

Asia LEDSPARTNERSHIP Forum 2014: Development through Low Emission Development Strategies and Green Growth

November 11-13, 2014 | Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Meeting Report

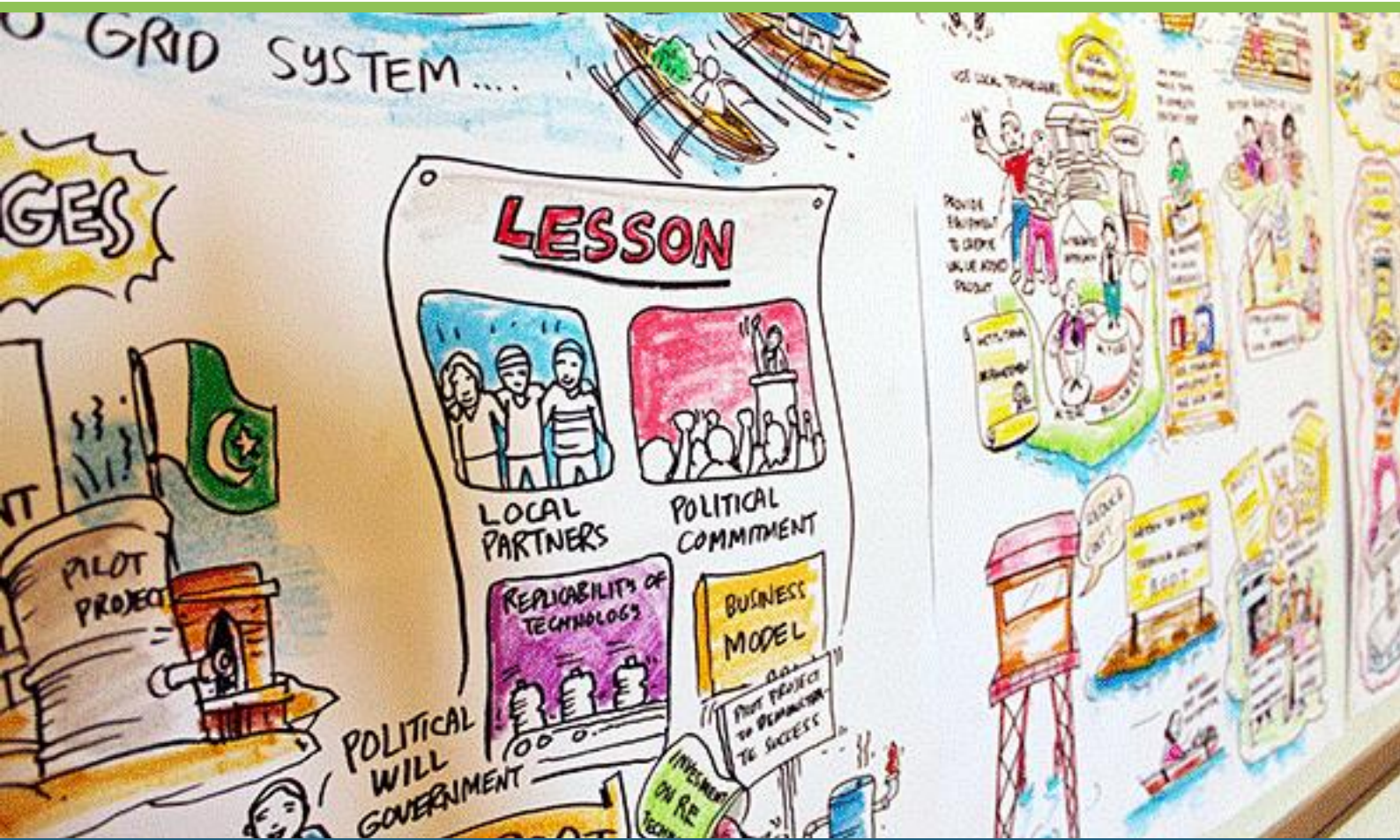


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I. OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVES

The **Asia Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) Forum 2014: Development through LEDS and Green Growth**, convened 250 policymakers, practitioners, and experts from 19 Asian and Pacific countries and peers from Australia, Europe, and North America, to discuss the latest low-carbon, green growth policies and actions that contribute to economic growth, job creation, and other national development goals.

Forum participants studied the linkages between green growth and broader development objectives that are priorities for developing countries in Asia. The event featured panel discussions with national planners and international experts, case study presentations, marketplace-style sharing of initiatives and tools, structured discussions on high-interest topics, and in-depth training.

Participants also identified topics and gaps for regional action and collaboration, based on common needs and challenges expressed by countries represented, and helped to prioritize work areas for the Asia LEDS Partnership in order to ensure that the Partnership's activities provide value to governments and stakeholders in the region.



The Asia LEDS Forum 2014 was hosted by the Government of Indonesia through the National Council on Climate Change (DNPI) and Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), with sponsorship from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Numerous collaborating partners included: the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Korea Green Growth Partnership, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the LEDS Global Partnership. The USAID Low Emissions Asian Development (LEAD) program, as Asia LEDS Partnership Secretariat, provided technical, logistical, and administrative support for the Forum.

