



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

FINAL REPORT Asia-Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

Executive Summary

The Asia-Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012 aims to consolidate an Asia-Europe position on IFSD options for IEG reform, to inform discussions that will be held during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 20th to 22th June 2012. It will be held as a series of three informal consultation workshops among stakeholders of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)¹ process, over a period of 18 months in the lead up to the event. A scenario planning approach will be employed to visualise alternative IEG futures that may emerge, according to what IFSD is agreed upon at Rio+20. Thus far, two workshops have been held, benefiting from the input of 55 international participants representing governments, regional and international organisations, civil society organisations, academe, think tanks, the media, the private sector and the youth, from both Asia and Europe – all being involved extensively in sustainable development and environmental governance.

The “1st Workshop: Asia-Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012” was held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, from 16th to 18th July 2011. The meeting yielded four scenarios, each depicting a distinct IEG future in the year 2032, 20 years after Rio+20. These are (1) Status Quo; (2) Incremental Progress; (3) Fundamental Change; and (4) Beyond Institutional Change. Almost at the onset, participants concluded that the Status Quo scenario in which no IFSD is agreed upon at Rio+20, would be least desirable. These findings were subsequently shared during the UN High Level Dialogue on Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development held immediately after in Solo, Indonesia, attended by over 200 delegates representing 90 countries, 56 UN bodies, and environmental groups.

The development of the scenarios deepened during the “2nd Workshop: Asia-Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012” held in Uppsala, Sweden, from 10th to 12th October 2011. Specifically during the second workshop, discussions expanded to apply the scenarios in four priority areas for sustainable development, namely, (1) Public Access to Environmental Information; (2) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation; (3) Biodiversity and Ecosystems; and (4) Resource and Waste Management. An invitation from the Rio+20 Second Preparatory Committee to produce a submission for the zero draft of the Rio+20 outcome document, served to frame discussions in the context of initial recommendations to realise desirable IFSD options within all four scenarios. One was a recommendation to promote the horizontal and vertical integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development at the international, regional, national and local levels; and another was the need to strengthen the environmental pillar within the UN system. Participants also agreed that certain enabling conditions needed to be present in order for these reforms to materialise.

These scenarios will be further developed and completed at the “3rd Workshop” Asia-Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012” held in Bangkok, Thailand, in March 2012, just three months before Rio+20.

The Asia-Europe Strategies for Earth Summit 2012 is an initiative of the Asia-Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum), a partnership between the Asia-Europe Foundation, the Hanns Seidel Foundation, the Institute of Global Environmental Strategies, the Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme. Please note that this document reflects the views and opinions emerging from the group discussions and does not necessarily represent the views of the institutions involved.

I. Introduction

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) which will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20th to 22nd June 2012, promises to reinvigorate the international dialogue on the environment and sustainable development. Also dubbed as Rio+20, the event aims to produce a focused political document to

¹ Since its inception, ASEM has gone through several stages of enlargement. Currently the 48 ASEM partners are: Austria, Australia, Belgium, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, Vietnam, the ASEAN Secretariat and the European Commission.



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

facilitate a global transition to a 'green economy' and reform the International Environmental Governance (IEG) structure by improving the Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development (IFSD). It is a timely opportunity to renew and strengthen global political commitment for sustainable development and poverty eradication, access progress and gaps in already agreed upon commitments and address new emerging challenges.

At the civil society level, Asia and Europe are preparing a consolidated bi-regional position specifically to feed into policy discussions on IEG reforms. The Asia-Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum) has been tasked to facilitate the process by organising the Asia-Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012 – a series of three workshops held over a period of 18 months in the lead up to Rio+20. Harnessing the expertise of a group of key stakeholders in the field of sustainable development and environmental governance from both regions, the workshops will build upon findings of prior consultations that have called for the UN to provide stronger leadership and more coherent frameworks to support policy formulation and the implementation of sustainable development objectives; streamline co-ordination among the many UN agencies responsible for sustainable development; and articulate and strengthen the IEG going forward.

Foresight techniques will be employed to identify the IFSD options that should be on the table. More importantly, they will also be used to systematically and comprehensively draw out the many drivers, trends, challenges and uncertainties that could arise over a period of 20 years for each scenario. By providing tangible, detailed and realistic depictions of what the state-of-play of what IEG *could* be in the future, although not necessarily of what it *will* be, this exercise aims to push countries to act decisively during Rio+20, to avoid the consequences of poor decisions and/or inaction.

The “1st Workshop: Asia-Europe Strategies for Earth Summit 2012” was held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, from 16th to 18th July 2011. The three-day brainstorming yielded four scenarios, each depicting a distinct IEG future, namely, (1) Status Quo; (2) Incremental Progress; (3) Fundamental Change; and (4) Beyond Institutional Change. Using the year 2032 as the pivoting point, participants drew from a diverse pool of collective knowledge and experiences to imagine the IFSD option agreed upon at Rio+20 for each scenario and the opportunities and challenges that emerged thereafter. Analysis was made at the global, regional and national levels with implications for Asia-Europe relations and the way forward outlined. Participants concluded that the Status Quo scenario would be least desirable and a number of innovative approaches and solutions for IFSD options were proposed all touching on the need for an integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, the strengthening of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), greater participation and accountability of civil society, and closer co-operation between Asia and Europe. They were subsequently shared during the UN High Level Dialogue on Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development held immediately after in Solo, Indonesia, attended by over 200 delegates representing 90 countries, 56 UN bodies, and environmental groups.

The scenarios were further developed during the “2nd Workshop: Asia-Europe Strategies for Earth Summit 2012” held in Uppsala, Sweden, from 10th to 12th October 2011. An invitation from the Rio+20 Second Preparatory Committee to produce a submission for the zero draft of the Rio+20 outcome document, served to frame discussions in the context of initial recommendations to realise desirable IFSD options within all four scenarios. Taking the cue from both the Yogyakarta and Solo meetings, participants underlined the importance of an apex body in all scenarios to promote the horizontal integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development at the international level, and its replication vertically at the regional national, and sub-national levels through the principle of subsidiarity. The enhancement of UNEP continued to be mentioned as an important feature of IEG reform. The development of a civil society accountability framework was considered indispensable to ensure better civil society participation at all levels of governance. Lastly, the Uppsala meeting touched on the application of IFSD options in four priority areas for sustainable development, namely, (1) Access to Environmental Information; (2) Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation; (3) Biodiversity and Ecosystems; and (4) Resources and Waste Management.

