



Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) 6th Advisory Group Meeting Meeting Summary

29 July 2015, 15:00- 18:00
International Organizations Center
Pacifico Yokohama, Japan

Summary

- The ACP is an informal and interactive platform designed to improve information sharing and stakeholder dialogue on co-benefits in Asia. The ultimate goal of the ACP is the mainstreaming of co-benefits into sectoral development plans, policies and projects in Asia.
- The Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) Advisory Group is convened once annually. The Advisory Group meeting has several important objectives as a primal discussion opportunity to guide the ACP; to set and review strategic priorities for the ACP, review the ACP work plan prepared by the Secretariat, recommend the working method, and to provide advice to the Secretariat on the ACP and its activities.
- On 29 July 2015, the Sixth Advisory Group meeting was held at Pacifico Yokohoma, Japan. About twenty members from government agencies, international organisations and research institutions joined this meeting and discussed; Work Plan 2014-2015, extended contribution and collaboration; modalities, and 2nd ACP White Paper. The ACP Advisory Group then agreed to 1) complete the Work Plan 2014-2015 and proceed the proposed actions in it; 2) keep close communication on forming concrete linkages among the ACP, CCAC and other relevant initiatives; 3) initiate a process of drafting the 2nd ACP White Paper, and complete it by March 2016; and 4) maintain and further strengthen collaboration among the ACP Advisory Group as well as general member organisations.

Meeting Minutes

15:00 - 15:10 (10 minutes)

Opening and introduction

1. Opening remarks: *Co-chair, Prof. Katsunori Suzuki, Kanazawa University*

Prof. Katsunori Suzuki opened the meeting by welcoming participants and noted that the advisory group has been brought together to discuss to plans for the ACP, including the ACP White Paper and other collaborative activities.

2. Objective of the meeting: *ACP Secretariat, IGES*

Dr. Eric Zusman explained the objectives of the meeting as follows: (1) to review the achievements of the ACP and discuss future activities based on the work plan 2014-2015, (2) to discuss the outline of the Second White Paper, and (3) to exchange the views on how the ACP can contribute to important policymaking processes in Asia and update the current status of the processes with potentials for collaboration.

3. Self-introduction by participants

Participants introduced themselves. During the introduction, Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana noted that the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET) report was published in December 2014 after tough negotiations among the EANET participants. The EANET report included a section on “co-benefits”. The report can be found here:

<http://www.eanet.asia/product/RPM/RPM3_E15_final.pdf>

15:10 - 16:10 (60 minutes)

Discussion 1: Work Plan 2014-2015

Facilitator: Co-chair, Prof. Katsunori Suzuki

Dr. Eric Zusman summarised the outline document titled Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) Organisational Profile and Work Plan. He noted that among the components listed in A-4. Major functions and activities for 2014-2015 (page 4-5); that progress has been made in the areas related to components a) and b) (“Information sharing and knowledge management, including knowledge generation and dissemination” and “Enhanced communication among the ACP members”), while more efforts need to be made regarding components c and d (“Development of co-benefits policies and projects in Asia” and “Strengthening of regional cooperation to promote co-benefits research”).

Following the overall review, Prof. Suzuki solicited reports regarding the progress made by each institution.

Mr. Sachio Taira of the Ministry of the Environment Japan (MOEJ) highlighted the following:

- The MOEJ re-constructed one of the websites related to co-benefits. The participants shall be informed of the URL.
- Bilateral cooperation with China is in the final year of Phase 2 and would likely continue to collaboration phase 3. The plans for the new phase will be prepared by reviewing phase 2 and considering the 13th five year plan of China.
- Bilateral cooperation with Indonesia entered Phase 3. The focus is on the agro-industry sector (palm oil) and fisheries.
- A solar-power project in Jakarta is completed and a follow-up study will be conducted.
- MOEJ is also providing financial assistance to the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and the United Nations University (UNU) for research on co-benefits.

