Building a Sustainable Future through Cooperation between the Philippines and Japan

Prof. Dr. TAKEMOTO Kazuhiko

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) Council Chair Overseas Environmental Cooperation Centre (OECC) President

The Second Philippines-Japan Environment Week Keynote Speech 14 January 2025

Environment Week

Background

Pressing needs and emerging opportunities for cooperation on environmental infrastructure, technologies and business toward addressing global and local challenges such as climate change, pollution and waste management/circular economy



To Facilitate understanding on the environmental and related challenges and identifying potential opportunities for cooperation between the Philippines and Japan in the growing green business toward realizing a decarbonized and sustainable society

Thematic Sessions/ Seminars Business
Networking
/Exhibition

Side Events

Contents

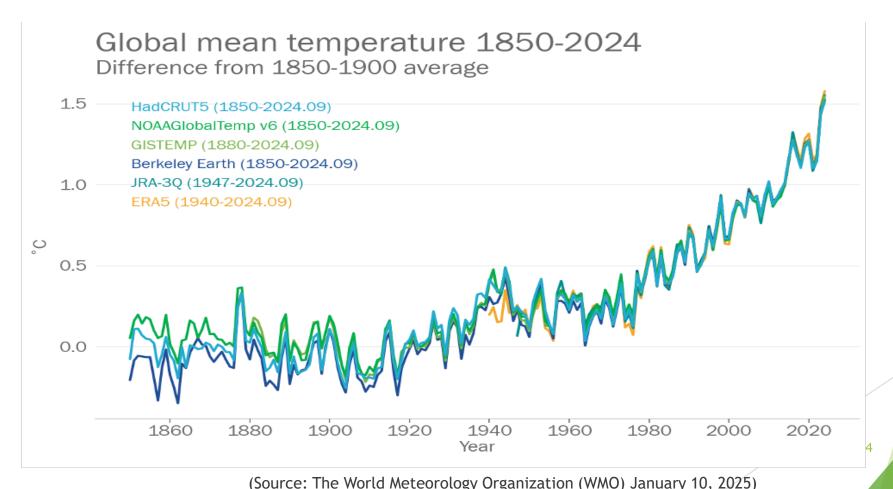
Actions to address global and local challenges such as climate change, pollution and waste management/circular economy

- 1. Climate Change
 - Mitigation & JCM
 - Adaptation
 - ► Transparency for GHG Emissions M&R (PaSTI)
- 2. Pollution
 - **▶** Air Quality Management
 - Water Environment
- 3. Waste Management/Circular Economy
 - 3R Initiative & Circular Economy
- 4. Integrated Approach and Synergies

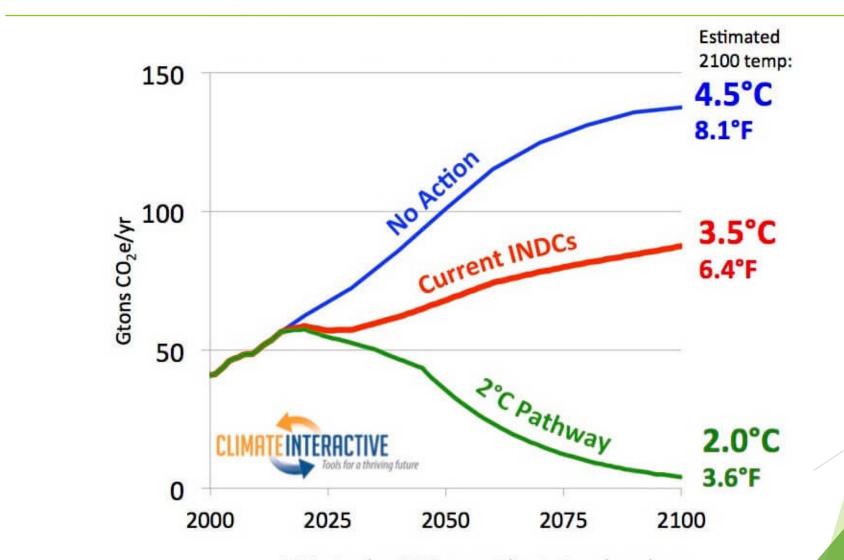
Summary:

1. Climate Change

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) confirmed on Friday that 2024 was the hottest year on record, at 1.55 degrees Celsius (C) above pre-industrial temperatures. (January 10, 2025)



