Salient Findings of the 15th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change

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Co-benefits

- Consensus on addressing co-benefits of greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation policies
- Need for developing tools and methods to identify and assess co-benefits, including quantification in monetary terms
- Special focus on energy efficiency and transportation sectors
- Exchange of useful experiences across the region



Article 6 Activities in relation to Co-benefits

- Tools and methods for demonstrating cobenefits
- Compilation of best practices (information clearinghouse)
- Networking (e.g., Internet)
- Well-targeted and tailor-made awareness raising and capacity building activities
- **Bilateral and multilateral cooperation**



CDM - 1

- Institutional, financial and capacity-related barriers in CDM implementation
- Improvement of the current CDM process in relation to speeding up the decision making steps of the CDM EB and its panels, and eventual simplification of CDM
- Development of additional methodologies in both energy efficiency and transport sectors
- Steps to reduce uncertainty in continuity of CDM beyond 2012 and the fast approaching deadline of 31 December 2005 for projects considering to derive CERs from 2000



CDM – 2

- Early initiation of discussions on CDM-type scheme in the subsequent commitment period to sustain interests of CDM investors and project developers
- Development as well as retention of DNA capacity in host countries
- Upfront Payment Program and Kyoto Credit Purchase Scheme under the Japan Kyoto Mechanisms Acceleration Program (JKAP) drew some attention.
- Early information sharing on procedures of taxation on CERs or imposition of administrative fees in host countries



Article 6 Activities in relation to CDM

- One stop shop for CDM information in host countries
- Information dissemination in local languages
- Disseminating right information (role of media)
- Need for demonstrating successful projects
- Exchange of information among DNA officials in the region



Adaptation

- Development of more refined vulnerability assessment methods
- Prioritization of areas and sectors of major concern for addressing adaptation in each country; clarification of impacts of short-term variability and long-term climate change
- Multi-pronged approach to mainstream adaptation concerns in development at local, national and international levels
- Development of adaptation strategies in sectors such as services, tourism and other similar businesses besides agriculture, water, health and coastal zone management, which have been perceived as high priority areas in many countries.



Article 6 Activities in relation to Adaptation

- Sharing information, views and experience to raise awareness
- Building human and institutional capacities to assess vulnerability
- Knowledge, technologies and tools for adaptation
- Ways to communicate to the public vis-à-vis projection of extreme events
- Strong linkage of UNFCCC Article 6 activities with mainstreaming adaptation (e.g., information clearinghouse)



