

**JAKARTA 12-AGENDAS FOR ASIA AND EUROPE
(Overview)**

WS01

*“Community-Based Natural Resources Management: Challenges and Opportunities”
KEHATI Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation &
Global Environment Facility- Small Grants Programme*

The management of ecosystems by the state, local governments and/or private enterprises, is often carried out by neglecting the basic rights of indigenous people and local communities living in those areas. By not recognising the rights and practices of indigenous peoples often results in the ecosystems becoming even more threatened. History and research demonstrate that indigenous people and local communities are capable of managing natural resources in sustainable ways. For this reason, mainstreaming CBNRM in policy making & multilateral agreements is essential for the sustainability of natural resources and the improvement of community livelihoods. Action needed includes a campaign to gain recognition of cultural and social values and political support, development of the market and economic incentives, and organisational and management skills. The support the government gives to CBNRM can be an indicator of governance.

WS02

*“Implementation of National Sustainable Development Strategies by 2005:
How Well Did Asia and Europe Meet This MDG?”
Earth Council (Asia-Pacific) in collaboration with APFED and IGES*

European countries have integrated Sustainable Development (SD) principles in their development policies earlier and have practical lessons for Asia. Asian countries, given its development challenges and diversity are sources of new innovations for Europe. SD is more a process than simply meeting targets. Continuing education and dialogue side by side with practical partnerships should continue.

WS03

*“Cross-border environmental protection in Central Europe and Northeast Asia”
Hanns Seidel Foundation-Korea*

Cross border environmental cooperation does need sophisticated concepts taking into consideration various political circumstances and types of borders.

WS04

*“A Partnership Approach to Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)”
UNESCO, Hanns Seidel Foundation, United Nations University – Institute of
Advanced Studies, United Nations Environment Programme and Asia-Pacific
Cultural Centre for UNESCO*

It is necessary to: (1) identify ESD linkages in all international agreements and communicate results to ministers of education. (2) Strengthen and ensure widest participation in ESD institutional mechanisms at all levels. (3) Organise all conferences on SD should have ESD components. (4) Cooperate and share models of good practices and guidelines on the development of scenario building and forecasting.

WS05

“The Business Case for Sustainable Finance”

Regional Institute of Environmental Technology (Singapore), International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Rewarding Upland Poor for Environmental Services (RUPES)

The triple bottom line (economic prosperity, environmental sustainability & social equity) is a genuine source of additional business opportunity for banks. Most banks however limit their sustainability engagement to risk management dimensions.

On the question of using private or public financing environmental conservation : (1) community based solutions is the core ingredient of efficient schemes to reward farmers for environmental services; (2) Many conservation projects fail to quantify real environmental benefits.

WS06

“Planet, People, and Profit: Fostering Sustainable Development and Addressing Climate Change through the Clean Development Mechanism”

Hamburg Institute of International Economics-Climate Policy Programme (Germany) and Pelangi Indonesia

To ensure that the Clean Development Mechanism plays a relevant role in global greenhouse gas reduction, clarity about the post-2012 climate policy regime should be achieved as soon as possible. Voluntary buying of post-2012 Certificate of Emissions Reductions (CERs) would be an important sign. Moreover, price transparency and a larger role of NGOs to achieve CDM projects with sustainability benefits should be promoted by governments. Countries should ensure transparent and quick CDM project approval processes by their Designated National Authorities (DNAs).

WS07

“Access to Environmental Information in Asia”

Asia – Pacific Forum on Environment and Development (APFED)

Access to information should be promoted as a universal right and a strategic policy instrument for promoting environmentally sustainable economic growth and sound consumer choices.

WS08

“Sustainable Urban Transport in Asia – Learning from Europe?”

ADB-Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities’, Partnership for Sustainable Urban Transport in Asia Program, International Union of Public Transport (UITP)

There is no ‘silver bullet’ (one solution) for creating sustainable transport networks and Europe does not have ‘solutions’. Asian cities are growing at a faster rate than in Europe but they have demonstrated that they can put in strong systems possibly quicker than Europe. Transport development cannot occur in a vacuum and transport and urban planning (land use) must go hand in hand. Asian cities find this a challenge. Behaviour change in mobility but need strong incentives but there is a strong interest in all aspects of transport by both decision makers and the public participation is a crucial part of the decision making process. Stimulating competition between cities and politicians creates champions.

WS09

“Globalisation of Production, Trade and Use of Hazardous Chemicals: Risks and Opportunities for Public Health and the Environment”

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency –Swedish Environmental Secretariat in Asia (SIDA-SENSA), Panap, Swedish Chemical Inspectorate (KemI)

The key message is that addressing problems associated with acute toxic pesticides is the most pressing need. Despite campaigns by NGOs, researchers, and others, the overuse and misuse of pesticides is still high and affects public health.

WS10

“Integrating Biodiversity Conservation into Livelihoods and Landscapes”

Birdlife Indonesia, The World Conservation Union (IUCN) Commission on Ecosystem Management, ASEAN secretariat.

The Ecosystem Approach is vital for biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods. It is recognised by Governments and international conventions, but implementation of the Approach presents major challenges. Operationalising the Ecosystem Approach across Europe and Asia requires synthesising experience of implementation to guide integration into legislation and policy at appropriate levels and across sectors.

WS11

“Energy Choices and Risks for the 21st Century”

European Renewable Energies Federation

The acceptance and operational establishment of Renewable Energies is a necessity.

Fossil fuels need to be phased out as unsustainable.

Energy efficiency is also cost-effective method of reducing dependence on fossil fuels and needs to address both production and consumption

The Asia-Europe region should be the catalyst for the international community for achieving these objectives.

WS12

“The Roles of Improved Tropical Forest Management in Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development”

University of Hyogo, Japan, University of Bristol, UK and Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia

Lack of laws and enforcement in Asian countries and lack of incentives prevent the widespread application of sound forest management systems

Establish clear and locally-adaptable guidelines for best harvesting techniques supported by independent research including permanent sampling plots and training programmes. These should be integrated with programmes for alternative forest uses and income opportunity targetted at local communities. The scope for certification scheme is thought to be limited.