The scenario planning exercise will eventually be concluded in Bangkok, Thailand, in March 2012, where it is hoped that Asian and European stakeholders will be able to come to a unified position regarding a desired IFSD outcome. The final recommendations will be part of a collective Asia-Europe effort “to address 21st century challenges and shape 21st century institutions”.



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

II. Background

The UNCED marks the twentieth anniversary of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and the tenth anniversary of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). However, the global dialogue on sustainable development began in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972, with the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE). Bringing together representatives from 113 governments and international organisations, it was the first international gathering to discuss the state of the environment around the world and also marked the emergence of international environmental law. The conference laid out principles and agreements for various international environmental issues and also saw the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The setting up of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1983 further acknowledged environmental deterioration on a global scale and the urgent need to find meaningful solutions. The 1987 Brundtland Report that followed, coined the often-cited definition of sustainable development as “... development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” – paving the way for the first Earth Summit, the UNCED, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. Approximately 172 governments and 2,400 civil society organisations participated in this landmark event with important international agreements open for signature including the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Most importantly, the Earth Summit produced Agenda 21, a comprehensive blueprint of action for stakeholders of sustainable development at the global, national and local levels.

It was decided during the second Earth Summit, the WSSD, in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002, that instead of establishing new multilateral agreements, governments would form partnerships with civil society as the way to manage the implementation of existing agreements that had yet to be fulfilled, including the 2000 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). During the meeting, approximately 300 new partnerships between governments and civil society organisations were forged and many more have since emerged.

Nevertheless, 40 years since Stockholm, implementing sustainable development principles continues to be a challenge for countries around the world. Global threats such as the financial crisis, food security and climate change are on the one hand, undermining all three pillars of sustainable development – economic development, social development and environmental protection – while at the same time, demonstrating the interconnectedness of the three. Increasingly, the push for IEG reform by way of establishing a comprehensive IFSD is seen as the way forward and is one of the key agendas of Rio+20. In light of this development, the recent 2010 Nairobi-Helsinki consultation process calls for the UN to provide stronger leadership and more coherent frameworks to support policy formulation and the implementation of sustainable development objectives; to streamline co-ordination among the many UN agencies responsible for sustainable development; and to articulate and strengthen the IEG going forward.

Considering that Asian and European countries represent two-thirds of the world population, they have an important stake in the outcomes of the negotiations regarding IFSD reforms at Rio+20. The Asia-Europe Strategies for Earth Summit 2012 is an important platform to formulate an Asia-Europe position at the civil society level.

Table 1: Sustainable Development Timeline

Year	Environmental Milestone	Decisions Adopted	Outcome/ Impact
1972	UN Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm	The Stockholm Declaration; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established	Human development linked to the natural environment. Recognition that a differentiated approach is required to address development in different countries.
1983	World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) Convened	Brundtland Report (“Our Common Future”)	Sustainable development defined. Includes social, economic, and environmental aspects.
1992	UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio Earth Summit)	The Rio Declaration; Agenda 21; Forest Principles; UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); the Convention on Biodiversity	Strong enthusiasm for sustainable development principles. Criticism regarding success of implementation.
1997	“Rio+5”	Review of the implementation of	Implementation issues identified, especially



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

		Agenda 21	regarding the International Framework for Sustainable Development (IFSD).
1997	Kyoto Protocol	Targeted reduction of emissions by 2012, following the UNFCCC.	Protracted ratification process, but eventual implementation. Targets set to reduce carbon emission levels to 1990 benchmark.
2000	Millennium Summit	Millennium Declaration	Millennium Development Goals
2002	"Rio+10" - World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation	A shift away from multilateral approach.
2010	Nairobi-Helsinki Process	The Nairobi-Helsinki Outcome	Produced a set of options for improving International Environmental Governance (IEG).

III. Methodology

A select group of approximately 55 international experts representing governments, regional and international organisations, civil society organisations, academe, think tanks, the media, the private sector and the youth, in the ASEM countries, will be invited to take part in a series of three workshops over a period of 18 months leading up to Rio+20.²

The overall purpose is to develop an Asia-Europe strategy that may inform discussions at on IFSD reforms in the context of IEG at Rio+20. The scenario planning approach will be employed to visualise alternative IEG futures that may emerge, according to the type of IFSD reforms that may be agreed upon at Rio+20.

What will distinguish the outcomes from that of other multistakeholder consultations is the use of foresight techniques, such as, 'future triangles' (using pulls, pushes, weights); and 'megatrends' analysis (using the STEEP approach);³ that may capture and link unknown factors and the uncertainties of the future in a systematic manner. This scenario planning approach will harness the diverse knowledge and experience of participants, accommodate different opinions and interests and provide the tools and the space for productive brainstorming. The exercise will also draw from prior consultations that have been undertaken at the global, regional and national levels worldwide, including in Asia and Europe. Drivers, trends and challenges will be identified and various options discussed. The Asia-Europe perspective that will be woven into each scenario will also lend importance to the analysis, considering that the ASEM process represents two of the most important regions in the world and two-thirds of the world population. In doing so, the exercise aims to yield several comprehensive and realistic scenarios of the state-of-play of IEG in the future that would guide the discussion process and final decision regarding IFSD options at Rio+20.

IV. IFSD Options

With two out of the three planned scenario planning workshops completed, the "Asia-Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012" has made significant progress in identifying the different IFSD options that could be on the table at Rio+20. Four rich and convincing scenarios depicting different IEG futures in 2032 have been explored and developed, namely, (1) Status Quo; (2) Incremental Progress; (3) Fundamental Change; and (4) Beyond Institutional Change. Although none of these scenarios *may* necessarily happen, workshop participants used their collective experiences and skills to provide realistic depictions of what *could* happen. Specifically during the second workshop, discussions expanded to apply the scenarios in four priority areas for sustainable development, namely, (1) Public Access to Environmental Information; (2) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation; (3) Biodiversity and Ecosystems; and (4) Resource and Waste Management.

² For more information, please refer to Annexe 3.