Ms. Hala Razian of United Nations Environmental Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) noted that they are currently working on sustainable development more broadly and trying to incentivize private sector engagement in sustainable development policies and practices. There is ample space to accommodate co-benefits in the ESCAP's activities. For example, an upcoming initiative of an e-learning platform includes climate change. Also, ESCAP is planning to convene some meetings regarding SDGs and the venues can be utilized for outreach.

Ms. Kaye Patdu of Clean Air Asia (CAA) reported that it is re-launching its website and, as a future work, she suggests that we can look into listing our ACP partners on the website. She also recommended that having key performance indicators (KPIs) to assess progress will be useful. CAA is preparing for the Better Air Quality meeting (BAQ) in 2016 to be held in Busan South Korea. CAA is also working with IGES to continue to develop co-benefits training materials. It is hoping to have more explicit relations with ACP. Mr. Bjarne Pedersen also reported that there are new initiatives to be launched including Cities Clean Air Partnership (CCAP) (steps the cities need to go through for eco-labels; collaboration with ICLEI). The CCAP is being implemented jointly with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). CAA is also developing an India strategy in which non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are to be involved in environmental agenda.

Dr. Kevin Hicks noted that the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) in collaboration with several organizations in the ACP participated in a sub-regional meeting on SLCPs that piggybacked on the Environmental and Health Ministers Meeting in Bangkok last fall. He noted that CAA's Better Air Quality meeting (BAQ) in 2016 is being held in Busan, South Korea, in collaboration with the International Union of Air Pollution Prevention Associations (IUAPPA) World Clean Air Congress 2016 (<http://www.iuappa.org/>).

Ms. Adelaida Roman shared the Regional Resource Center for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP) activities, including: financing for renewable energy, assessment of low-carbon technologies, municipal solid waste initiative (CCAC phase 2) for four cities in South East Asia. She also suggested that capacity building for policymakers should be considered its own separate category among the ACP activities.

Dr. Christopher Doll outlined United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) activities, which include moving into the area of co-benefits urban health in collaboration with their sister institute on global health (UNU-IIGH). UNU is a co-sponsor of a new ICSU 10 year research program on health and well-being in the changing urban environment. Recent publications from UNU-IAS on co-benefits have been well received with citation in the IPCC AR5 WGIII, which has a subsection on co-benefits in Chapter12 on human settlements. UNU-IAS co-benefit tools have also been showcased at the Asia-LEDS Forum 2014 in Yogyakarta.

16:30 - 17:10 (40 minutes)

Discussion 2: 2nd White Paper

Facilitator: Co-chair, Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana

The second session of the ACP meeting focused on the 2nd White Paper (WP2). The facilitator Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana subdivided this section into three discussion areas, namely: 1) feedback received on the first WP1; 2) feedback on main themes and messages of WP2; and 3) discussions on scheduling WP2 activities and looking towards WP3.

➤ **Feedback on WP1**

Introducing the first discussion area, Dr. Eric Zusman summarised some of the feedback received on WP1, which placed strong emphasis on co-benefits from an air pollution perspective (including SLCPs). The White Paper was a featured output of ACP and generally well received in the Asian region as a first effort to examine linkages between SLCP science, policy as well as institutional issues in Asia. Dr. Zusman notes that the published White Paper will provide good inputs into the sub-regional assessment report on air pollution which is currently being developed. The White Paper picks up on issues related to removing sulphates from the atmosphere and their effects on cooling. Offsetting these cooling effects will become an important part of the storyline of the regional assessment. In discussions with the ACP chairman and MOEJ two directions for the next White Paper have emerged:

- It is proposed that WP2 shall place a little less emphasis on SLCPs and instead focus more on a traditional co-benefits perspective, exploring the linkage between GHGs, other environmental pollutants and socio-economic benefits (i.e. jobs, technology transfer, etc.).

- The second proposed new direction for WP2 is to include good practice case-studies, selected from countries where ACP has partners / advisory group members. By focussing on ACP member countries it is hoped that stronger engagement and ownership of partners can be achieved.