The event was the third annual gathering of the **Asia LEDS Partnership**, a regional network that supports peer-to-peer learning, knowledge sharing, and improved coordination among governmental and non-governmental partners to help Asian countries achieve transformative, sustainable economic growth. The Asia LEDS Partnership is one of three regional platforms of the LEDS Global Partnership.

A summary of proceedings follows. All materials are available online at <http://forum2014.asialeads.org/>.

Early Outcomes

Work areas prioritized for the Asia LEDS Partnership in 2015 include: agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU); benefits assessment; energy; and transport – with finance and climate resilience as cross-cutting themes. Numerous concrete activities were proposed for further assessment, such as: training on developing and financing low emission land use plans in the AFOLU sector; enhancement of select models to integrate assessment of economic and employment benefits of LEDS; technical assistance on policy and finance measures to support sustainable energy; and case studies on policy measures to support integrated transport systems.

Surveying participants after the event, a large majority of attendees noted that they learned of innovative LEDS and practices and approaches, planned to apply learnings to LEDS activities in their organization/country, and fostered new connections or partnerships that will enhance their LEDS-related activities. Further, participants felt confident that Asia LEDS Partnership activities will have a positive impact in their organization/country in advancing LEDS and green growth action.

2. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10 – PRE-MEETINGS

Launch of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report Synthesis

This session featured authors of the IPCC [Fifth Assessment Report \(AR5\)](#), and other experts, to explain key findings of [AR5 Synthesis Report](#) and address questions including: How is human activity changing the global climate? What does the IPCC's AR5 tell us about the action the world must take? What do the IPCC's findings mean for Asia's prospects for climate compatible development?



Left to right: Mr. Ali Sheikh, Asia Director for CDKN; IPCC AR5 authors Dr. Poh Poh Wong (Singapore), Dr. Joyashree Roy (India), Dr. Edwin Aldrian (Indonesia); and IPCC Working Group I Vice-Chair Dr. Fredolin Tangang (Malaysia)

Dr. Fredolin Tangang, IPCC Working Group I Vice-Chair, stressed that “human influence on the climate system is clear,” and that “the more we disrupt our climate, the more we risk severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts.” Key findings from the report and related research, include:

- Oceans absorb most of the heat: more than 90 percent of the energy accumulating in the climate system between 1971 and 2010 has accumulated in the ocean.
- Humans are changing the climate – it is extremely likely that humans are the dominant cause of warming since the mid-20th century.
- Energy production remains the primary drive of GHG emissions (at approximately 35 percent).
- Some extreme weather changes and climate events observed since 1950 have been the result of human impact – this is affecting rich and poor countries from the tropics to the poles.
- The higher the warming projected, the higher the projected risk – which is very strong for tropical areas.
- The window for action is rapidly closing. Approximately 65 percent of our carbon budget compatible with reaching only a 2 degree C change in temperature has already been used.

The authors concluded by stressing that, “There is no need to wait for an ‘AR6’. The choice is with us, and the choices we make will create different outcomes.”

Expert Meeting on Financing LEDS in the AFOLU Sector

In recognition of the gaps between the public and private sectors in development and implementation of low-emission planning for the AFOLU sector, this meeting brought together 20 key public and private sector representatives to discuss potential financing options for AFOLU-related LEDS, with a focus on private sector engagement. The session resulted in recommendations on how to further leverage financing for AFOLU-related LEDS, which were then presented during the November 12 forum session on *Financing LEDS in the AFOLU sector*.



3. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11 – DAY 1

Opening and Welcome Remarks

Mr. Rachmat Witoelar, Executive Chairman of DNPI, [welcomed](#) attendees from around Asia and the world. Mr. Witoelar noted the “growing awareness [in Indonesia] of what is happening and how people should respond and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.” He emphasized that “green economy and associated investments require transformation, which presents a huge opportunity for developing countries [across Asia] to achieve a higher rate of economic growth while addressing important environmental issues, reducing poverty, and resolving other social challenges.”



Left to right: Dr. Doddy Sukadri and Mr. Orestes Anastasia, Co-Chairs of the Asia LEDES Partnership; Dr. Endah Murniningtyas, BAPPENAS, and Mr. Rachmat Witoelar, DNPI, representing Indonesian government hosts of the Asia LEDES Forum 2014.

Mr. Orestes Anastasia, Co-Chair of the Asia LEDES Partnership, and Senior Regional Climate Change Advisor with the USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia, [provided an overview](#) of the mission and activities of the Asia LEDES Partnership, which convenes the Asia LEDES Forum. He noted that the Asia LEDES Partnership now has 92 organization members and 128 additional individual members, and thanked partners and sponsors for their ongoing support to grow and strengthen the network.

Keynote Address: Achieving Sustainable Development through LEDES and Green Growth

Dr. Endah Murniningtyas, Deputy Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of the Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia, set the tone for the forum. She [noted](#) that for Indonesia, climate change, a low carbon pathway, and national development are inseparable; every activity must contribute to growth, jobs, poverty reduction, and environment. She added, “It takes endurance to achieve green growth. Engaging in forums like this, we can encourage each other to continue moving in this direction.” Dr. Murniningtyas asked all to look for solutions together, and to take concrete actions on the ground to make emission reductions pro-growth, pro-poor, pro-jobs, and pro-environment.