³ For more information, please refer to Annexe 1.



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

Table 2: Overview of Possible IFSD Scenarios

State-of-Play of IEG	Scenario 1 Status Quo	Scenario 2 Incremental Progress	Scenario 3 Fundamental Change	Scenario 4 Beyond Institutional Change
International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decisions and resolutions at the UN and other relevant bodies regarding sustainable development but no significant reform of the IEG. - A significantly weakened UNEP as lead organisation for sustainable development - Dominance of the few countries and marginalisation of others. - Greater participation of civil society and the private sector, however, with limitations regarding participation and impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes to the UN Charter results in an enhanced ECOSOC to integrate sustainable development pillars. - Additional funding and universal membership for UNEP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The UN Convention for Sustainable Development lead to the creation of a SDC to integrate three pillars of sustainable development at the international, regional, national and sub-national levels. - SDC is spearheaded by a high level UN representative such as the UN High Commissioner for Sustainable Development or the UN Ombudsman for Sustainable Development; - The creation of a WEO or UNEO to strengthen the environmental pillar. - There is a focus on a green economy. - Civil society participation and accountability mechanisms assured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundamental reforms to IEG have failed. - There is now a push to rethink the global governance structure to alleviate poverty and accelerate the development of a 'green economy'. - Civil society and private sector playing a significant role.
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More regional co-operation with regional associations filling the gap in IEG. - Civil society and the private sector having an enhanced role. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater role for regional organisations and mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable development coordination bodies established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transfer of sovereignty to regional bodies, with principle of subsidiarity nationally and locally.
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable development a weak priority for national governments. - Civil society organisations and the private sector activated at the national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstreaming of sustainable development in national development plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable development coordination bodies established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A focus on a green economy.

1. Status Quo Scenario

A. The World in 2032

In this scenario, Rio+20 did not yield a global consensus for an IFSD and as such, IEG reform has been hampered for the past 20 years. In a "business-as-usual" scenario, UNEP retains its normative role for sustainable development issues at the international level. However, without a universal mandate and an overarching IFSD to integrate the three pillars of sustainable development, the organisation suffers from a lack of credibility, financial certainty and direction. It has been unable to push for any new environmental agreements or collective actions. Its gradual decline is also being exacerbated by other UN agencies and multilateral organisations that are competing over the same resources and conflicting priorities.

Consequently, there is little incentive for national governments to prioritise sustainable development. Although there has been considerable progress in the implementation of some international laws and agreements, promoting economic growth, often at the expense the environment remains the norm, especially for developing countries. An expanding world population entrenched in a fossil fuel economy leaves limited options for those whose incomes and livelihoods depend on the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems and the proper management of natural resources. There is a desperate scramble for finite food, water and energy resources and a prevalence of green dumping and protectionism among states. The cost of inaction has become enormous, with environmental degradation and biodiversity losses reaching their tipping points. Extreme outcomes have included failed states, wars, climate refugees, famines and environmental disasters.



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

On the other hand, gaps in the IEG structure and the threat of global environmental meltdown have empowered civil society stakeholders to create alternative enabling mechanisms to advance the sustainable development agenda at the international, regional, national and sub-national levels. Civil society organisations have mobilised with the help of the Internet, social networking sites and other technological advancements. Multinationals have also gained considerable influence in creating awareness and steering public opinion by providing technical expertise and resources. There is an abundance of ideas and innovations and the sharing of best practices. However, in an increasingly multipolar world, dominant countries or interest blocs determine which agendas are prioritised. In this context, greater political and financial power translates into greater access to resources and information for certain stakeholders, but the marginalisation of many others, without proper mechanisms for recourse.

a. Public Access to Environmental Information

Providing the public with adequate access to environmental information has not been a priority for governments, particularly in Southeast Asia. As such, legislative initiatives at the national and regional levels are either weak or non-existent. Moreover, there is no regional agreement or convention on public access to environmental information and strategic environmental impact assessment. Although civil society organisations are compelled to mobilise, collective actions to tackle environmental challenges remain ineffective and misplaced in the absence of the right information. As such, it is difficult for grassroots movements to change the behavior of businesses and consumers.

b. Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation

The global economy remains entrenched in fossil fuels and as such, awareness raising and incentive programmes, including public partnerships for energy efficiency and climate change mitigation, have not really made an impact.

c. Biodiversity and Ecosystems

As there are no legal provisions to adequately protect biodiversity and ecosystems, there are limited alternative options for those whose incomes and livelihoods depend on them. An expanding world population continues to exploit natural resources and destroy habitats, gravely threatening multiple ecosystem and increasing greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere.

d. Resource and Waste Management

An expanding world population is also producing increasing amounts of waste. Yet, limited efforts have been put into understanding the economic value of waste and there are limited social programmes and technological developments to better manage landfill sites and treat waste in an environmentally sound manner. As a consequence, landfill sites are increasingly overflowing with plastic, toxic metals and other non-biodegradable materials, as well as methane emissions, and scavengers remained socially and economically marginalised.

B. Asia-Europe Relations

The Asian region has been the engine of economic growth over the past two decades and is currently reaping the benefits. Increasingly, Asian countries are enjoying higher levels of income, urbanisation, education and technological advancements, compared to their counterparts in other regions; which is masking the fact that they are also the countries most affected by natural resource depletion and the impacts of climate change. EU countries, on the other hand, have benefited from sound environmental governance policies at the national and regional levels in the past. However, many of them are currently experiencing economic decline and the region as a whole has become more conservative and inward-looking.

There is a genuine attempt by regional organisations such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the European Union (EU) and the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) to bridge the gap in the IEG structure by intensifying bi-regional co-operation. Civil society and the private sector are also actively feeding into the policy process through direct involvement or their own parallel structures. However, the scope to translate dialogue and the sharing of best practices into concrete actions and reforms has remained limited in both regions.



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

C. Going Forward

Inaction in Rio+20 has contributed toward rapid environmental decline worldwide 20 years onwards. While the absence of a proper IEG structure and a weakened UNEP has created some space for co-operation and exchanges between government and civil society, at the regional, national and sub-national levels, the world is becoming increasingly too fragmented to reach a consensus regarding the best way forward. As a result, any gains made for sustainable development have been far too limited. Bold reforms are desperately needed but only after experiencing the full-scale impact of environmental degradation, biodiversity and natural resources losses, and climate change will countries be compelled to act.

