

**SUSTAINABLE  
AND  
LOW-CARBON DEVELOPMENT  
INNOVATIVE PATHWAY  
FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION**

**持続可能で低炭素な開発  
南南協力のための革新的な道筋**



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The challenges of climate change  
have intensified in complexity:

**気候変動の課題の深化と複雑化**

- GHGs emissions are at the top end of the IPCC projection range, and are in acceleration.



Developed countries are responsible for 70 percent of all carbon dioxide accumulated in the atmosphere.

(先進国は二酸化炭素の排出の70%に責任)



• To reduce poverty, developing countries need to speed up economic development; this is most likely to drive up energy consumption. Meanwhile, the impacts of climate change are being felt first and foremost by the poor.

(途上国の優先課題は貧困の解決と経済発展)



- Technologies to reduce carbon dioxide are available, but are not adequately applied, for reasons that have little to do with climate change.



- It is clear that efforts of developing countries are indispensable to achieving the target of stabilizing CO<sub>2</sub> concentration at the atmosphere at 450 ppm. (途上国の削減努力も不可欠)



- Cooperation between developed and developing countries therefore is a must.
- The question is how to design a mechanism for such cooperation so that there are adequate internal incentives for compliance and also sufficient external incentives for participation.



- Under the UNFCCC principle of “common but differentiated responsibility” international cooperation on climate change should aim to help developing countries to make the shift in the next two decades from an energy-intensive economy to a low-carbon economy.  
(共通だが差異のある責任重要)



• However, today the only mitigation mechanism that involves developing countries is the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), which operates at a project level on a limited scale.

(現在、途上国に適応されているものは CDMのみ)



• CDM projects have been small-scale, one time transactions at the project and company level, and are traded primarily through dealers at low-end prices.



- Neither the DNA nor the EB require these projects to enable technology transfer between countries. Procedures are complicated, transaction costs are high, and the process is long, requiring 7 to 10 years, which further raises transaction costs. ( C D Mに関する様々な問題)



- National mitigation actions require updating or redevelopment of infrastructure on a large scale.
- Old technologies need to be phased out and new ones phased in to drive structural changes in the economy.



•The project-based approach of CDM has not helped the emerging economies to achieve the national energy saving and emission reduction targets while realizing its sustainable development agenda.



•Developing countries largely are excluded from the global carbon market by the current “Cap and trade” regime.  
(途上国は世界の炭素市場から疎外)



- Given the urgency of the issue, an inclusive and participatory mechanism is badly needed for a post-2012 global climate deal, which puts the interests of sustainable development of developing countries in the center and which operates at an effective scale.  
(2012年以降の気候変動条約は途上国を巻き込むメカニズムが必要)



- New climate change mitigation regime- an Inter-Country Joint Mitigation Plan (ICP)  
(多国間共同削減計画)
  - 1) national, voluntary, intensity-based emission reduction targets are adopted by developing countries





- 2) emission reductions, technology transfer and financial flows built into and ICP are subject to international standards of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)



- 3) An international fund is established to finance the ICP. (The Montreal Protocol on the ozone layer is a good model)

(国際ファンドの設立)



- The limitations of CDM, the urgency of the issue and the scale of action required to mitigate climate change require a new international mechanism.



- Such a mechanism must improve the level and scale of coverage and operation, respond better to national development strategies, and connect to mainstream global governance.



# ASEAN COOPERATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

気候変動に関する  
ASEAN協力

## ASEAN AT A GLANCE

### ASEAN基本情報

Characteristics	Facts
Population	About <b>580 million people</b> (2008)
Population density	<b>130 people per square kilometer</b> (world average: 49 people per sq km)
Population in urban areas	<b>44% of region's total population;</b> projected to increase to 55% by 2020
Coastlines	<b>173,000 km</b> (14% of the world total)
Forest cover	<b>1,904,593 sq km</b> (2007)
Mangrove	<b>Over 52,000 sq km</b>
Peatland	<b>25 million hectares</b> (60% of global tropical peatlands)
Coral reefs	<b>34% of the world total</b>
Poverty incidence (% of population living below respective national poverty line)	<i>Cambodia (34.7%), Indonesia (16.6%), Lao PDR (32.7%), Malaysia (3.6%), Myanmar (26.6%), the Philippines (30.0%), Thailand (8.48%), Viet Nam (14.75%)</i>

Source: The Fourth ASEAN State of Environment Report, 2009

Southeast Asia is one of the world's most vulnerable regions to climate change impacts such as droughts, floods, typhoons, sea level rise, and heat waves.