Plenary: Perspectives from Asia on Low-Carbon Green Growth as a Foundation for Sustainable Development

Mr. Rintaro Tamaki, Deputy Secretary-General of the OECD, opened the session by launching a new report, [Towards Green Growth in Southeast Asia](#). “Why have we written an entire green growth report on Asia? Quite simply, because it’s make or break time,” said Mr. Tamaki. He added, “Political leadership is key. Our report urges leaders to move beyond isolated and incremental changes” and towards full integration of green growth in national development plans.



Panelists: Mr. Rintaro Tamaki (OECD); Dr Pham Hoang Mai (Ministry of Planning and Investment, Vietnam); Ms. Dayang Nor Izan Abang Halil (Prime Minister's Department, Malaysia); Mr. Deepak Kumar Kharal (Department of Forest Research and Survey, Nepal)

A panel of senior government planning officials from Malaysia, Nepal, and Vietnam shared experiences in mainstreaming LEDES and green growth into national development plans.

What are your biggest challenges in mainstreaming LEDS and green growth in planning?

Panelists agreed that mainstreaming of green growth is already taking place in national development planning and sector strategies. However, the biggest challenges lay in implementing plans, specifically:

- Insufficient coordination among federal, state, and local governments
- Limited human resources, capacity, and skills – and the need to build a highly skilled labor force in a short amount of time
- Limited finance and investment, as well as appropriate technologies
- Deference to government by private sector and society (general lack of ownership)

How can we overcome these challenges?

- Set regulatory frameworks to facilitate linkages between environmental protection and green growth, and to make LEDS projects commercially viable.
- Shift tax burden from labor, income, and capital, to pollution and CO₂ emissions in order to reduce environmental pressures and enhance regional economic competitiveness.
- Persuade businesses (e.g., especially in natural resource intensive sectors) to join efforts, using political, financial, and social messages, and to actively take part in finance and implementation.
- Draw institutional investors (the largest source of investment in Asia) via favorable national policy environments, including clear national infrastructure development plans and transparency.

Parallel Sessions A-D: Bottom-up Innovation: Case Studies on How LEDS and Green Growth Actions Can Advance Development Goals

This series of sessions featured cases of LEDS and green growth strategies that have resulted in greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation and development benefits. Participants drew lessons from cases and discussed potential for replication and scale-up.

Presentation Title	Presenter(s)	Key Points
A: Income Generation and Job Creation		
Generating Rural Income through Application of Micro-hydro and Bio-based Renewable Energy	Dr. Asep Suwarna and Dr. Verania Andria, UNDP (Indonesia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This “Energy Plus Approach” applies inclusive business models that include the poor into the supply chains of renewable energy production as employees, producers, and business owners. The access to clean energy brings new local economic opportunities and improvement of livelihoods.
Waste Management towards Green Growth in SL Corp.	Ms. Youjung Kim, SUDOKWON Landfill Site Management Corp. (Republic of Korea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This case of sustainable waste management shows concrete social, environmental, and economic benefits, such as through new job opportunities, local development, income through certified emission reduction credit sales, creating a pleasant environment, and offering education opportunities.
B: Improved Energy Access and Energy Security		
Sustainable Energy Development Strategy for Bangladesh: Going towards Green	Mr. Shah Zulfiqar Haider, Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources, Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This presentation discusses institutional arrangements and renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives towards the goal of an energy secure Bangladesh, and mitigating carbon emissions in an already low-carbon environment. Development impacts are highlighted.
Energy Innovations: A Focus on Clean Technologies for Livelihood Generation in India	Mr. Manish Anand, The Energy and Resources Institute (India)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This case features a clean energy innovation – solar multi-utility platforms – that use locally available solar energy to provide electricity services in villages, in support of livelihood generation activities. A framework and pre-conditions for scaling up this innovation are presented.

C: Improved Social Inclusion

[Improving Access and Affordability of Urban Bus Services: Case Study of Bangalore](#)

Mr. Ashwin Prabhu,
EMBARQ India

- Bangalore is pioneering reforms of its urban bus system to improve access to and affordability of urban bus services for its ten million residents. These reforms can be a model for improving the quality and effectiveness of public transport for not only Indian but also other Asian megacities.

[Measuring Benefits to Women by Applying the W+ Standard in the Biogas Program in Nepal](#)

Dr. Nisha Onta,
Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

- The W+ Standard is a certification label that endorses projects that create social and economic benefits for women participating in environment projects. Pilot application of W+ in Nepal showed that one biogas digester saves women 136 min/day or 830 hr/year, reducing time spent collecting fuel wood and cooking, and increasing the well-being of women.

D: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

[Land Use Planning \(LUP\) for Low Emission Development at the Local Level](#)

Dr. Sonya Dewi,
World Agroforestry Centre

- Lessons learned from Merangin and Jayapura (Indonesia) in LUP include the need to: align local and global agendas, look beyond carbon and at ecosystem services, undertake an inclusive LUP process in-line with development and conservation planning, and treat causes not symptoms.

[Scenario Analysis and Provincial REDD+ Action Plan \(PRAP\) Development in Lam Dong, Vietnam](#)

Mr. Pham Thanh Nam, UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme / USAID LEAF Program

- This case features the PRAP process. Lam Dong's PRAP was developed in a participatory way to meet international standards and local context in the forestry sector. It aims to achieve emission reductions targets, and balance the triple bottom line (social, economic, and environment).