2. Incremental Progress Scenario

A. The World in 2032

Twenty years after Rio+20, UNEP retains its current institutional status but has benefited from amendments to the UN Charter that has integrated sustainable development pillars in an enhanced ECOSOC. The organisation now enjoys universal membership and has been given an additional mandate and funding to improve its efficiency and effectiveness. Its portfolio has also been expanded to support sustainable development activities and partnerships at the national and regional levels.

As a result, national governments are increasingly considering the environment and sustainable development as short- and long-term policy priorities at the national and regional levels, in addition to supporting bottom-up approaches. The emphasis on multistakeholder engagement has allowed civil society organisations, the private sector and financial institutions to take on increasingly prominent roles in sustainable development efforts, leading to the emergence of various Track II activities that promote awareness raising, partnerships, capacity building and the development of incentive mechanisms.

However, poor co-ordination and a mistrust of the larger UN system, a gap between environmental, economic and trade priorities and an expanding global population mean that such gains are apparent in some policy areas but not others. An imbalanced 'green growth' results in a 'green divide' among developed, emerging and least developed countries. These challenges threaten to cancel out the incremental gains that have been made in sustainable development so far. However, for the moment, countries seem very reluctant to push for further reforms.

a. Public Access to Environmental Information

With sustainable development gaining traction, there have been multiple efforts from both government and civil society to assess public access to environmental information and support the development of relevant legislation. This has contributed toward an enhanced public awareness and partnerships on the need for proper access to environmental information and its use to determine the best ways to conserve the environment.

b. Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation

Good practices to enhance energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the household and business levels have been emerging over the year. In addition, some countries are introducing the trading of certificates or credits on energy efficiency and greenhouse emission reduction, and creating systems to promote them at the national and sub-national levels.

c. Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Although the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of Genetic Resources and corresponding national legislations still faces some hurdles, efforts have been made to support biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in sporadic areas. Natural resource exploitation and encroachment remain in other areas with limited benefit sharing arising from the use of genetic resources.

d. Resource and Waste Management

Waste management is increasingly linked to opportunities to gain Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) credits, for example, through biogas usage which reduces methane emissions. There are also many social programmes



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

to promote waste separate separation and reduce, reuse and recycle (3R) practices) at both the grassroots and the policy levels.

B. Asia-Europe Relations

Asia and Europe are both benefiting from greater global and regional environmental governance. Asian and European countries are placing a greater priority on the environment and sustainable development issues and are open to creating more scope for co-operation and exchange at global and bi-regional levels and cross-cutting different policy areas. Dialogue between government and civil society in the two regions has become more vibrant and many good practices and innovations have been widely disseminated. However, support for institutionalising regional and bi-regional governance structures remain weak.

C. Going Forward

Although the building blocks have been created to allow for greater IEG reforms in the future, at the moment, there is a resistance from countries to consider further changes.

3. Fundamental Change Scenario

A. The World in 2032

A UN Convention for Sustainable Development was agreed upon at Rio+20, leading to the creation of a Sustainable Development Council (SDC) to integrate the social, economic and environment pillars, and co-ordinate, implement and facilitate international co-operation on sustainable development. The SDC is spearheaded by a UN Commissioner for Sustainable Development, giving the UN Secretary General the mandate to truly drive sustainable development reform. Moreover, the global structure was replicated vertically through the creation of and/or the strengthening of sustainable development bodies at the regional, national and local levels, operating on the principle of subsidiarity.

To strengthen the environmental pillar from within, at the apex, an enhanced UNEP took the form of a World Environment Organisation (WEO)/UN Environment Organisation (UNEO). Universal membership was extended to all member countries and other stakeholders, including Bretton Wood institutions and private sector and civil society organisations, creating a single platform for dialogue, co-ordination and implementation worldwide. Over the past 20 years, the WEO/UNEO has successfully pushed for many new international agreements and conventions including a global convention to support public access to environmental information, as well as universal membership to the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol. These efforts have been supported by the creation of an International Court for Environmental Justice.

Regional organisations such as ASEAN and the EU play key roles in co-ordinating and implementing global sustainable development objectives in their respective regions. At the national level, legislation and programmes to raising awareness, create incentive measures and address sustainable development issues, supporting regional frameworks and allowing for greater horizontal integration and co-ordination among line ministries and agencies.

The participation of civil society has been formalised and regulated through multistakeholder processes in joint-agenda settings. This greatly enhances civil society input in the policy process builds capacity at the grassroots level while at the same time, compelling civil society organisations to be more transparent to their constituencies. A new mechanism has been created to ensure a broader representation of civil society organisations in environment and sustainable development, greater accountability and effective subsidiarity at all levels.

Despite these important achievements, however, greater income gaps, increased corruption within each country and degradation of the environment and depletion of natural resources continue to be a reality. While urbanisation and migration have freed up rural areas for conservation, scarcity of fresh water, food and energy sources remain a source of conflict and opportunities to demonstrate military might. Countries continue to struggle to balance the implementation of environmental governance reforms with the desire for rapid economic growth.



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

a. Public Access to Environmental Information

A regional convention on the public access to environmental information has been agreed upon in Southeast Asia, mirroring the Aarhus Convention. Consequently, Southeast Asian countries have been obliged to adopt legislation to support public access to environmental information. A peer review mechanism to assess the implementation of the convention has also been put into place to put pressure on non-compliant countries. For individuals, mechanisms have also been put into place for those seeking remedies on the infringement of their right to access to environmental information both at the national and regional levels. As a result, there is increased policy coordination at the regional and global levels for environmental protection and the promotion of sustainable development goals. There is an enhanced rectitude of consumers and business behaviours in protecting the environment and supporting sustainability principles. In particular, businesses are developing practices to conduct proper impact assessment of their work. There is also

b. Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation

All the countries have introduced legislations and programmes to promote awareness and provide incentives to reduce energy use, enhance energy efficiency and switch to non-fossil fuel energy sources. All countries have also introduced programmes for trading credits or certificates on energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. Asia has established a regional market for trading these credits and certificates and currently leads the global market. As a result, there is a noticeable increase in energy efficiency; the maturing of the credit or certificate trading system at the national, regional and international levels; and a greater involvement from non-Annex I countries to take part in these efforts.

c. Biodiversity and Ecosystems

All countries have become parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. They have also adopted legislation and more measures to ensure the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. As a result, there is increased benefit sharing of genetic resources with local communities and countries.

d. Resource and Waste Management

All countries have adopted 3R policies and legislations, which has enabled them to better promote composting and waste separation and develop programmes to promote information sharing and support the replication of good practices in waste management. Moreover, there is increasingly inter-agency collaboration to develop innovations for CDM credits.

