eight priority areas: a) participation by major groups, b) education and awareness, c) freshwater, d) nuclear energy, e) **air pollution and climate change**, f) consumption patterns, g) poverty eradication, and h) desertification and land degradation*

- ***Specific Proposals***
 - a. Promote and enhance the use of public transport and human-powered vehicles such as bicycles*
 - b. Promote integrated, env'tally sound land-use planning and management*
 - c. Transfer env'tally sound technology, such as clean energy technology*
 - d. Introduce greenbelt and green areas and promote env'tally sound*



Climate Change addressed in the NEA Subregional Consultation (July 2001, Beijing)

NEA Intergovernmental

- *sustainable energy and natural resources management, in particular **sustainable management of forests and marine ecosystems** were recognized as important aspects of sustainable development that concerned many countries in the subregion, and should therefore be included in a regional platform for reporting to the World Summit.*
- *To promote **use of modern technologies** for monitoring and assessment purposes, and **capacity building** in developing countries in this area through transfer of technology.*





Climate Change addressed in the Multi-Stakeholder Roundtable - East Asia / Pacific (9-11 July, Kuala Lumpur)

Strengthen existing regional and sub-regional co-operation schemes and mechanisms to promote co-operation on issues of particular concern to the countries of the region, such as sustainable energy development, tourism, management of freshwater and marine resources, air pollution, illegal trade in forest products and logging, the impact of climate change, desertification, and the sustainable use and management of the region's natural resources and eco-systems.





Climate Change addressed in the Multi-Stakeholder Roundtable - Central / South Asia (30 July - 1 Aug. 2001, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan)

While mitigation efforts must be continued, it is very important, particularly from the point of view of the countries of South and Central Asia as well as of developing countries in other regions, to promote and undertake country-specific, regional and international activities (including research and action) to advance understanding of the likely consequences of and adaptation to climate change. Resources - both financial and technical - from the richer countries to the countries of Central and South Asia to facilitate the study of the problems and potential solutions are required.





Climate Change addressed in the Parliamentarians/CSO Forum (Tokyo, May 2001) 1

- *Focus on socio-economic implications, i.e. poverty alleviation, mitigation of rapid urbanization, liberation of women and child labor people's empowerment and enhanced democracy at different levels*
- *Technical Options mostly available locally and indigenously, while enhanced transfer of these technologies might be needed in some cases*
- *To support Technological Intervention, appropriate policy framework, including regulatory arrangements by national and local authorities should be in place.*





Climate Change addressed in the Parliamentarians/CSO Forum (Tokyo, May 2001) 2

Development of appropriate policy framework, including regulatory arrangements by national and local authorities requires:

- 1) awareness at different levels, on the availability and effectiveness of technical options,*
- 2) fair and transparent governance mechanisms, and*
- 3) public commitments on the importance of the climate change issue over other short-term economic benefit.*





Climate Change addressed in the Parliamentarians/CSO Forum (Tokyo, May 2001) 3

Called for Actions to promote:

- 1) participation and partnership among stakeholders,*
- 2) capacity building through education and training,*
- 3) access to scientific information, as well as sharing of experiences with success / failure stories,*
- 4) enhanced networking among people, organizations and institutions,*
- 5) mobilization of financial resources, in particular targeting the private sector as a prospective sources.*





WSSD Consultation Continues

<i>South Pacific</i>	<i>5-7 Sept.</i>	<i>Apia, Samoa</i>	<i>SPREP</i>
<i>Central Asia</i>	<i>19-21 Sept.</i> <i>ADB/UNEP</i>	<i>Almaty, Kazakhstan</i>	
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<i>Regional</i>	<i>27-29 Nov.</i>	<i>Phnom Penh</i>	<i>ESCAP w/TF</i>





WSSD Preparatory Process should be an **Opportunity**

*to address the needs of RAP implementation
and to operationalize RAP*

*by identifying
projects / key players / funding*

With possible focus on Climate Change

For more information

<http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/>

and

<http://www.unescap.org/enrd/environ/index.htm>





Ongoing Implementation Activities by ESCAP (1)

- Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment (addressing primarily environmental quality and human health in the urban areas, but also relevant to climate change, as its implementation would result in the reduction of urban air pollution, including the GHG emissions, and wastes)
- Promotion of Stakeholders Participation in Strategic Environmental Management
- guidelines published in 2001





Ongoing Implementation Activities by ESCAP (2)

- Bali Declaration on Asia-Pacific Perspective on Energy and Sustainable Development

High Level Regional Meeting on Energy for Sustainable Development (21 - 24 November 2000 in Bali, Indonesia) elaborated the RAP programme area on sustainable energy into "Sustainable Energy Development Action Programme, Strategies and Implementation Modalities for the Asian and Pacific Region 2001-2005", which was designed to serve as a guide and mandate for all stakeholders to take a bold step towards a sustainable energy future in the region .





Ongoing Implementation Activities by ESCAP (3)

- Technical Publications
 - § Compendium of [Energy Conservation Legislation](#) (1999)
 - § Guidebook on Cogeneration as a Means of Pollution Control and Energy Efficiency in Asia (2000)
 - § Promotion of Energy Efficiency in Industry and Financing of Investments (2001)

- Energy Efficiency Training
 - § [Regional Symposium on Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling, Bangkok 29-31 May 2001](#)
 - § [Regional Seminar on Commercialization of Biomass Technology](#)
Guangzhou, China, 4-8 June 2001

For more information, contact ESCAP Energy Section
<http://www.unescap.org/enrd/energy/index.htm>



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*From Kitakyushu to Johannesburg,
and beyond...*

"The Asian and Pacific region envisions a future of continuously improving environmental quality sustained by dynamic and vibrant economies and supported by empowered peoples creating a foundation for national unity, regional solidarity and global partnerships for sustainable development. In this, the governments and peoples of the region commit themselves to become architects of a sustainable future in the 21st Century"
(Ministerial Declaration 2000)