[Enhancing Capacity in the Extension System: Reducing GHG Emissions in Agriculture](#)

Dr. Ha Thuy Hanh,
National Agriculture Extension Centre, Vietnam

- This case highlights initiatives to build capacity of extension workers and farmers in Vietnam's rice and livestock sectors by increasing understanding of sources of GHG emissions in production. Data on gains in efficiency, economic productivity, and increased household earnings is presented.

Plenary: Breaking through Barriers: Thinking Comprehensively Across Sectors and Organizational Boundaries

Mr. Ron Benioff, Director of the Green Growth Best Practices (GGBP) initiative, highlighted findings from the report, [Green Growth in Practice: Lessons from Country Experiences](#):

- Growing numbers of national and sub-national governments are capturing concrete economic, environmental, and social benefits from green growth.
- Green growth programs are most effective where they recognize trade-offs and smooth the transition to a green economy.
- Integrated and robust planning, analysis, implementation, and monitoring are essential.
- Broad support for transformative change at adequate speed and scale is required.

Led by moderator Mr. Ali Sheikh, Asia Director of CDKN, a panel of senior government officials and international experts offered views on lessons and best practices observed through their work.



Panelists, from left to right: Mr. Ron Benioff (GGBP); Dr. T. Nirarta Samadhi (President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight, Indonesia); Mr. Takashi Hongo (Mitsui Global Strategic Studies Institute, Japan); Ms. Joyceline A. Goco (Climate Change Commission, Philippines); Dr. Pablo Benitez (World Bank); and Moderator Mr. Ali Sheikh (CDKN).

How important is leadership? How can you create “champions”?

Mr. Benioff: Cases where governments have been very successful with green growth, such as Mexico and Korea, have included a high level of leadership. Leaders made green growth a priority and clearly communicated this at all levels, by making a strong case that green growth can transform the economy to create opportunities and solve social problems.

Ms. Goco: Political will is essential. In the Philippines, the President chairs the Climate Change Commission (CCC), a cabinet position was created to focus on climate change, and this led to increased convergence among national agencies. There remains a need to create champions at the subnational level to replicate good practices.

Dr. Nirarta: Communication can be “forced” by top leaders, or be collaborative in spirit. Trust is key to achieving the latter. In Indonesia, using the Green Economy Model helped to build trust. Objective modeling results persuaded stakeholders of the need to work together and showed how to work jointly towards a common goal. This resulted in new sector and subnational level champions for LEDS.



Panelists respond to questions from the moderator and audience.

What do investors look for from leaders in government?

Dr. Benitez: The World Bank looks to leaders in government for long term policy signals to incentivize investment, such as via regulatory frameworks (e.g., for energy efficiency) and routing of capital to sectors supporting green economy. We are interested in seeing use of market-based instruments that support green growth (e.g., green bonds), price signals (e.g., for fuels), and innovative mechanisms.

Mr. Hongo: Private sector always analyzes business opportunities. What we want and expect from leaders in government is a long term vision on where a country is moving – such as towards a green transformation – and that helps us to direct investment accordingly. Government can also provide platforms for discussing mechanisms for action, such as The Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance.

What are ways to mobilize and scale up private sector investment for green growth?

Mr. Benioff: The GGBP report found that governments can mobilize private investment through stable long term policies and price signals, effective allocation of government budget, and risk mechanisms. Germany, Denmark, and Morocco saw dramatic scale up of solar investments due to stable policy, guaranteed prices, and support mechanisms.

Mr. Hongo: Incentives are not as important as there being an “attractive market”. For instance, suppliers analyze the potential market for a new technology when deciding to increase capacity, and investors look to see if/how the technology can be applied and scaled as a business model. Following the nuclear accident in Japan, LED lighting offered a quick solution to reduce energy demand. There was heavy investment in LED lighting, expanding the market; a benefit for green growth goals was that the high price of this technology dropped and adoption increased. Also on scale up, Asia has accumulated significant funds through a trade surplus. Many banks in Asia are good at short term lending, but the financial system needs to be re-constructed to offer new channels suitable for long term investments.

How do national budget allocation methods support green growth?

Ms. Goco: The Philippines’ expenditure planning process requires “tagging” of budget proposals as supporting climate change mitigation or adaptation. This new process was mandated by CCC, Department of Interior, and Department of Budget Management for all national agencies, and is voluntary for subnational agencies.

Dr. Nirarta: Indonesia has national and subnational budget corridors, and very strong regulations supporting decentralization. This gives much power to local governments, whose decisions may not synergize with national policy. We are now proposing a new instrument called “conditional transfer” to local governments, which are tied to environmental achievements in mitigation or adaptation.

What are your experiences on monitoring and evaluation (M&E)?

Dr. Nirarta: A good M&E system can help to build leadership “on the ground” by translating ideas from the top-most leader to numerous ground-level leaders and implementers, without major bias or deviation – helping to successfully reach objectives.

Mr. Hongo: Japan allocates significant funds to climate change related initiatives and taxpayers demand accountability. The Ministry of Environment tracks metrics such as emissions mitigated, jobs created, and investment in small businesses to monitor outcomes of its incentives and effectiveness of actions.

In the GGBP report, what is the right starting point on the path to green growth?