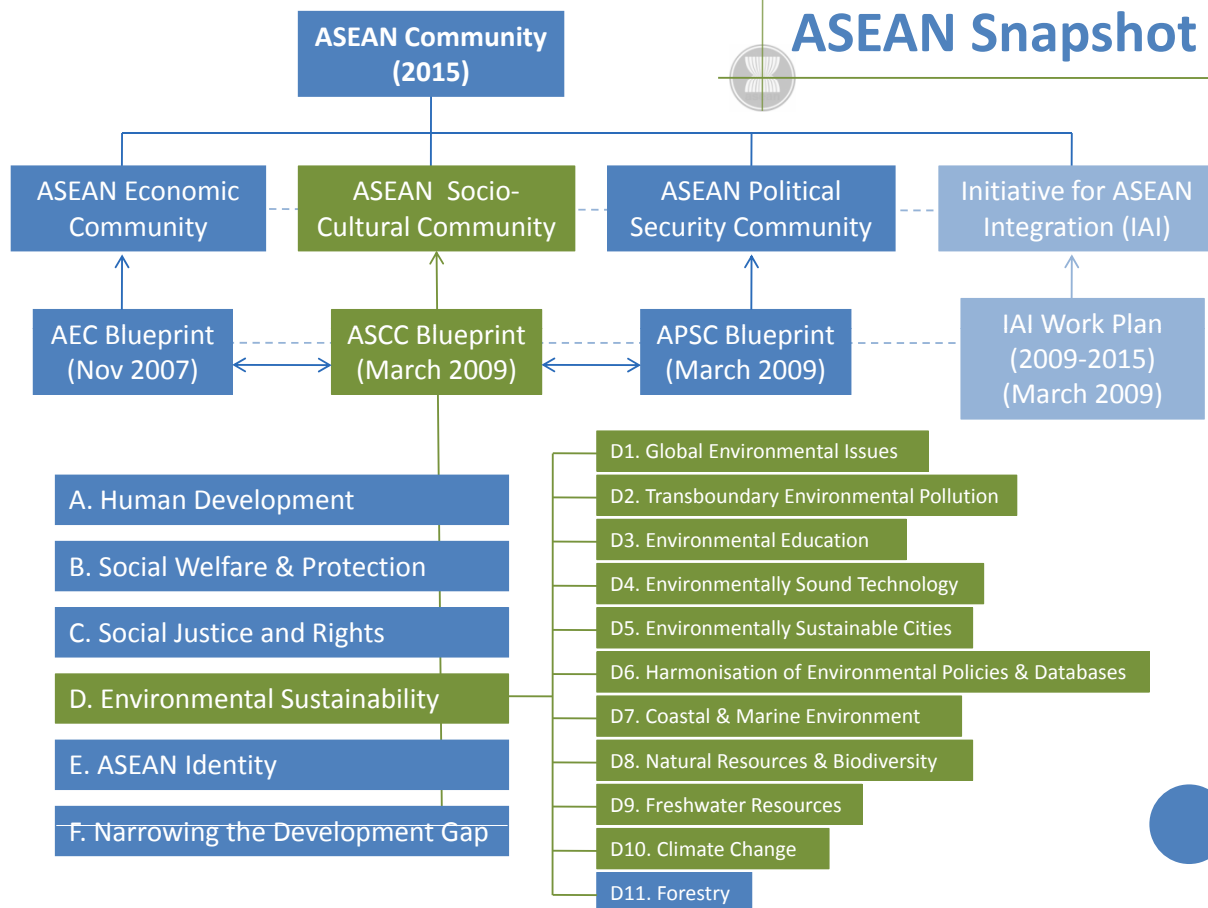
(東南アジアは世界でも気候変動の影響を最も強く受ける地域)