Following the presentation of proposed new directions for WP2, a basic structure for the White Paper was outlined. The introductory chapter provides a basic overview of WP1 and the ACP. Furthermore, it aligns WP2 to important policy processes (e.g. COP 21 December in Paris and SDGs September in New York), which are moving towards more integrated approaches that need to be determined by and tailored to national as well as subnational conditions. Transitioning to the country-specific chapters, the introductory section will emphasise the value of examining experiences with co-benefits projects in Asia. The case-studies in WP2 will help inform policy processes by identifying examples of how an integrated approach to development can be applied in practice.

The introductory chapter could be followed by a number of country-specific chapters, including China, Thailand, Indonesia and Japan. The final chapter will then articulate how the ACP can help countries achieve co-benefits in practice, focusing on the four principle functions of the ACP and possibilities for the future.

➤ **Feedback on main themes and messages of 2nd White Paper**

Dr. Eric Zusman invites meeting participants to provide comments, asking for feedback on the structure and themes of WP2 as well as suggestions as to where partners could make contributions.

Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana opened the floor for comments.

- Reaching out to IPCC as a partner for WP2: Dr. Jose Puppim de Oliveira encouraged the Secretariat to consider approaching IPCC to explore the possibility of forming a partnership for WP2, as the White Panel supports the creation of special reports. Whilst the process is likely to be time consuming and bureaucratic, Dr. Puppim de Oliveira believes that a partnership could add a lot of value. A focus on Asia could be proposed or partners from other continents could be brought into the report.
- Coverage of SDGs in Chapter 1 and beyond: Ms. Hala Razian stated that in light of the SDGs having a dedicated goal on climate change, the relationship between the SDGs and climate change could be featured more prominently and provide a good frame for WP2. (She also

notes that Chapter 1 sections 'b' and 'c' are presently very similar). Dr. Christopher Doll suggests that SDGs could be given a stronger focus, by mapping cases that contribute to SDGs in the concluding section of WP2. Dr. Li Liping suggests that SDGs should perhaps be given less prominence in Chapter 1. In response to Dr. Li Liping's comment, Dr. Eric Zusman replied that climate and SDGs are proposed to function as part of WP2 framing, but reducing the emphasis could be considered.

- Least developed countries (LDCs) not represented in WP2: Ms. Hala Razian suggested that it might be useful to include LDCs in the country chapters to show that co-benefits approaches are not only something that can be utilised by richer countries. Dr. Eric Zusman states that countries were selected on the basis of ACP board membership, but concedes that the inclusion of LDCs would be helpful. A challenge may, however, be the identification of partners on the ground to find suitable case-study projects.
- Adding further sectors to country chapters: Ms. Adelaida Roman identified waste as an important sector with many ongoing initiatives and recommends that waste management should be included in WP2. Dr. Li Liping points out that in China approaches can be multi-sectoral, looking at entire cities, for instance. Dr. Eric Zusman stated that the cases in the country chapters are only preliminary and interested authors are welcome to contribute case-studies for different and/or multiple sectors. Ms. Kaye Patdu clarified that as Philippines is a new climate change and clean air coalition (CCAC) member and is supporting work in the transport sector there; case-studies could be provided upon request.
- Bangladesh as a complementary case-study country: In relation to covering case studies in LDCs, Dr. Kevin Hicks mentioned the work of the CCAC. In Bangladesh, for example, the CCAC is supporting the development of a national action plan for Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs). Related to the comments of Dr. Kevin Hicks and Mr. Adelaida Roman, Ms. Hala Razian mentioned a UNESCAP waste to resource project in Bangladesh, using a co-benefits approach focussed climate change.
- Political sensitivities in establishing WP2 ownership to be considered: Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana emphasises that for the WP2 ownership for the publication should be strong in all case-study countries. Dr. Li Liping nevertheless cautioned that this may be a politically sensitive issue in some countries. In following discussions between Dr. Supat

Wangwongwatana, Dr. Jose Puppim de Oliveira and Dr. Naoko Matsumoto and Dr. Eric Zusman raised options such as not linking authors to individual chapters and including disclaimers. Efforts will be made to minimise political problems and make it as easy as possible for authors to contribute.