Mr. Benioff: Moving towards green growth is a continuous process, and not linear. But, as research progressed, we saw that a spark is usually having a champion who recognizes the value of green growth. That champion offers a vision, wins buy-in of stakeholders, and directs the vision forward.

Parallel Sessions E-H: Integrated Actions: Case Studies on Addressing LEDS, Green Growth, and Development Challenges

These sessions featured cases of good practices in integrated planning and implementation of LEDS. Participants drew lessons and identified gaps and strengthening opportunities for their own context.

Presentation Title	Presenter(s)	Key Points
E: Coordinating Planning and Action for LEDS and Green Growth Across Institutions		
The National Plan for Green Growth in Korea: Institutional Coordination and Governance	Dr. Hyo-sun Kim, Korea Gas Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Korea experience offer an example of institutional coordination across sectors in support of the national strategy for green growth. Lessons and remaining challenges in institutional framework, governance, and market efficiencies are noted.
Low Carbon Pathway for India and its Inter Sectoral Implications	Dr. Probal Pratap Ghosh, Integrated Research for Action and Development (India)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This presentation details a low carbon growth model used to assess policy options and their macroeconomic impacts (GDP growth), climate impacts (emission reductions), energy sector impacts (energy demand and mix), and investment needs, and recommends policy pathways for India.
F: Addressing Vulnerability Concerns in LEDS Planning and Implementation		
Building Resilient Island Communities in the Philippines	Mayor Maria Angela V. Sabando, Municipal Government of Roxas, Palawan, Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Island is an off-grid fishing island with 450 households. A pilot 25.5 kW solar-wind-biomass micro grid power system provides reliable access to energy-poor areas, reduces dependence on diesel generators (displacing 254 kg CO₂/day), and improves resilience during typhoons.
LEDS in Indonesia: Addressing Vulnerability Needs	Dr. Asclepias Rachmi Soerjono, USAID Indonesia Clean Energy Development (ICED) Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerability in the energy sector stems from un-availability, lack of access, un-affordability, and unsustainable practices. To address vulnerability, LEDS in energy should include assessing supply and demand, energy security, GHG trajectory of provinces, evidence-based mitigation actions.
G: Increasing Finance Availability through Private Sector Action in LEDS		
Indonesia Green Infrastructure: Challenges and Opportunities	Mr. Harris Wahyu, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KADIN helps raise awareness among members on green infrastructure, is involved in a project on green airport in Kutai Kartanegara, and is involved in a green fund for solar panels, micro hydro, wind, and waste management projects.

<p>Perspectives on Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers (IPP) in Indonesia (1, 2)</p> <p>Perspectives on Climate Finance from a Financial Institution</p>	<p>Mr. Mark Hayton, PT Entec, and Mr.Himsar Ambarita, Sumatera Utara University (Indonesia)</p> <p>Mr. Erwanza Nirwan. PT Bank Mandiri (Indonesia)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges for IPPs – especially small companies – include long permitting process, finance support, land acquisition, and technical barriers (e.g., data, expertise, grid access). Lending terms more friendly to small companies and innovative implementation models can strengthen this sector. Bank Mandiri offers credit facilities for renewable and energy efficiency projects, and partners with Agence Française de Développement to provide technical assistance to businesses. Eligible project types and risk acceptance criteria are noted.
<p>H: Integrating Planning and Action at the National and Sub-national Levels</p>		
<p>Green City Action Plan, Smart Grid City, Green Special Economic Zone in Melaka, Malaysia</p> <p>East Kalimantan's Green Growth Planning and Action, and Linkages with National Priorities</p>	<p>Datuk Hj Kamarudin Bin Md Shah, Melaka Green Technology Corporation (Malaysia)</p> <p>Mr. Ujang Rachmad, East Kalimantan Regional Development Planning Agency (Indonesia)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melaka aims to become a “green city state” by 2020. Its action plan addresses water management, renewable energy, green transportation, zero waste, tourism, and urban forestry/agriculture. Numerous projects and programs are underway, and are detailed in this presentation. East Kalimantan’s 2030 Development Strategy has at its core a transformation into a low-carbon economy, based on agroindustry and renewable energy resources. GHG emission reduction targets and green growth indicators have been adopted, to measure progress towards community-based economic competitiveness and healthy environment.

4. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12 – DAY 2

Keynote Address: Accelerating Development through LEDS – National and Subnational Approaches

Dr. S.S. Krishnan, Principal Research Scientist of the Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy, delivered a powerful [keynote](#) featuring insights drawn from pursuit of sustainable economic development in India. Selected comments:

- “For many countries that have pursued LEDS, we can see accelerating development and leapfrogging...and a lower cost, long term pathway for sustainable economic development.”
- “It is very important to have leadership and finance to advance LEDS and green growth, *but also a positive mindset*. Here, our role as LEDS practitioners is very important. We not only can share lessons from our country with others, but we can also borrow lessons from other countries to show our policymakers where there are successes and failures.”
- “Models and scenarios can show policymakers the benefits possible. These tools allow policymakers to play with different options, to see what would be the real impact in terms of measurable development indicators – which help governments and policymakers to design policies and be answerable in terms of specific indicators. It helps us make the case for policy.”



Dr. Krishnan invited all to work together, through the LEDS Global Partnership Development Impact Assessment Working Group, to improve messaging on how LEDS contributes to a longer-term, lower-cost pathway to sustainable development.