## RELEVANT DECLARATIONS / STATEMENTS

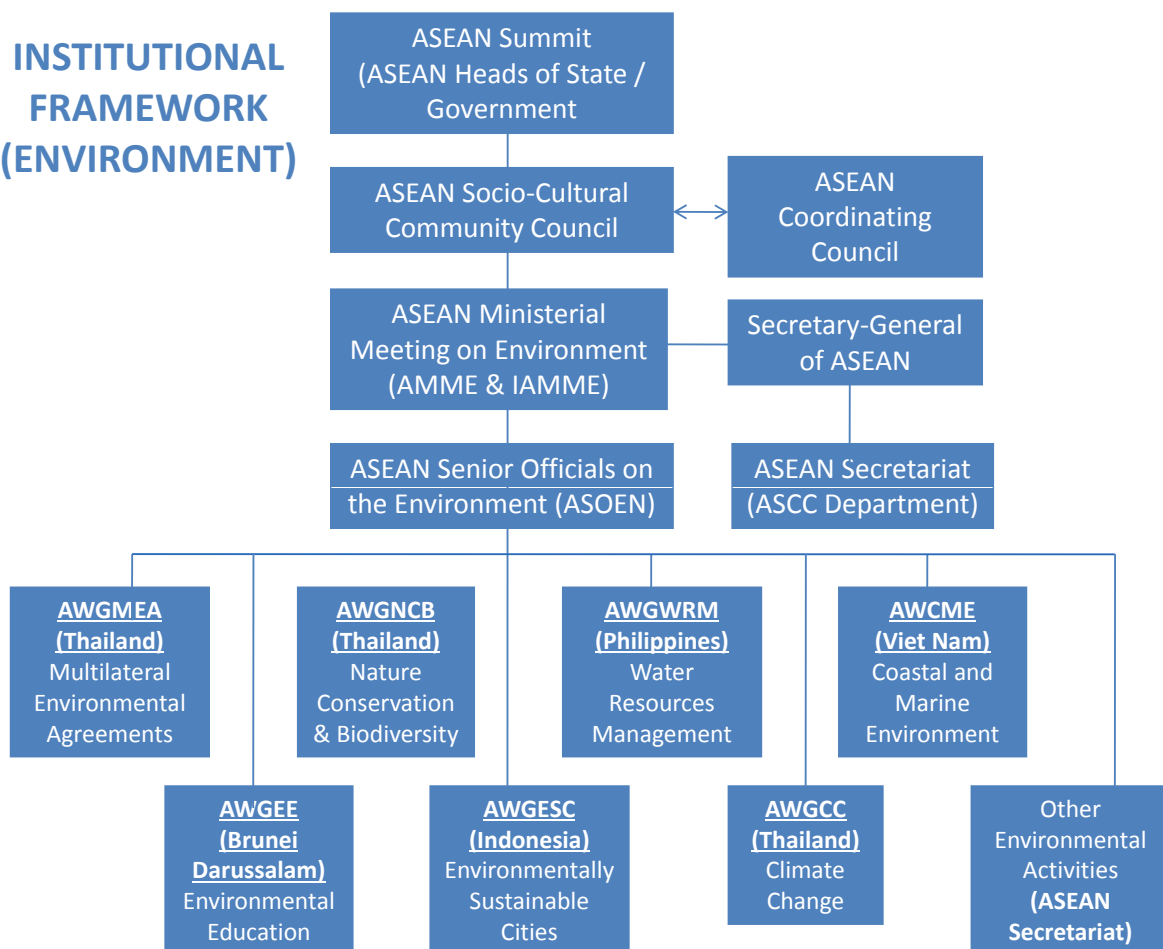
### 関連する宣言と声明

- ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Sustainability (13<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit, 2007)
- ASEAN Declaration on COP-13 to the UNFCCC and CMP-3 to the Kyoto Protocol (13<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit, 2007)
- Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment (3<sup>rd</sup> EAS Summit, 2007)
- Joint Ministerial Statement of the First EAS Energy Ministers Meeting (2007)
- Ministerial Statement of the Inaugural EAS Environment Ministers Meeting (2008)
- ASEAN Joint Statement on Climate Change to COP-15 to the UNFCCC and CMP-5 to the Kyoto Protocol (15<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit, 2009)
- Singapore Resolution on Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change (11<sup>th</sup> AMME, 2009)
- **ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change (16<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit, 2010)**

# ASEAN Snapshot



## INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (ENVIRONMENT)



## CROSS-SECTORAL NATURE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

### 気候変動：分野横断的対応の必要性

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#### ○ Environment

all areas particularly conservation of biodiversity, water resources management, coastal and marine environment, public awareness and environmental education, forest fires and transboundary haze pollution etc

#### ○ Agriculture and Forestry

food security, forest degradation

#### ○ Disaster Management

more and severe weather related disasters such as floods, droughts, typhoons, etc

#### ○ Science and Technology

Weather monitoring and forecasting, research and development on climate related impacts and responses, vulnerability studies, etc

#### ○ Health

more and severe weather related diseases



## CROSS-SECTORAL NATURE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

### 気候変動：分野横断的対応の必要性

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#### ○ Human Development

impact on poverty, sustainable livelihoods, social development, and generally on the achievement of the MDG goals

#### ○ Economic Growth

affects production and transaction costs through internalizing environmental costs, change in products, services and markets, drag on GDP growth, carbon taxes, allocation and trade of environmental rights, new market opportunities for environmental goods and services.

#### ○ Energy, Transportation

renewable energy, energy conservation, mass and efficient transportation, etc

#### ○ Political and Human Security

environmental security issues, political debate influenced more and more by environmental issues, in particular climate change



SECTION D10 OF  
THE BLUEPRINT FOR THE ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (2009-2015)  
ASEAN社会文化コミュニティ・ブループリント第10項 (2009-2015)

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## **D10. Responding to Climate Change and addressing its impacts**

*Strategic Objective:* Enhance regional and international cooperation to address the issue of climate change and its impacts on socio-economic development, health and the environment, in ASEAN Member States through implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures, based on the principles of equity, flexibility, effectiveness, common but differentiated responsibilities, respective capabilities, as well as reflecting on different social and economic conditions.