- Defining the level of detail for case-studies under WP2: Picking up on the more general theme of WP2 'climate and development', Ms. Fu Lu asks whether it might be possible to quantify job creation and health impacts of climate change actions. Both Prof. Katsunori Suzuki as well as Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana believe that there will be too little time to go into such detail for WP2.
- Country chapters vs. sectorial chapters: In response to Ms. Kaye Patdu's suggestion that case-study chapters could be broken down by sector rather than country, Prof. Katsunori Suzuki conceded that this may be a better approach in terms of research, but the political impact would be greatly diminished. Whilst Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana thinks sectoral chapters could be considered in lieu of country chapters, Dr. Naoko Matsumoto felt the loss of country ownership as too great. Dr. Kevin Hicks proposed a compromise by preserving country chapters to be followed by a chapter on sector-specific recommendations.

➤ Schedule and way forward

Launching the final discussion area of the second session of the ACP meeting, Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana drew the participants' attention to the proposed schedule for WP2. IGES will share a revised outline and schedule before the end of August and comments and recommendations are welcome. Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana invites comments related to scheduling as well as on moving towards WP3, for which an outline to be presented at next year's advisory board meeting (which would allow two years for the development).

Ms. Kaye Patdu suggested that in relation to capacity building for co-benefits, a short survey of political stakeholders could be conducted at upcoming meetings in November 2015 and integrated into discussions on needs for co-benefits.

➤ Other: Discussions on WP3

- In Dr. Kevin Hicks' view, WP3 could look into the private sector dimension and showcase how co-benefits approaches can be cost-effective and profitable for business. Mr. Bjarne Pedersen

agreed that exploring the private sector dimension could be a good direction for WP3 and highlighted interesting transport sector entities in particular (transport providers, drivers, insurers, etc.). Ms. Adelaida Roman stressed the need of including a wide range of stakeholders in co-benefits approaches, is therefore cautious of solely focussing on the private sector and would rather see stakeholder engagement as a key focus.

- Dr. Kevin Hicks mentioned the multi-level approach (international processes, national, local etc.) presented by Dr. Eric Zusman on the day prior. Exploring the linkages between these might be an illuminating. Extending this idea, Dr. Christopher Doll suggested that it may be worthwhile to explore the roles of civil society, finance, governments, etc. in the process of co-benefits projects and compile a guidebook to describe linkages and identify opportunities for mobilisation / leverage.
- From a planning perspective, Dr. Li Liping suggested that other projects undertaken by partners are designed so they can be useful for WP3 (by ensuring synergies).
- Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana stated that the database of good practices is growing, but the analysis is perhaps not as strong as it could be. Recommendations for a more in-depth regional assessment could help underline the benefits of co-benefits.
- In addition to giving support to a private sector focus for WP3, Mr. Bjarne Pedersen also sees the city-level as a good focus. By looking at co-benefits from a city perspective one could also easily draw links to Dr. Eric Zusman's multi-level approach. Lastly, Mr. Bjarne Pedersen stated that it could be interesting to look at how co-benefits look like outside our community (talking to health community, the non-communicable diseases community, etc.). Reaching out to people who work in relevant fields, but are not familiar with the term co-benefits, could prove constructive.
- With reference to a recent presentation of a study in India that linked air pollution to water security, Ms. Kaye Patdu emphasised the value of looking outside the existing co-benefits community to link more strongly with development issues. In closing, Ms. Kaye Patdu calls for innovative case-studies for WP3 that affect other / new sectors.