Open Space Session: LEDS and Green Growth in Action

This interactive marketplace-style session included 16 “stations” which highlighted concrete examples of LEDS and green growth initiatives that have been implemented, and supporting resources which participants can access and use to advance LEDS and green growth action.



Photos from left to right: Dr. Dody Sukadri, Co-Chair of the Asia LEDS Partnership, kicks off the Open Space Session; the Philippines delegation poses with its “Building Resilient Island Communities” display – which was voted the most useful station by fellow attendees; Mr. Xiaochen Zhang, World Bank, awards a prize to submitters of the most innovative crowdfunding ideas at the “Innovative Finance for Sustainability and Climate” station.

Station Name	Description of Case Example or Resource
<i>Annotated Protocol for Carbon Stock Assessment of Mangrove Forests</i> , presented by USAID LEAD	RESOURCE: New multimedia guide to assist field researchers and practitioners in collecting data necessary for assessing the carbon stocks of mangroves and other forested wetlands.
<i>Building Resilient Island Communities</i> , presented by the Philippines delegation	CASE: This scale model of a Green Island highlights LEDS in clean energy, such as micro-grid and off-grid systems, which can be implemented in small island communities. Clean energy micro grids directly displace fossil fuel and utilize available renewable energy resources.
<i>Climate Change International Technical and Training Center (CITC)</i> , presented by JICA	RESOURCE: One-stop technical and training center on mitigation and adaptation for Southeast Asian countries. Established by Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization with support from JICA.
<i>Green Growth Program</i> , presented by Government of Indonesia and GGGI	CASE: This Government of Indonesia and GGGI collaboration promotes green growth that recognizes the value of natural capital, improves resilience, builds local economies, and is inclusive and equitable.
<i>Indonesia Clean Energy Development Project</i> , presented by USAID ICED	CASE: USAID ICED provides energy policy reform support to national and local counterparts to overcome barriers to deployment of clean energy technologies, offers capacity building for financial institutions, and delivers technical advisory services to project sponsors and hosts.
<i>Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund</i> , presented by BAPPENAS	CASE: ICCTF is designed to mobilize, manage, and allocate funds received from various sources such as international donors and private sector, and blend with government contribution to finance climate change projects and programs within the national mitigation and adaptation target.
<i>Innovative Finance for Sustainability and Climate</i> , presented by SWITCH-Asia and World Bank	RESOURCE: Financing for investment towards climate resilience and improving resource efficiency of SMEs in Asia is limited. Explore new financing options, like crowd-funding, that is available for such projects.
<i>IPCC AR5 Report: CDKN's Toolkit for Understanding the Evidence</i> , presented by CDKN	RESOURCE: Using infographics and slide packs, this toolkit helps policy-makers, development workers, civil society groups and businesses spread the IPCC's messages in their professional communities.
<i>LEDS Global Partnership, Green Growth Best Practices Initiative, and the Climate Technology Centre and Network</i> , presented by LEDS GP	RESOURCE: These entities offer peer learning and training forums, expert advisory support and matchmaking, case studies, innovative LEDS approaches and technical resources, opportunities to apply findings from the GGBP assessment of good, among others.
<i>Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (LECB)</i> , presented by UNDP	RESOURCE: The E-Learning Platform of the LECB Programme covers Green Economy, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV).
<i>Model for Pro-poor and Low-emissions Waste Management in Asia-Pacific</i> , presented by UNESCAP	CASE: The Integrated Resource Recovery Center model can convert waste into resources through a low-cost, decentralized, pro-poor and low-emissions approach. It is suitable for secondary cities and small towns.

<i>MRV and Data Management</i> , presented by World Resources Institute	RESOURCE: GHG reporting programs and data management systems for MRV of emissions from industries can bring a range of benefits for policymakers. Learn the program design elements to consider when establishing effective MRV systems.
<i>New LEDS Tools for M&E and Beyond: Where to Next?</i> , presented by USAID (ICF International)	RESOURCE: Learn about new tools to advance LEDS implementation and provide inputs on what additional tools and resources are most critical to advance your LEDS actions.
<i>The W+ Standard: Accelerating Investments in Women</i> , presented by WOCAN	RESOURCE: W+ offers a mechanism to value women's contributions to climate change and development, and spur their empowerment by sharing revenues from the sales of W+ units with women and their groups.
<i>Toward Sustainable Green Prosperity in Indonesia</i> , presented by DNPI	CASE: Access climate change-related reports and/or analysis, flyers, films and other documents produced by Indonesia's National Council on Climate Change since its establishment in 2008.
<i>UNU-IAS Tools for Planning Co-benefits in Urban Sectors</i> , presented by UNU-IAS	RESOURCE: UNU-IAS co-benefit tools help to quantify emissions reductions from different policies across three urban sectors (transport, energy, and waste), and to better understand barriers to implementation.

Deep Dive and Training Sessions

Participants each attended one full-day or two half-day deep dive or training sessions, which offered skills building in a framework or tool that supported the event theme. All materials from these sessions are posted at <http://forum2014.asialeds.org>. If you are interested in additional training on any of these topics, please contact the Asia LEDS Partnership Secretariat at secretariat@asialeds.org.