B. Asia-Europe Relations

As there has been a relocation of high carbon footprint activities from Europe to Asia in the last 20 years, the relationship between Asia and Europe focuses on high and low technology transfers and innovations; education and capacity building; and food security. There has been plenty of scope for co-operation between stakeholders in the two regions in the area of sustainable development. As such, a greater sense of convergence on the most pertinent policy issues has emerged and an Asia-Europe position in international policy debates is becoming increasingly common.

C. Going Forward

Although fundamental reforms of the IFSD have been achieved at Rio+20, the struggle to balance the three pillars of sustainable development, namely, social, economic and environmental, remain. Indeed, significant progress has been achieved at the global, regional and national levels and both government and civil society are becoming increasingly aligned in their sustainable development priorities. However, the competition for scarce natural resources means that maintaining a commitment to sustainable development principles will always remain a challenge and further reforms will be needed in the future.

4. Beyond Institutional Change

A. The World in 2032

Twenty years after Rio+20, it is clear that incremental and even more fundamental reforms to the IEG have not been adequate. There is now a push to rethink the global governance structure to alleviate poverty and accelerate the development of a 'green economy'. A global regulatory framework for environmental goods has



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

emerged and regional and national mechanisms for implementation, accountability and sovereignty are enabled, given such factors as: changes in economic processes, valuing of natural resources, improved financial markets, elimination of distorting subsidies, technology transfers, and others. It has been instrumental in forging international consensus, offering good practices, mobilising regional co-operation and monitoring implementation of international environmental agreements.

Although the UN plays a role in steering, facilitating, and co-ordinating sustainable development co-operation, more authority and legitimacy have been given to civil society to play a role in the policy process. National governments are still the primary locus of policy-making and sustainable development planning and plays the role as enabler, facilitator as well as enforcer, in tandem with civil society and local governments. However, a transfer of sovereignty through different mechanisms and structures (regional, national, local) allows for subsidiarity and greater consensus, collaboration, facilitation and knowledge technology transfer between different stakeholders. This strengthens the role of civil society organisations and the private sector at the implementation level while letting international organisations take a back step. Transparency and accountability mechanisms have facilitated the process.

In this regard, the private sector is taking the lead, focusing on what they do what they do best, namely, providing products and services. However, they are also pushing to be better integrated into the policy process as well as into research and development and technology transfer. IFIs and bilateral financing institutions provide innovation funding, technology transfer, capacity building, among other resources. Civil society continues to implement programmes while acting as watchdog and provides input to policy formulation and planning. Communities are also empowered take directly take part in the policy process.

B. Asia-Europe Relations

While self-regulating Asia and Europe primarily focus on trade and technology exchange, increased co-operation, consultations and sharing on environmental issues is likely, where the full cost of externalities in commodity pricing and the full adoption of natural resource accounting are taken into account.

C. Going Forward

A counter-progressive lobby by vested interests in the business sector still exists and there is a limited and often conflicting understanding among countries and stakeholders of the concept of 'green economy'. Still, further development of 'green economy' principles will continue. A transformative impulse could be pushed by the failure of prevailing economic models, reinforced by acquiring and disseminating evidences. Scarcity of resources will necessitate such a change, possibly with a strong impulse from the grassroots upwards.

V. Recommendations for ASEM Governments

Discussions during the 1st and 2nd Workshops of the "Asia-Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012" anticipated different IFSD options that could be on the table at Rio+20. Using several foresighting techniques to analyse the context for key drivers, challenges and trends, participants imagined four scenarios illustrating different states-of-play of the IEG in 2032 that *could* happen, not what *will* necessarily happen, namely, (1) Status Quo; (2) Incremental Progress; (3) Fundamental Change; and (4) Beyond Institutional Change.

The scenario planning approach has been instrumental in stimulating the imagination and creative thinking workshop participants to assess the current status of resource use and policy implementation and to visualise the institutional and policy frameworks that need to be agreed upon. It is not always easy to demonstrate the causes and consequences or impacts of hypothetical policy option implementation. However, the exercise has successfully harnessed the collective skills and experiences of participants to produce realistic conditions for all four scenarios.

The third and final workshop which will be held in Bangkok, Thailand, in March 2012, will see their further development and completion, allowing for (a) more certain desired future(s) and a consolidated Asia-Europe position to eventually become evident. It is notable that already during this first workshop, participants expressed that the perpetuation of the status quo would be the least desirable outcome. What became clearer in discussions during the second workshop is that the failure to come to decisive action in Rio 2012 would be a



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

missed opportunity which at best will result in incremental – but inadequate – progress. Moreover, participants agree that a departure from positions that could result in a status quo and moving towards those that could encourage a fundamental change would be more beneficial than continuing to pursue incremental progress. Nevertheless, the more realistic and pragmatic approach seems to be to push for incremental progress, while at the same, time strive for fundamental changes. To this end, initial recommendations were submitted as input for the zero draft of the Rio+20 outcome document in November 2011, as per the invitation of the Rio+20 Second Preparatory Committee.

1. General Recommendations

Bearing in mind the objectives of Rio+20 to produce a focused political document to facilitate a global transition to a 'green economy' and reform the International Environmental Governance (IEG) structure by improving the Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development (IFSD), participants of the "Asia-Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012" recommend that ASEM governments:

- Participate in Rio+20 at the highest levels through their respective heads of state or government;
- pledge to produce a politically-binding outcome document that secures a renewed political commitment for sustainable development, assesses the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, and address new and emerging challenges; and
- agree on measures to strengthen IFSD through fundamental and incremental changes, including those that go beyond the current IEG structures. Such efforts should ensure greater participation and accountability from civil society in the entire policy process for sustainable development from agenda setting to decision making; and forge closer co-operation between government and civil society at bilateral, regional and inter-regional levels.