SECTION D10 OF  
THE BLUEPRINT FOR THE ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (2009-2015)  
ASEAN社会文化コミュニティ・ブループリント 第10項 (2009-2015)

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### **Actions:**


- i. Encourage ASEAN common understanding on climate change issues and where possible, engage in joint efforts and common positions in addressing these issues;
- ii. Encourage the efforts to develop an ASEAN Climate Change Initiative (ACCI);
- iii. Promote and facilitate exchange of information/knowledge on scientific research and development (R&D), deployment and transfer of technology and best practices on adaptation and mitigation measures, and enhance human resource development;
- iv. Encourage the international community to participate in and contribute to ASEAN's efforts in afforestation and reforestation, as well as to reduce deforestation and forest degradation;



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**Actions:**

- v. Develop regional strategies to enhance capacity for adaptation, low carbon economy, and promote public awareness to address effects of climate change;
  - vi. Enhance collaboration among ASEAN Member States and relevant partners to address climate related hazards, and scenarios for climate change;
  - vii. Develop regional systematic observation system to monitor impact of climate change on vulnerable ecosystems in ASEAN;
  - viii. Conduct regional policy, scientific and related studies, to facilitate the implementation of climate change convention and related conventions;
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**SECTION D10 OF  
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**Actions:**

- ix. Promote public awareness and advocacy to raise community participation on protecting human health from the potential impact of climate change;
  - x. Encourage the participation of local government, private sector, non-governmental organisations, and community to address the impacts of climate change; and
  - xi. Promote strategies to ensure that climate change initiatives lead to economically vibrant and environment friendly ASEAN Community taking into account win-win synergy between climate change and the economic development.
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**OTHER RELEVANT SECTIONS IN THE ASCC BLUEPRINT**  
**アセアン社会文化コミュニティ・ブループリント(その他の重要項目)**

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**D1. Addressing global environmental issues**

- ii. Promote synergies in the implementation of related MEAs through strengthening of regional cooperation to address measures related to the thematic clusters of MEAs on atmospheric issues such as climate change and ozone depleting substances, and MEAs on chemicals and chemical wastes;
- iii. Promote ASEAN common understanding/common position on relevant MEAs

**D2.1. Transboundary Haze Pollution**

- i. Operationalise the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution through the implementation of concrete preventive, monitoring and mitigation measures and to initiate the process of developing protocols for the implementation and operationalisation of the Agreement;



**OTHER RELEVANT SECTIONS IN THE ASCC BLUEPRINT**  
**アセアン社会文化コミュニティ・ブループリント(その他の重要項目)**

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**D3. Promoting sustainable development through environmental education and public participation**

- ix. Use appropriately designed and targeted EE for promotion of environmentally sustainable business practices;

**D4. Promoting Environmentally Sound Technology (EST)**

- vi. Intensify cooperation on joint research, development, deployment and transfer of EST.

**D5. Promoting quality living standards in ASEAN cities/urban areas**

- i. Expand on the existing work under the ASEAN Initiative on Environmentally Sustainable Cities;


(cont'd to the next slide)



OTHER RELEVANT SECTIONS IN THE ASCC BLUEPRINT  
アセアン社会文化コミュニティ・ブループリント(その他の重要項目)

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**D5. Promoting quality living standards in ASEAN cities/urban areas (CONT'D)**

- ii. Intensify individual and collective efforts to improve the quality of air and water within ASEAN through regional or national initiatives to reduce industrial and transportation pollutions;
  - iii. Share experiences, expertise and technology in areas such as urban planning including transportation, green building, water management, urban greenery and urban biodiversity conservation, sanitation and waste management, 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) and air, noise, water, and land pollution control, through among others twinning cities programme;
  - iv. **Work towards initiatives such as “Low Carbon Society”, “Compact Cities”, “Eco-Cities” and “Environmentally Sustainable Transport”;**
  - v. Develop internationally comparable measures for environmental sustainability for major cities in ASEAN by 2015; and
  - vi. Introduce and implement an ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable Cities (ESC) Award by 2008 as an incentive to promote ESC practices.
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OTHER RELEVANT SECTIONS IN THE ASCC BLUEPRINT  
アセアン社会文化コミュニティ・ブループリント(その他の重要項目)

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**D8. Promoting Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity**

- x. Promote regional cooperation on sustainable management of biodiversity such as sharing research and development experiences, exchange of experts, and training;
- xiii. Promote cooperation among ASEAN Member States in combating land degradation for sustainable land management to support sustainable agriculture and environment.

**D9. Promoting the Sustainability of Freshwater Resources**

- iii. Manage water resources efficiently and effectively in order to provide adequate and affordable water services by 2015;
  - vi. Promote regional cooperation on water conservation measures and programmes as well as scientific and technological innovations in water quality improvement and supply.
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OTHER RELEVANT SECTIONS IN THE ASCC BLUEPRINT  
アセアン社会文化コミュニティ・ブループリント(その他の重要項目)

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**D11. Promoting Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)**

- iv. Support for global and regional initiatives to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and to promote a reformed afforestation and reforestation under the Clean Development Mechanism (A/R-CDM) effort and to identify and avail appropriate international incentives and assistance;

ASEAN CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE (ACCI)  
ASEAN気候変動イニシアティブ

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Strategic Objective:

- **to enhance regional and international cooperation to address climate change and its impacts** on socio-economic development, health and the environment, in AMS through implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures, based on the principles of equity, flexibility, effectiveness, common but differentiated responsibilities, respective capabilities, as well as reflecting on different social and economic conditions.

Scope of Collaboration:

- Policy and Strategy formulation
- Information sharing
- Capacity building
- Technology Transfer

## ASEAN WORKING GROUP ON CLIMATE CHANGE ASEAN気候変動ワーキンググループ

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### AWGCC:

to coordinate the development of the ASEAN Climate Change Initiative.