Deep Dive and Training Sessions	
J: Green Economy Model: Measuring Impacts of Green Economy by System Dynamic Modeling, by LECB Programme	Topics: Using the Green Economy Model (GEM) to simulate impacts of green economy policies across sectors; green economy indicators; analysis of socio-economic and environmental impacts of policy interventions
K: Effective Identification and Engagement of Stakeholders for Subnational LEDS Success, by USAID LEAD Program	Topics: Skills for subnational leaders in stakeholder mapping; persuasion strategies for enrolling specific audiences; approaches to engage needed publics to be part of implementation
L: Making Better Decisions: Multi-criteria Analysis (MCA) to Improve Management and Increase Transparency, by USAID LEAD Program	Topics: MCA approach for structured and transparent decision-making process; optimizing outcomes; identifying areas for consensus; incorporating stakeholder input to develop/prioritize alternatives
M: Integrating Climate Resilience in LEDS Planning and Implementation: Tools and Practical Applications, by the World Bank	Topics: Available climate and disaster risk screening tools (public release in January 2015) that can be used to better integrate climate resilience considerations in early-stage planning for LEDS
N: Assessing Transport Investment Options and Planning Integrated Public Transport Systems, by EMBARQ India	Topics: How to carry out a comprehensive Cost-Benefit Analysis (e.g., economic, social and health impacts on different income groups); integrated planning for urban transport systems (e.g., common pitfalls, best-practices)
P: Low Emission Land Use Planning: What is Your Role?, by LEDS GP AFOLU Working Group	Topics: This role play explores the challenges of decision-making with regard to low emission land use planning, and the multiple and conflicting trade-offs.
Q: Designing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for International Support, by Energy research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN)	Topics: State of play on NAMAs; identification of opportunities; framing and scoping of NAMAs; analyzing existing policy frameworks; making a strong case for government intervention and international support
R: Green Industrial Innovation: From Concept to Implementation, by the World Bank	Topics: Key concepts, process, and tools related to Green Industrial Innovation; best practices and lessons from green industrial programs in developed and developing countries
S: Financing LEDS in the AFOLU Sector, by LEDS GP AFOLU Working Group	Topics: Sources of finance; potential mechanisms to leverage public and private sector finance; designing a "bankable" AFOLU emissions reduction project; how to develop projects to increase likelihood of funding

5. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13 – DAY 3

Roundtable Discussion: Identifying Priorities and Collaborations for the Asia LEDS Partnership

Based on participant inputs and ideas for support needs and collaboration opportunities, shared on the “Asia LEDS Partnership Outlook 2015” board and during group discussions in sessions, the Asia LEDS Forum 2014 Organizing Committee identified four broad themes, which were raised most frequently:

- Benefits assessment
- AFOLU
- Energy
- Transport

Participants, seated in country groups, used template worksheets to help prioritize sub-topics of highest interest in each of the above four themes. Tallying results from the 14 developing Asian countries represented led to identification of common, priority work areas, as well as preferred modalities.

Participants then re-grouped according to sub-topic of their highest interest, in order to brainstorm with peers across Asia on concrete activities for collaboration under the Asia LEDS Partnership.

A summary of priority work areas, preferred modalities, and an illustrative list of proposed activities for further assessment is provided in the table below.

Photos from top to bottom: Attendee places an idea on the “Outlook 2015” board; Representatives at the Lao PDR table complete template worksheets to rank top priorities; Participants brainstorm regional collaboration activities in common priority areas.



Selected Priorities, Preferred Modalities, and Proposed Collaborations

Theme	Rank	Priority sub-topics	Preferred modalities	Possible areas for collaboration (EXAMPLES)
Benefits assessment	#1	Benefit type: Economic growth and employment	1. Tools and technical resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine what tools exist to internalize externalities; if they are applicable for a country; if yes – identify tool users within a country; and train that target audience on how to use the tool Develop tool(s) for benefits assessment (e.g., focus on green GDP, rural GDP, inclusive jobs) and/or integrate benefits components into related, existing tools
			2. Case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How LEDS impact co-benefits (e.g., on green GDP, rural GDP, inclusive jobs) How to better communicate with subnational governments to work towards a common vision (e.g., climate resilient development) How to encourage rural economy to be green and resilient
	#2	Benefit type: Environmental sustainability	1. Case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case studies on “environmental valuation” (e.g., non-market valuation at small scale and/or regional level, valuation study on protected areas) Case studies on “green business” (especially focused on SMEs) Case studies on “community management,” which recognizes that different groups want different benefits
			2. Tools and technical resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify tools to conduct natural resource valuation, and assess fit for countries Develop tool to display values of ecosystem services on a spatial scale
AFOLU	#1	Public private partnerships for low emission land use planning (including for financing LEDS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training and workshops 2. Tools and technical resources 3. Matchmaking for assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional forum on developing and financing low emissions land use plans in the AFOLU sector Short courses and/or assistance with customizing training for countries Localizing existing tools, manuals, and training materials for countries Assistance seeking finance (e.g., for pilot applications)
	#2	Subnational and local action		