Global GHGs Emission Mitigation Scenarios and Average Temperature Rise

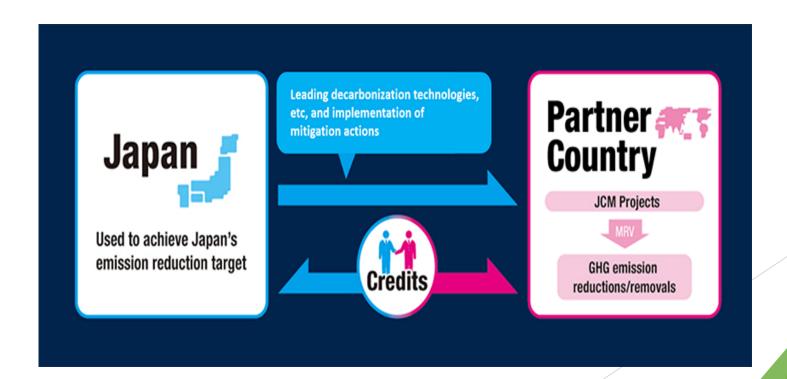


Joint Crediting Mechanism

<u>(JCM)</u>

Session 4

- To facilitate diffusion of leading decarbonization technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions, and to contribute to sustainable development of partner countries.
- To contributing to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC by facilitating global actions for GHG emission reductions or removals.

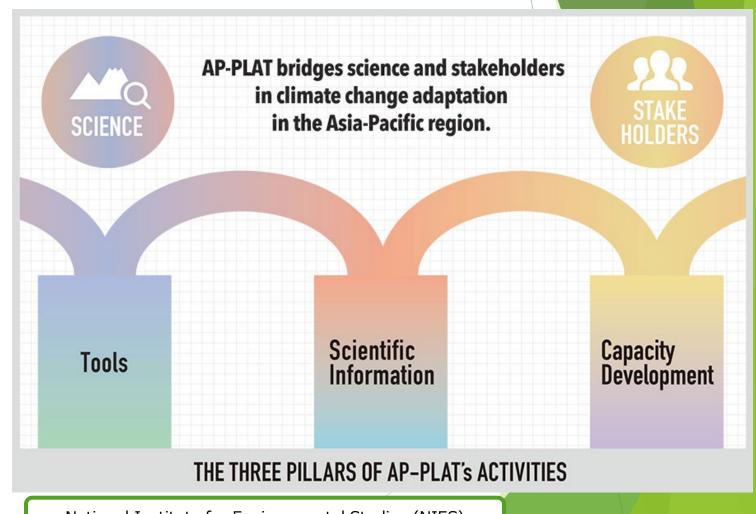


Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Information Platform (AP-PLAT)

Session 7

Collaborative actions with the partners under the AP-PLAT

- 1. To develop scientific knowledge & information on projection of climate change impacts in the region
- 2. To showcase supportive toolkits for officials and stakeholders engaged in adaptation planning
- 3. To develop capacity in climate change impact assessment & adaptation

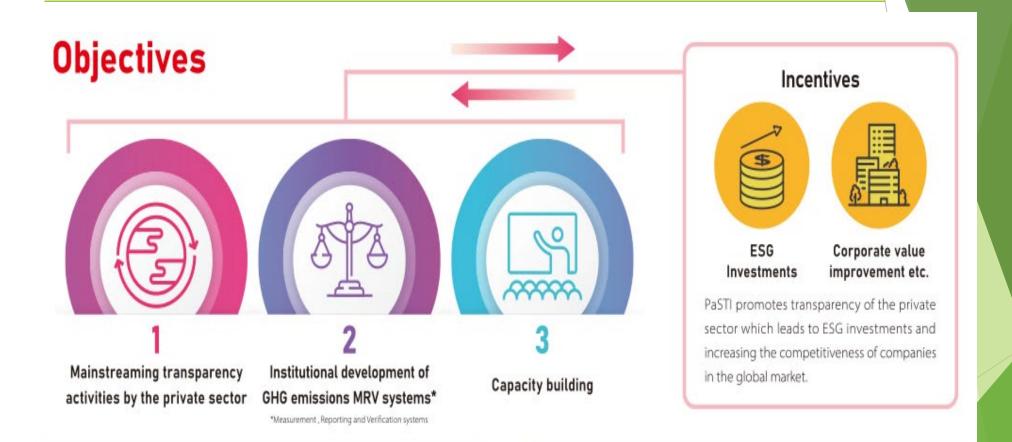


National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)

Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-innovation (PaSTI)

Side Event

Session 1



Co-Innovation

As part of a country's efforts towards achieving greenhouse gas emissions reduction, and to formulate a solid long-term strategy, it is necessary to clarify (enhance transparency of) the country's emissions by collecting emissions disclosure data from the business entities within the country.

2. Pollution

- Air pollution increases health risks, leading to higher mortality rates, and destabilizes ecosystems. International efforts are required to cope with pollution through strong policies and measures and sustainable technologies.
- Clean Air Asia (CAA) was created by the group of ADB, the World Bank and USAID as the Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities in 2001. Since 2007, it has worked with over 30 cities and organizations aiming to contribute to the healthy and livable cities through promoting urban air quality management and low-carbonization initiatives.