2. Specific Recommendations

The following section outlines specific recommendations made during workshop discussions on the most preferred IEG structure and its enabling conditions.

A. IEG Structure

a. Horizontal Integration

The 2011 *Solo Message* resulting from the High Level Dialogue on IFSD called for an international body to promote the horizontal integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development. To this end, workshop participants recommended that an SDC should be established, spearheaded by a high level UN representative such as a UN High Commissioner for Sustainable Development or a UN Ombudsman for Sustainable Development that will work together with all key stakeholders to promote and achieve sustainable development goals, according to an agreed IFSD. This exercise would draw and build upon relevant institutional reforms, including the recent experience of establishing the UN Human Rights Council. Three legal frameworks could be considered, namely: (1) Decisions and resolutions of the UN and other relevant bodies; (2) relevant changes to the UN Charter; or (3) the establishment of an international convention for sustainable development –with the latter considered the most appropriate to drive meaningful reform.

As the global co-ordinating body for sustainable development, the SDC must represent both state and non-state stakeholders concerns and priorities. It would be mandated report the state-of-play of sustainable development around the world, monitor compliance and take action on complaints and grievances, in line with the Aarhus Convention. Progress will be measured through transparent indicators and monitoring mechanisms that identify gaps in commitments already made as well as new and emerging challenges. This should include the use of a future-oriented, foresight approaches and long-term planning to ensure flexibility and preparedness for the uncertain challenges that the SDC will need to address in the years to come.



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

b. Vertical Integration

In the implementation of sustainable development goals, the horizontal integration of the economic, environmental and social pillars should be replicated vertically both top-down as well as bottom-up, throughout the international, regional, national and sub-national levels, according to the principle of subsidiarity, and tailored to the needs and realities at each level.

A multilevel SDC would facilitate the creation of sustainable development bodies where they do not exist, and complement existing structures to provide a strengthened mechanism for sustainable development. The legacies of the 1992 Earth Summit and the 2002 WSSD – in terms of institutions, mechanisms and good practices – should be mapped and built upon. In line with Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration, these structures and mechanisms should be further constituted as multistakeholder platforms to create synergy among scientists, policy-makers and field researchers; innovative actions for policy development, technology application, social mobilisation and develop partnership building; undertake strategic research; and provide platforms for higher education, training and capacity development.

At the national level, the SDC would monitor how states adjust policies, reform institutions and enact legislation to meet sustainable development targets, whereas at the regional level, the SDC could review existing mechanisms for sustainable development pillars and map best practices; promote complementarity between the UN system (including the regional commissions and offices) and regional organisations; produce a regional report on the progress sustainable development goals based on a clearly-defined set of indicators; monitor the performance and implementation of national and regional goals based on long-term sustainable development strategies; initiate actions and distribute resources for programmes at different levels in order to meet the targets set; support the peer review process of national policy performances; and allow individual petitions/communications and administer a mechanisms for complaints and redress.

To accommodate the need for meaningful public participation at all levels of governance, inclusive civil society participation in all SDC deliberations must be assured. At the same time, it is necessary to develop a democratic and transparent accountability framework to ensure that civil society representatives are truly accountable to their constituents.

Moreover, access to information, public participation and environmental justice are needed in order to promote compliance that ensures transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness of environmental governance at all levels. Based on Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development, the Aarhus Convention could be enlarged into a global convention. In this context, at the international level, it is vital that the bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and organisations incorporate Principle 10 objectives; particularly with regards to public access to environmental information, environmental information disclosure and public consultation on projects funded by aid and/or investment programmes. Transboundary environmental management programmes and bodies should also reinforce and institutionalise measures for ensuring the public access to environmental information and public participation in environmental decision-making. Equally as important, national governments must ensure effective implementation through adequate compliance with the national freedom of information acts or relevant legislative measures on public access to environmental information.

Failing a global convention, regional instruments could be considered. An Asia-Pacific Regional Convention on Principle 10 could include features such as compliance mechanisms through the peer review of national level convention implementation and individual/non-state actors' communications on non-compliance issues. It should also include provisions that will ensure the effective implementation of impact assessment at the project level (environmental impact assessment) and at the planning level (strategic impact assessment), taking into account the UNECE Espoo Convention. Such assessments must include social and environmental impact assessments and follow the public consultation procedures.

c. Environmental Pillar

Apart from horizontal and vertical integration of the sustainable development pillars, there is an urgent need to strengthen the environmental pillar within UN system to enhance overall coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. In this regard, UNEP must be transformed into a proper agency with full and universal membership consisting of



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

member states and other stakeholders such as Bretton Wood institutions, other multilateral institutions, and prominent civil society and private sector organisations. Particularly in promoting greater civil society engagement and co-decision making in the environmental pillar, UNEP should have the power to request for seats for non-state actors at the SDC and facilitate innovative participation mechanisms. Moreover, UNEP should act as the interface between policy and science by working with a panel of inter-disciplinary experts representing relevant stakeholders groups such as governments, international organisations, major groups and academia to enable knowledge sharing, technology transfer, develop practical actions for the environmental pillar.

In implementing SDC priorities, UNEP must have clear mandate to oversee all UN environmental strategies and programmes down to the local level, including requiring for environmental impact assessments for development projects. At the same time, its efforts must be guided by a bottom-up approach to synergistically address the triple securities nexus of energy, water and food security, and promote ecosystems valuation and green accounting techniques. In this way, UNEP will be able to efficiently streamline priorities and work areas, including UN global conferences and agreements, and safeguard and properly allocate scarce resources and funding. Moreover, planned programmes should deliver tangible outcomes in order to receive additional funding.

In line with Principle 10, UNEP should also provide indicators and general framework for the measurement of sustainable development goals that allows continuous and transparent monitoring and reporting to be coherent at the international, regional and national levels. Regular assessments of the carrying capacity and state-of-play of the environment using the available scientific knowledge are to be communicated to the public. In this context, UNEP's efforts should be supported by the creation of an International Court for Environmental Justice as a recognised mechanism for environmental recourse at the international level.