Theme	Rank	Priority sub-topics	Preferred modalities	Possible areas for collaboration (EXAMPLES)
Energy	#1	Energy access, with focus on policy measures (including incentivizing investment)	1. Expert TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA on policy formulation for mini grid development at subnational levels, isolated grid tariffs TA to conduct studies on suitable financing frameworks (to support policy implementation)
			2. Tools and technical resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical resources for linking energy and productive activities Business models for mini grids, clean cook stoves Communication and outreach tools on policies and incentives Technical capacity for operation and maintenance of energy infrastructure
	#2	Renewable energy, with focus on finance measures	Not ranked: Expert TA, Technology transfer, Communications tools, Training and workshops, Peer exchanges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA on resource assessment, policy and fiscal analysis on implementation of FITs, financing RE through national credit program for SMEs, choosing technologies Tools and training on modeling (e.g., abatement model), PPP models to drive RE uptake, raising awareness of public and financial sector Vocational training on small scale RE technologies Peer exchanges on technology transfer, city initiatives
Transport	#1	Integrated transport planning, with focus on policy measures	1. Case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases on good policy, laws, and regulations for integrated transport Cases on integrating public transport in regional planning
			2. Expert TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA on developing integrated transport strategies
	#2	Public transportation, with focus on policy measures	1. Expert TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA on policy analysis and development, operational planning (e.g., communications, marketing, branding), and alternatives analysis for technology options (e.g., vehicles, ITS, smartcards, costs)
			2. Peer exchanges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional peer exchange / community of practice for best practices sharing Sharing on development of city-level public transport NAMA proposals

6. NEXT STEPS

- The Asia LEDS Partnership Secretariat will draw from the above priorities and other inputs received at the Forum to develop a draft work plan of activities for 2015. An additional request may be sent to forum attendees and the broader membership to further seek inputs on potential activities.
- As the two-year term of the current Steering Committee and Co-Chairs comes to an end in 2014, the partnership will finalize the transition to a new Steering Committee and two new Co-Chairs, which will be announced in January 2015. The new Steering Committee and Co-Chairs will review the strategic vision of the Asia LEDS Partnership, and finalize a work plan of activities for 2015.

Stay Connected!

To continue the sharing, learning, and collaboration from the forum, and stay updated on latest offerings, **join the Asia LEDS Partnership** by completing a cost-free membership form at <http://adobe.ly/1IXRCPp>.

Several of our colleagues who attended the forum have created a **free instant messaging group in LINE**, a mobile messenger application. To join:

1. Download the LINE application on your mobile device.
2. Search for LINE ID “trinnawat.71” and add this person as your friend.
3. Wait to be added to the “Asia LEDS Forum 2014” LINE Group.
4. You are set! Post questions and share insights on LEDS and green growth topics!

7. SITE VISITS: LEDS AND GREEN GROWTH IN ACTION

Participants joined optional site visits to see examples of sustainability-conscious, low emission development in and around Yogyakarta.

Impacts of Climate Change on Low Impact Aqua-culture: Twenty-five participants drove through agricultural areas of Indonesia's "Rice Bowl" to visit a low-impact shrimp aquaculture farm. The group toured the shrimp farming operation, and saw first-hand the impacts of climate change on the coast and coastal conservation efforts underway.

Batik-making Using Natural Dyes: A group of thirty participants visited a working batik gallery where only natural dyes are used. The group learned about the history of batik making, including introduction of synthetic dyes and now a return to natural dyes and plans towards greener production.

From Workshop Floor to International Shelf – Ethical Supply Chain Compliance: Thirty participants visited a workshop showroom in a traditional Javanese village, which has become a handicraft center. The group saw a demonstration of traditional craft making techniques, and learned about supply chain compliance.



Photos from the site visit near Yogyakarta, Indonesia on “Impacts of Climate Change on Low Impact Aqua-culture.”

8. EVENT EVALUTATION RESULTS

One-hundred fourteen participants completed the evaluation form for the Asia LEDS Forum 2014.

A majority of respondents found all sessions at the event “very” useful, with Parallel Sessions E-H, the Open Space Session, and Training Sessions rated the most useful for their work in LEDS and green growth planning and implementation. The Training Session format was one again voted most preferred, closely followed by the Parallel Session format (especially interactive discussion components).

Highlights:

- 73% of respondents felt that they better understand linkages between LEDS, green growth, and development following the forum.
- 73% of respondents noted that they learned of innovative LEDS and green growth practices and approaches and took away lessons learned.
- 67% of respondents plan to apply learnings from this event to LEDS related activities in their organization/country.
- 58% of respondents noted that they had fostered new connections or partnerships that will enhance their LEDS related activities.
- 67% of respondents reported having a better understanding of Asia LEDS Partnership activities and service offerings, and 69% felt confident that Asia LEDS Partnership activities will have an impact in their country/organization.

Topics proposed for the Asia LEDS Partnership to address in 2015 align with prioritization discussions on November 13 (see: *Selected Priorities, Preferred Modalities, and Proposed Collaborations*), and include: AFOLU, benefits assessment, climate resilience, energy, financing, and transport.



Download presentations, a short video, drawings (pictured above), and other materials from the Asia LEDS Forum 2014 on the event website at: <http://forum2014.asialeds.org/>. Also see selected photos and highlights on the Asia LEDS Partnership Facebook page at: <https://www.facebook.com/AsiaLEDSPartnership>, and the Asia LEDS Partnership Flickr site at: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/asialedspartnership/>.



ASIA LEDSPARTNERSHIP

Advancing low-emission,
climate-resilient development across Asia



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