- **Membership:** senior policy/technical officials
- **Chairmanship:** expression of interest (3-year tenure)
- **Frequency of Meetings:** at least once a year
- **Financial Arrangements:** self-financing basis
- **Reporting:** to ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment

## ASEAN MULTI-SECTORAL FRAMEWORK ON CLIMATE CHANGE: AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY TOWARDS FOOD SECURITY (AFCC)

### ASEAN分野別気候変動フレームワーク (AFCC): 食糧安全保障のための農林水産業

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- The overall goal of the AFCC is **to contribute to food security through sustainable, efficient and effective use of land, forest, water and aquatic** resources by minimizing the risks and impacts of and the contributions to climate change.
- To achieve its goal, sectoral activities will be carried out under the two major objectives of: **(i) coordination on the development of adaptation and mitigation strategies and (ii) cooperation on the implementation of integrated adaptation and mitigation measures.**

## CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTION (CCA) IN THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE ASEAN AGREEMENT ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (AADMER), 2010-2015

### ASEAN防災緊急対応協定 (AADMER 2010-2015) ワーキングプログラムにおける気候変動適応

- **Work Programme for AADMER is being developed** (expected to be finalised in 2010)
- **Climate Change Adaptation is to be taken into account** in the relevant strategic components of the Work Programme:
  - Prevention and Mitigation
  - Risk Assessment, Early Warning and Monitoring
  - Preparedness and Response
  - Recovery and Rehabilitation

## ENERGY SECURITY & CLIMATE CHANGE エネルギー安全保障と気候変動


- **ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2010-2015** was adopted by the ASEAN Ministers on Energy in 2009 with the theme of *“Bringing Policy to Actions Towards a Cleaner, more Efficient and Sustainable ASEAN Energy Community”*.
- The **three key initiatives** of the ASEAN energy security policy/plan within which environment and climate change appears as important elements in the next five years include:
  - (i) Energy Efficiency and Conservation;
  - (ii) Renewable Energy; and
  - (iii) Coal and Clean Coal Technology.

## ENERGY SECURITY & CLIMATE CHANGE エネルギー安全保障と気候変動

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### ○ Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EE&C)

The strategic goals of EE&C in APAEC include:


- (i) pursuing the aspirational goal of reducing regional energy intensity of at least 8% by 2015 based on 2005 level;
  - (ii) achieving higher end-use energy efficiency for all sectors through regulatory & market approaches, where appropriate;
  - (iii) enhancing institutional & human capacity emphasizing the development of energy efficiency technology & service providers in the ASEAN region;
  - (iv) encouraging private sector participation, especially financial institutions to support EE&C investment and implementation.
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## ENERGY SECURITY & CLIMATE CHANGE エネルギー安全保障と気候変動

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### ○ Coal and Clean Coal Technology (CCT)

The strategic goals of CCT in APAEC 2010-2015 include:

- (i) promoting and increase cleaner coal use and trade for regional energy security;
  - (ii) strongly encouraging the use of clean coal technologies through regional cooperation; and enhancing institutional & human capacity emphasizing the development of energy efficiency technology & service providers in the ASEAN region;
  - (iii) building the perception of coal as a cleaner fuel as a result of clean coal technologies.
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## ENERGY SECURITY & CLIMATE CHANGE

### エネルギー安全保障と気候変動

#### ○ Renewable Energy (RE) (再生可能エネルギー)

The strategic goals of RE in APAEC 2010-2015 include:

- (i) achieving a collective target of 15% for regional renewable energy in the total power installed capacity by 2015
- (ii) strengthening regional cooperation on the development of renewable energy and alternative energy including hydropower and bio-fuels;
- (iii) promote the development of centers of research and development on renewable energy in the region;
- (iv) promoting open trade, facilitation and cooperation in the renewable energy sector and related industries as well as investment in the requisite infrastructure for renewable energy development.

## ASEAN TRANSPORT INTEGRATION & CLIMATE CHANGE

### ASEANにおける交通と気候変動の統合

#### ASEAN-Japan Action Plan on Environment Improvement in Transport Sector (AJ-APEIT)

○The plan will serve as a basic framework for ASEAN and Japan to implement measures for environmental improvement with the objective of achieving sustainable development by realizing low-carbon and low-pollution transport systems in the ASEAN region.

○The AJ-APEIT will cover the 5 year period from 2010-2014, and emphasize the following: **(i) human and institutional capacity development, (ii) compilation of best practices, (iii) infrastructure improvement, (iv) experiments and (v) information sharing.**

○The Action Plan will be submitted for adoption at the ASEAN-Japan Transport Ministers Meeting in early December 2010.