B. Enabling Conditions

In order for these reforms to take place, various enabling conditions must be in place, taking into account not financial costs, but social and political costs. Participants outlined (1) Increasing public awareness and education; (2) developing skilled human resources; (3) disseminating information on good practices; and creating the appropriate financial mechanisms; as the most important ones.

a. Increase Public Awareness and Education

Reforms in all four priority areas mentioned above can only materialise when there is increased level of public awareness. Education for sustainable development is critical and should be integrated at all levels of formal education. To strengthen multi-stakeholder dialogue platform for discussing various policy options and forging partnership to advance reform option development and their implementation. To forge networks of stakeholders to conduct strategic research for promoting innovative activities,

b. Develop Skilled Human Resources

There is a need for champions who could lead the charge in promoting awareness raising and social mobilisation for environmental protection, from the government, civil society and the private sector. These valuable human resources must be consciously nurtured through formal, informal and non-formal training programmes, as they will not emerge on their own.

c. Disseminate Information on Good Practices

There are many good developments that have resulted from social mobilisation and technological advancements, conducive to environmental protection and sustainability promotion. Yet, dissemination through public media such as newspapers, TV and the Internet may not necessarily help targeted audiences in attaining required knowledge and skills to adopt them. Information dissemination and outreach tools need to be tailored to specific needs and conditions. For example, combining outreach activities with face-to-face training programmes or finding windows for new pilot projects. To learn lessons of other regions and tailor them to the context of respective regions for timely implementation of the proposed policy options, and To maintain multi-dimensional interface of policy/science/field actions at the national, regional and global level.

d. Create Finance Mechanisms for Pilot Projects and Partnership Activities

It is a reality that many stakeholders who aspire for change are short of resources and require external



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

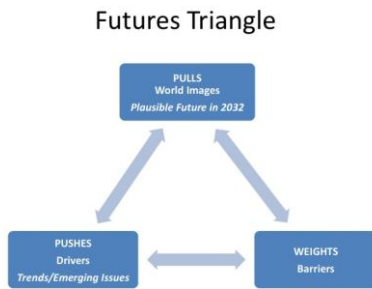
assistance, not only in terms of funds, but also in terms of partners that can share knowledge, skills and technology. Certain mechanisms should be put into place to provide stakeholders with proper funding and matching opportunities for collaboration. To develop or strengthen mechanisms to provide stakeholders with financial and technical support and ensure partners accountability and information dissemination on the performance of such mechanisms,



Annexe 1 – Foresight Techniques

Futures Triangle

The Future Triangle presents a way to map the competing dimensions of the future. The future is not seen as fixed but as being created by various processes, namely ‘pushes’ of the future (e.g. new technologies, globalisation, demographic shifts); ‘pulls’ of the future (competing images of the future); ‘weights’ of the future (structural challenges).



Megatrends: A Component of Europe's State of Environment Report 2010

Megatrends are major trends of global proportions visible today that are expected to extend over decades, changing slowly and exerting considerable force that will influence a wide array of areas, including social, technological, economic, environmental and political dimensions. Eleven major megatrends were identified along the STEEP (Social Technological Economic Environment Political) lenses as part of Europe's State of Environment Report 2010 and have been integrated in the scenario planning process.

Social

1. Increasing global divergence in population trends
2. Living in an urban world
3. Disease and the risk of new pandemics

Technological

4. Accelerating technological change: racing into the unknown

Economic

5. Continued economic growth?
6. From a unipolar to a multipolar world
7. Intensified global competition for resources

Environment

8. Decreasing stocks of natural resources
9. Increasingly severe consequences of climate change
10. Increasing environmental pollution load

Political

11. Environmental regulation and governance: increasing fragmentation and convergence



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

Annexe 2 - Workshop Programmes

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012:
1st scenario planning workshop
17-18 July 2011 | Yogyakarta, Indonesia

17 July 2011 – Sunday
Day 1

08:45 – 09:00 Registration (for late arrivals only)

09:00 – 10:00

Opening Session

Mr. Ulrich Klingshirn, Director, Hanns Seidel Foundation Indonesia

Mr. Hideyuki Mori, President, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Ms. Sol Iglesias, Director of Intellectual Exchange & Coordinator of Asia-Europe Environment Forum, Asia-Europe Foundation

Introductory Session: Scenario-building Process

Ms. Grazyna Pulawska, Project Executive, Asia-Europe Foundation

10:00 – 10:30

Remembering the past while heading towards Rio+20. International Environmental Governance as Part of the International Framework for Sustainable Development

H.E. Ambassador Jean-Pierre Thébault, French Ambassador for the Environment

Mr. Surendra Shrestha, Team Leader, Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development, Secretariat for United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)

10:30 – 11:00 *Coffee break*

11:00 – 12:30

Strengthening the International Environmental Governance: Challenges and Opportunities - Panel Discussion

Moderator:

Mr. Surendra Shrestha, Team Leader, Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development, Secretariat for United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)

Panellists:

Mr. Bradnee Chambers, Chief of Environmental Law and Governance Branch, UNEP

Dr. Robert Mather, Head of Southeast Asia Group, IUCN Asia Regional Office

Mr. Masanori Kobayashi, Coordinator, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Mr. Lloyd Russell-Moyle, Board Member, European Youth Forum (TBC)

12:30 – 13:30 *Lunch*

13:30 – 15:00

The Environmental State of Play: Mapping Asia and Europe

Mr. Mark Kunzer, Senior Environment Specialist, Asian Development Bank

Mr. Jakub Wejchert, Desk Officer DG Environment, European Commission

Global Megatrends Overview

Ms. Ella Antonio, President, Earth Council

15:00 – 15:30 *Coffee break*

15:30 – 17:30

Mapping the Future of International Environmental Governance – moderated group work



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

<Participants will have an opportunity to discuss the relevance of Megatrends for different stakeholders with regard to the environment.>

17:30 – 18:00 Reflections and Closing of the Day

20:00 – 21:00 Dinner

18 July 2011 – Monday Day 2

09:00 – 09:30

Financial Implications of the International Environmental Governance Reforms.