17:10 - 17:50 (40 minutes)

Discussion 3: Extended contribution and collaboration

Facilitator: Co-chair, Dr. Supat Wangwongwatanai

1. CCAC status updates and ACP's possible contribution

Resource person: Dr. Kevin Hicks

Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana mentioned a strategic plan was approved in Geneva by the High Level Panel and the implementation plan for the next five years was requested to be drafted. Dr. Kevin Hicks described CCAC's status. The CCAC was launched in 2012 with six country partners and has subsequently expanded to 47 state partners; out of which seven are in Asia Pacific - Bangladesh, Cambodia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Republic of Maldives, Mongolia and the Philippines. Approximately 50 non-state partners including Clean Air Asia, and IGES exist. The CCAC's focus in the Asia Pacific is as follows:

- Seven sector specific initiatives and four cross cutting initiatives were introduced:
 - (i) Reducing Black Carbon Emissions from Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines, The next working group in Paris would discuss the way forward with possible call for applications in the spring.
 - (ii) Mitigating Black Carbon and Other Pollutants from Brick Production. In Kathmandu after the earthquake there is a real opportunity to change the building technology as we have seen a lot of the stacks brought to the ground.
 - (iii) Mitigating SLCPs from the Municipal Solid Waste Sector
 - (iv) Promoting HFC Alternative Technology and Standards
 - (v) Accelerating Methane and Black Carbon Reductions from Oil and Natural Gas Production
 - (vi) Addressing SLCPs from Agriculture (SEI is the Asia Regional Centre) OPC in Bangladesh (supporting development of national policy on manure management) and Vietnam (SNV) increasing awareness and application of bio slurry spreading techniques from anaerobic digesters.
 - + enteric fermentation initiative focussing in efficiency gains of production in the livestock sector
 - + reduction in methane emissions from paddy rice
 - (vii) Reducing SLCPs from Household Cooking and Domestic Heating

Four Cross cutting initiatives:

- (i) Supporting National Planning for action on SLCPs (SNAP)– working with 8 countries - Bangladesh, Ghana, Cote di'voire, Morocco, Nigeria, Mexico Colombia and Peru

(ii) Regional Assessments of SLCPs - currently ongoing in Latin American and the Caribbean.

There could be some opportunities for the recently funded Asian regional assessment to link to the ACP and activity under the White Paper Initiative. Plus, the CCAC working with the Air Pollution Clean Air Partnership and the Asia Science Panel for Air Quality (ASPAQ) to produce a regionally specific Asian assessment of SLCPs that sets out, as Akimoto sensei said, to give a single voice to the science on SLCPs in Asia that can meaningfully inform policy for action on air pollution and climate change. In particular this is important as the scientific evidence cannot be simply transferred from Europe and North America as Akimoto explained.

(iii) Urban Health Initiative - The overall goal of the initiative is to realize reductions in SLCPs in cities through joint, complementary action by the urban health and development sectors, and by reinforcing the important linkage between SLCP mitigation, air pollution mitigation and health benefits. The initiative will provide a framework for collaboration among health, environment and economic actors to achieve reductions across key sectors: transport, waste, housing, energy industry and power generation. Plus, campaign on Links between air pollution, climate and health -committed to help UNEP collate information from country focal points to develop an air quality policy gap report that will be launched at UNEA 2016 – coordinated by Rob De Jong in Nairobi.

(iv) Financing of SLCP mitigation-While multiple means of financing SLCP mitigation already exist they are not currently translating into high-enough levels of financial flows. In order to take advantage of all mitigation opportunities, this initiative seeks to act as a catalyst of scaled-up SLCP mitigation financing and will work with governments, the private sector, donors, financial institutions, expert groups and investors' networks to bolster these financial flows.