## ASEAN TRANSPORT INTEGRATION & CLIMATE CHANGE ASEANにおける交通と気候変動の統合

### Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation for the Land Transport Sector (ASEAN-German)

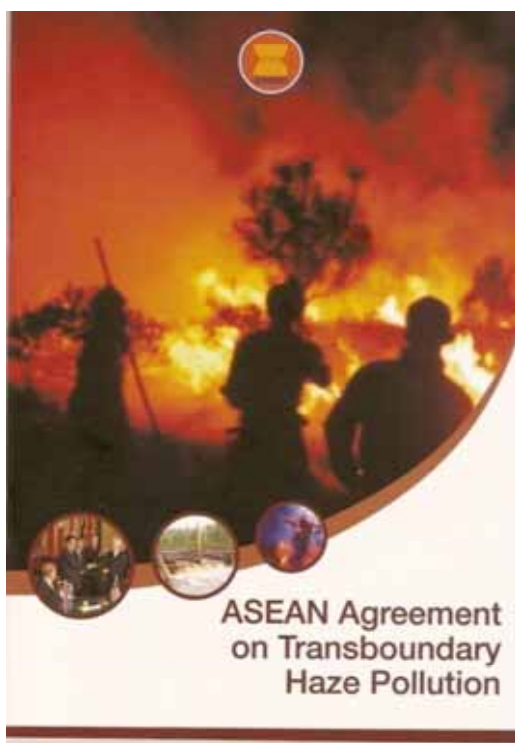
○The objective of the project is to limit the increase and ultimately reduce fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions through higher energy efficiency of land transport systems in ASEAN.

### ASEAN Air Transport Integration Project (AATIP) (ASEAN-EC)

○One of the main objectives of the project is to address the issue of limiting the environmental impact of aviation through exchanges on international rules and regulations, including collaborative research and development and through the evaluation of other possible measures to reduce noise and CO<sub>2</sub> and other emissions from aviation.

○This project is expected to commence in 2010.

## ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution 越境大気汚染に関するASEAN合意



**prevent, monitor, and mitigate land and forest fires to control transboundary haze pollution through concerted national efforts, regional and international cooperation**

through :

- ❖ monitoring and assessment
- ❖ prevention
- ❖ preparedness
- ❖ national and joint regional emergency response
- ❖ technical and scientific cooperation
- ❖ capacity building and public awareness