Mr. Takejiro SUEYOSHI. Special Adviser of UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI), and Counsellor of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

9:30 – 13:00

Creating Alternative Futures: Predefined Scenario Building (Futures Triangle). Facilitated group work

<The Future Triangle presents a way to map the competing dimensions of the future. This is useful in that with a simple diagram the dialectics of the future can be understood. The future is not seen as fixed, but as the result of various processes being created because of historical patterns or weights.>

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 16:00

Presentation of the Workshop Outcomes.

Vision for the Earth Summit Rio +20. Lessons learnt from Johannesburg

Expert Commentator: Prof. Dr Emil Salim, Chairman of the Advisory Council to the President Republic of Indonesia on Economics and Environmental Affairs

16:00 – 16:30

Closing Remarks



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012: 2st scenario planning workshop 10-12 October 2011 | Uppsala, Sweden

10th October – Monday
Day 0

Arrival of participants

19: 00 – 19:30 Registration

19:30 – 21:00 Welcome Reception

11th October 2011 – Tuesday
Day 1

08:45 – 09:00 Registration (for late arrivals only)

09:00 – 09:30 Introduction

Opening Session: Representative of SENSE (TBC)

Asia Europe Environmental Forum: Ms. Sol Iglesias, Director of Intellectual Exchange, Asia-Europe Foundation

9:30 – 10:00 Introductory Session - Logic of the Workshop design: Ms. Grazyna Pulawska, Project Executive, Asia-Europe Foundation

10:00 – 10:30 State of play for Rio+20 preparations: Mr. Surendra Shrestha, Team Leader, Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development, Secretariat for United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)

10:30 – 11:00 Drivers of change: factors shaping the future

11:00 – 11:30 Break

11:30 – 13:00 Presentation of the 1st workshop in Yogyakarta outcomes. Narrowing trajectories that may shape the future: finalisation of scenarios

- Incremental change scenario
- Fundamental change scenario

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 15:00 Finalising the scenarios.

15:00 – 17:00 Backcasting: identifying the future framework for the IFSD and IEG. Mapping necessary policy changes.

<Facilitated Group Work including coffee break>

17:00 – 18:00 Presentations of the group work

Reflections and Closing of the Day



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

20:00 – 21:00 Dinner

12th October 2011 – Wednesday
Day 2

09:00 – 09:30 Summary of Day 1

9:30 – 11:00 Backcasting: focus on immediate actions with regard to policies, research and technologies.

Proposing necessary policy recommendations required to materialise preferred futures.

<Facilitated Group Work>

11:00 – 11:30 Break

11:30 - 13:00 Assessment of policy recommendations across Helsinki-Nairobi options. Part I. Mapping the relations between alternatives.

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 16:00 Assessment of policy recommendations across Helsinki-Nairobi options. Part II. Identifying financial implications.

16:00 – 16:30 Break

16:30 – 17:00 Follow up and planning for the 3rd workshop.

17:30 – 18:00 Closing Remarks



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

Annexe 3 – Consolidated Workshop Participant List

1st scenario building workshop

Asia

Prof. Emil Salim (Chairman of the Advisory Council to the President Republic of Indonesia on Economics and Environmental Affairs)
Liana Bratasida (Ministry of Environment, Republic of Indonesia)
Ismid Hadad (KEHATI-Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation)
James Tee (Rio+20 Secretariat, UN DESA)
Takejiro Sueyoshi (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies)
Ada Wong (Hong Kong Institute of Contemporary Culture)
Wongruang Piyaporn (Bangkok Post)
Ella Antonio (Earth Council)
Yang Wanhua (United Nations Environment Programme)
Yan Peng (Clean Air Initiative)
Arabinda Mishra (The Energy and Resources Institute)
Darwina Widjajanti (Yayasan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan – LEAD Indonesia)
Dechen Tsering (United Nations Environment Programme)

Europe

Jean-Pierre Thebault (Ambassador for Environment and Head of French Delegation)
Lloyd Russell-Moyle (European Youth Forum)
Jakub Wejchert (European Commission)
Valentin Mihai Crisan (OMV Petrom)
Clara Nobbe (United Nations Environment Programme)
Robert Mather (International Union for Conservation of Nature)
Berthold Paul Seibert (The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)
Zhang Xiaoying (Deutsche Welle)
John Soussan (Stockholm Environment Institute)
Mark Halle (International Institute for Sustainable Development)
Mark Kunzer (Asian Development Bank)
Jordi Pascual (United Cities and Local Governments)
Bradnee Chambers (United Nations Environment Programme)

Rapporteur

Ira Martina Drupady (Centre on Asia and Globalisation)

Technical Advisor

Prabu Naidu (Facilitators' Network in Singapore)

Partners

Sol Iglesias (Asia-Europe Foundation)
Grazyna Pulawska (Asia-Europe Foundation)
Grace Foo (Asia-Europe Foundation)
Ulrich Klingshirn (Hanns Seidel Foundation, Jakarta)
Hideyuki Mori (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies)
Masanori Kobayashi (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies)
Surendra Shrestha (Rio +20 Secretariat)



Asia Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

Asia Europe Strategies for the Earth Summit 2012

2nd scenario building workshop

Asia

Ritu Mathur (The Energy and Resources Institute)

Raman Letchuaman (ASEAN secretariat)

Bulganmurun Tsevegjav (UNFCCC Secretariat UNFramework on Climate Change Convention)

Ella Antonio (Earth Council Asia-Pacific, Philippines)

Wongruang Piyaporn (The Bangkok Post)

Europe

Marta Szigeti Bonifert (The Regional Environmental Center)

Irina Lazzerini (European Commission, DG Environment)

Eva Lindskog (Stockholm Environment Institute)

David Banisar (Article 19)

Farooq Ullah (Stakeholder Forum)

Lloyd Russell-Moyle (European Youth Forum)

Rapporteur

Ira Martina Drupady (Centre on Asia and Globalisation)

Technical Advisor

Noel Tan (Trailbalzer Associates International)

Partners

Sol Iglesias (Asia-Europe Foundation)

Grazyna Pulawska (Asia-Europe Foundation)

Grace Foo (Asia-Europe Foundation)

Karin Isaksson (Sida)

Ulrich Klingshirn (Hanns Seidel Foundation, Jakarta)

Jun Ichihara (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies)

Masanori Kobayashi (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies)

Surendra Shrestha (Rio +20 Secretariat)