Session 2



SMOG IN THE CITY. High-rise buildings in Quezon City are barely visible due to smog that blanketed most parts of Metro Manila on Monday (Aug. 19, 2024). The Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Environmental Management Bureau said the foggy atmosphere is mainly due to air pollution from vehicular emissions. (PNA photo by Joan Bondoc)

Source: Philippine News Agency "Air pollution in NCR due to vehicular emissions: DENR"

Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET)



- ◆ Established for a regional framework to address acid rain problems in the East Asia region.
- ◆ 13 countries participated
- Monitoring and related activities:
 - Acid rain monitoring using a common methodology,
 - Data Collection and evaluation,
 - Quality assurance and control (QA/QC),
 - Technical assistance and training programs,
 - Research on acid rain,
 - Public awareness, and
 - Information exchange among participating countries and international organizations
- ◆ In addition, climate change-related substances such as methane and black carbon are also considered.

Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA)

- WEPA was proposed at the 3rd World Water Forum (2003) aiming to strengthen water environment governance in cooperation with partner countries.
- Efforts of WEPA includes:
 - > To share information on policies for water environment,

Session 3

- > To improve institutional arrangements in participating countries, and
- To strengthen wastewater management





19th WEPA Annual Meeting: Hayamas (February, 2003)

3. Waste Management/Circular Economy

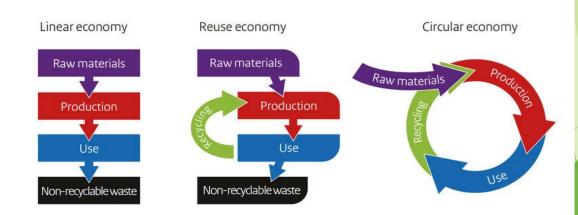
Session 5 & 6

3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Initiative was proposed at the G8 Summit in 2004 toward realizing a circular economy and recycling-oriented society through the 3Rs with the effective use of resources and sound waste management

From a linear to a circular economy



G8 Ministerial Conference on 3Rs: Tokyo in May 2005



11th Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific

(Siem Reap, Cambodia, February 2023)

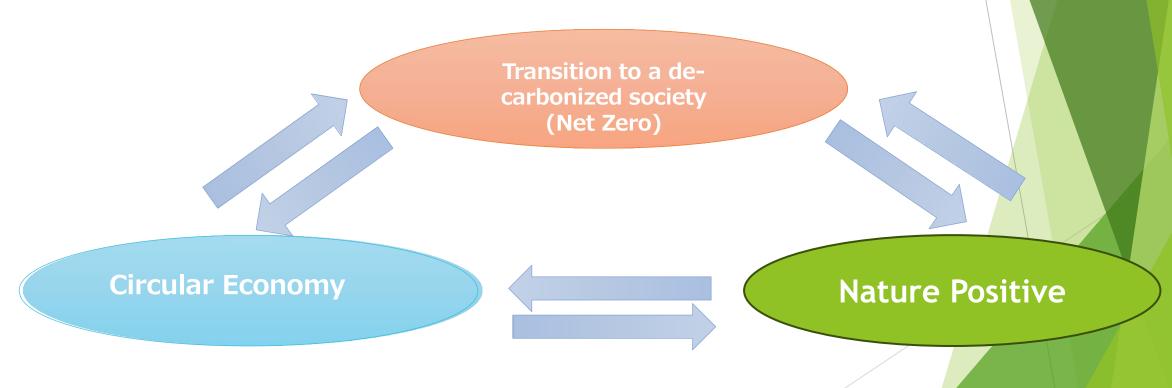
Objectives:

- 1. To accelerate integration of 3R and circular economy in major development sectors;
- 2. To discuss synergies in achieving the SDGs and the Paris Agreement through 3R and circular economy;
- 3. To share 3R and circular economy opportunities in achieving sustainable tourism and greening SMEs;
- 4. To discuss various means to bridge the 3R infrastructures gap in achieving zero waste societies; and
- 5. To review and assess country progress, initiatives and best practices.



4. Integrated Approach/Synergies

In order to realize a de-carbonated and sustainable society, it is crucial to simultaneously address net zero carbon, circular economy and nature positive by integrated approach/synergies.



Summary

- We have shared emerging opportunities for cooperation to address a variety of issues such as climate change (mitigation & adaptation), pollution and waste/circular economy through environmental technologies, infrastructure and business toward realizing our common goals,
- 2. The Environment Week is the best forum with stakeholders from a wide range of sectors such as governmental agencies, research institutes, financial community, international organizations, companies and civil society toward addressing our common challenges, and
- 3. Integrated approach or synergies should be considered for realizing a de-carbonized and sustainable society since the environment and development issues are interlinked each other.

Thank you very much.

Prof. Dr. TAKEMOTO Kazuhiko

IIASA Council Chair / OECC President

Email: takemoto@oecc.or.jp