# IFAD-GEF Project on Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in Southeast Asia

## IFAD-GEF 東南アジアにおける泥炭・森林の再生・持続的利用プロジェクト



Riau,  
Sumatera



Lake Sentarum,  
West Kalimantan



North Selangor  
Peat Swamp Forest,  
Malaysia

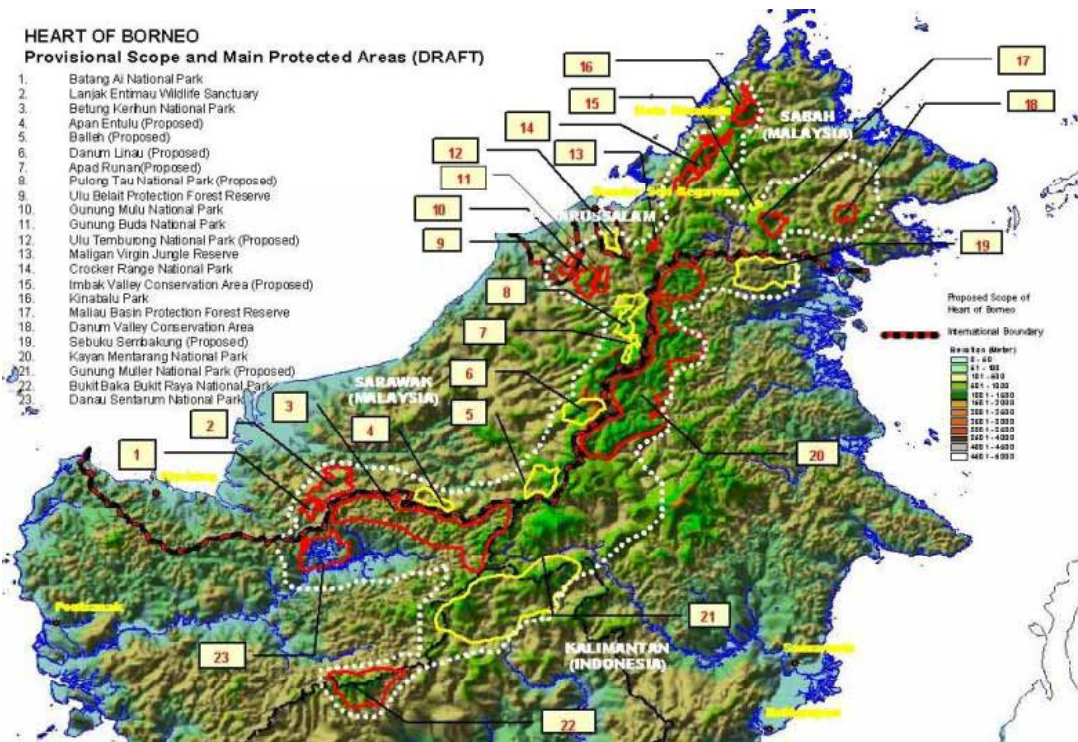


# Heart of Borneo Initiative (HoB)

## ハート・オブ・ボルネオ・イニシアティブ

### HEART OF BORNEO Provisional Scope and Main Protected Areas (DRAFT)

1. Batang Ai National Park
2. Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary
3. Betung Kerihun National Park
4. Apan Entulu (Proposed)
5. Bilih (Proposed)
6. Danum Linau (Proposed)
7. Apad Runan (Proposed)
8. Pulong Tau National Park (Proposed)
9. Ulu Belait Protection Forest Reserve
10. Gunung Mulu National Park
11. Gunung Buda National Park
12. Ulu Temburong National Park (Proposed)
13. Maligan Virgin Jungle Reserve
14. Crocker Range National Park
15. Imbak Valley Conservation Area (Proposed)
16. Kinabalu Park
17. Maliau Basin Protection Forest Reserve
18. Danum Valley Conservation Area
19. Sebuku Sembakung (Proposed)
20. Kayan Mentarang National Park
21. Gunung Muller National Park (Proposed)
22. Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park
23. Danau Sentarum National Park



# Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)

## コーラル・トライアングル・イニシアティブ



- 6 countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Solomon Islands & Timor Leste
- Two major criteria to define the boundaries of the CT regions are coral and reef fish diversity.

# ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHP) Programme

## ASEAN自然遺産プログラム

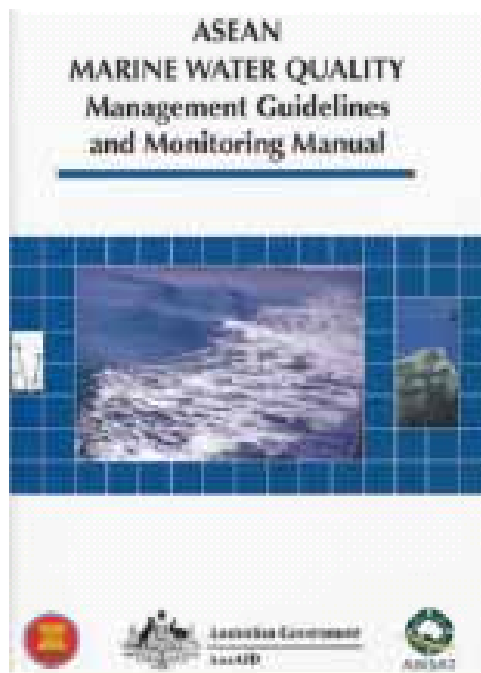


## ASEAN Strategic Plan of Action on Water Resources Management ASEAN水資源管理戦略行動計画



Promoting **sustainability of water resources to ensure equitable accessibility, and sufficient water quantity of acceptable quality** to meet the needs of the people of ASEAN

## ASEAN Marine Water Quality Management Guidelines & Monitoring Manual ASEAN海洋水質管理ガイドライン・モニタリングマニュアル



serving as a **regional mechanism** for collective and harmonized efforts at the national level **to sustain the quality of marine waters** by providing management guidelines, and building capacity for monitoring and analytical capability

# ASEAN Initiative on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AIESC)

## ASEAN環境持続可能都市イニシアティブ

### 25 ASEAN participating cities in ASEAN ESC Network

(as of 17 November 2008)

Country	City
Brunei Darussalam	Bandar Seri Begawan
Cambodia	Phnom Penh, Siem Reap
Indonesia	Padang, Palembang, Pekanbaru
Lao PDR	Luang Prabang, Vientiane, Xayabourie
Malaysia	Kuantan, Putrajaya, North Kuching City Hall
Myanmar	Mandalay, Yangon
Philippines	Cagayon de Oro, Iloilo, Quezon City
Singapore	Singapore
Thailand	Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Krabi, Phuket
Viet Nam	Da Nang, Ha Long, Ha Noi

## ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable City (ESC) Award Programme

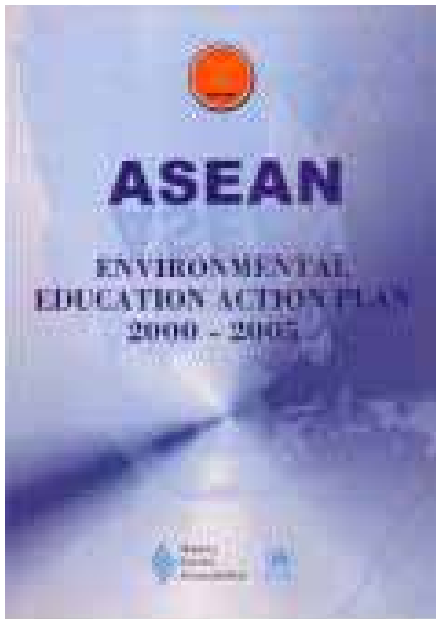
### ASEAN環境持続可能都市アワードプログラム



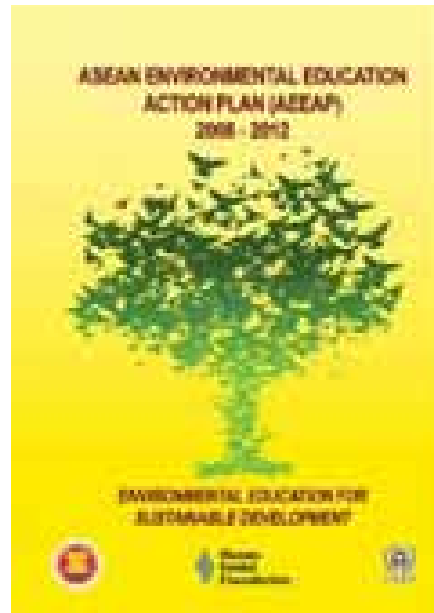
#### Recipients of the ASEAN ESC Award 2008

Brunei Darussalam:	Temburong District
Cambodia:	Municipality of Phnom Penh
Indonesia:	Palembang City
Lao PDR:	Luang Prabang District
Malaysia:	North Kuching City Hall
Myanmar:	Taungyi City
Philippines:	Puerto Princesa City
Singapore:	South West Community Development Council
Thailand:	Bangkok City
Viet Nam:	Ha Long City

## ASEAN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ACTION PLAN (AEEAP) ASEAN環境教育行動計畫



AEEAP 2000 - 2005



AEEAP 2008 - 2012

## ASEAN ENVIRONMENT YEAR (AEY) ASEAN環境年



promoting environmental awareness at all levels of society, highlighting ASEAN's environmental achievements, and strengthening partnerships among ASEAN Member States, with dialogue partners, private sector, civil society and non-governmental organisations to address environmental challenges in the region.

# ASEAN STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORTS

## ASEAN 環境に関する報告書



### ASEAN Leaders' Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change

Ha Noi, 9 April 2010 (Some Excerpts)

ASEAN外相会議声明「気候変動への共同対策」  
2010年4月9日、ベトナム ハノイ

- **Towards an ASEAN Community resilient to climate change**

- **“Continue to exchange views among ASEAN Member States on international climate negotiations under the UNFCCC, before and in Mexico (COP 16/CMP 6) as well as other related international conferences. In this regard, the newly established ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC) should work extensively to develop a common understanding/position of ASEAN in the coming COP 16/CMP 6 in 2010 in line with the Bali Roadmap;”**

- **“Urge the ASEAN Climate Change Initiative (ACCI) to actively provide a consultative platform to further strengthen regional coordination and cooperation addressing climate change;”  
(アセアン気候変動イニシアティブの促進)**

- **“Enhance scientific collaboration including on the following areas:**
  - a. **Downscaling of climate change effects according to different greenhouse gas emissions scenarios for the Southeast Asian region and for local areas according to multiple models;**
  - b. **Detailed climate change impact assessment, vulnerability assessment, adaptation options and needs for the Southeast Asian region and sub-regions such as BIMP-EAGA and Greater Mekong Sub-region;**
  - c. **Formulation of needs and opportunities for greenhouse gas emissions mitigation with both domestic and international support in, for example water resources management and peat land management, forestry, agricultural, industrial and domestic energy efficiency measures, renewable energy generation, and transportation;”**

- **“Engage in cooperation in research and development and knowledge sharing, including on agricultural management and practices so as to enhance food production, agricultural productivity and water resources sustainability, while adapting to the adverse effects of climate change and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions from the sector, thus ensuring food security in the ASEAN region;”**

**(研究協力や知見の共有)**



- **“Commit ourselves to promoting programmes for raising domestic awareness on climate change and to inculcate habits towards a low emissions society, including through enhancement of education on climate change;”**  
**(気候変動に関する意識の向上)**

- **“Incorporate mitigation and adaptation strategies into national development strategies and policies in line with sustainable development;”**

**(国の開発計画への気候変動の統合)**

- **“Enhance ASEAN participation towards strengthening international cooperation/efforts to address climate change and assess its impacts on socio-economic development, health, environment and water resources, including activities on building adaptive capacities and supporting mitigation and adaptation actions;”**

**(アセアンの国際協力への参加促進)**

- **“Encourage cooperation with other regional and sub-regional institutions such as, inter-alia, the Greater Mekong Sub-region and the Mekong River Commission (MRC), while welcoming the outcomes of the First Summit of the MRC in Thailand on 4-5 April 2010, which were reflected in the “Declaration on Meeting the Needs, Striking the Balance: Towards the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin” highlighting the sustainable use, management and development of water and related resources.”**

- “Collaborate on environmentally-sound technologies, towards low carbon and green economy;”

(環境に優しい技術の促進)

- “Consider the possibility of developing an ASEAN action plan to better understand and respond to climate change;”

(気候変動に関するアセアン行動計画の検討)

- “Develop ASEAN climate change impact scenarios as the foundation to conduct an ASEAN report on climate change impact assessment so as to provide inputs to the Fifth Assessment Report (AR 5) of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2015, taking into account related initiatives in other multilateral fora;” (気候変動に関する国際的議論へのアセアンの参加)

- **“Strengthen ASEAN collaboration and cooperation with a view to enhancing regional awareness on environment, environmentally-sound technology and climate change towards better, research and education on these matters in the region;” (アジア地域におけるアセアンの協力活動の強化)**

**THANK YOU**

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