For more information see: <http://www.unep.org/ccac/Initiatives/tabid/130287/Default.aspx>

The ACP can help

- Promote support that the CCAC can give to Asian countries
- Continue to help coordinate and supply case studies of successful implementation , especially for the Asian Assessment, white paper will be very helpful in this respect
- Explore linkages between air pollution, climate change and broader development issues

Dr. Kevin Hicks explained that the CCAC which started in 2012 is facing growing pressure to demonstrate impacts. If the ACP were to support the CCAC it would potentially support a wider CCAC community even outside of the Asia Pacific region. The regional assessment would be promising outlet and WP2 and WP3 of the White Paper could be of good source of information, as it will be released at a good time to find into the regional assessment process and also draw attention to the issues. He also shared the Ministerial Forum of over a month ago held in Geneva. It was mentioned there should be more dialogue between the members. The ACP WP can promote and engage the audience, and so too the work by CAA at a smaller scale could also contribute. Once the regional assessments are in place, there will be greater potential for outreach.

2. Collaboration among Japan, Clean Air Asia and UNEP

Resource person: MOEJ, CAA, UNEP, ACAP

Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana opened the 2nd discussion topic by sharing Air Pollution Week which will convene 23rd – 27th of November at UN convention centre in Bangkok. There will be presentation by Dr. Akimoto and Ms. Kaye Patdu on APCAP.

Mr. Sachio Taira stated that the MOEJ has contributed to two relevant activities: 1) collaboration with CAA since last fiscal year to create a guidance framework on urban air monitoring assessment; and 2) support for UNEP on the development of an Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership (APCAP) science panel to offer a single voice to policy makers and practitioners. He welcomed relevant participants to share the progress on these two developments.

Prof. Katsunori Suzuki also briefly introduced two activities: 1) the MOEJ is supporting the development of a guidance framework on urban that is being developed by CAA (this is being coupled with activities to enhance monitoring capacity under APCAP); and 2) the Joint Forum for Clean Air for Asia Pacific is to obtain scientific data and to create a scientific panel – so scientists can offer policy makers knowledge, and/or send their message to scientists to other regions (according to Akimoto-sensei's views). Prof. Suzuki also noted that this work is important since a reduction in ozone related pollution (that is not caused by methane) may be more interesting for policymakers in Asia. With regards to the regional scientific assessment on air – UNEP and ACAP are both interested on this topic and so it will be reasonable to approach this from that perspective by

sharing their respective knowledge. The fact that meetings in relation to these topics will be conducted in the last week of November leading to a very tight schedule with so much to discuss.

Mr. Bjarne Pedersen of CAA shared its collaboration with MOEJ that is using the funding for doing on the ground training in China. CAA is currently handling the guidance framework but also conducting groundwork. In addition to implementation work in China and CAA is also doing some scoping studies in Indonesia, Vietnam in terms of the guidance framework. All of this will be reported at the November meetings.

Ms. Kaye Patdu informed participants that CCAC and ACAP (air pollution monitoring research centre) are working on building capacity for monitoring PM 2.5 in three cities in Vietnam, Myanmar, and Mongolia.

Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana concluded Session 3 and also closed the meeting. Prof. Katsunori Suzuki, on behalf of ACP Secretariat, announced the minutes of meeting and revised WP2 outline which reflected today's discussion will be shared within two weeks at the latest.

Sixth Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) Advisory Group Meeting 29 July 2015, 15:00- 18:00

International Organizations Center, Pacifico Yokohama, Japan, Room412

Agenda
<p>14:50 - 15:00 Registration</p>
<p>15:00 - 15:10 (10 minutes)</p> <p>■ Opening and introduction</p> <p>1) Opening remarks: <i>Co-chair, Prof. Katsunori Suzuki, Kanazawa University</i> 2) Objective of the meeting: <i>ACP Secretariat, IGES</i> 3) Self-introduction by participants</p>
<p>15:10 - 16:10 (60 minutes)</p> <p>■ <u>Discussion 1: Work Plan 2014-2015</u></p> <p><i>Facilitator: Co-chair, Prof. Katsunori Suzuki</i></p> <p>1) Overview of recent activities on co-benefits 2) Overview of final status and achievement of Work Plan 2014-2015 3) Summary of Work Plan 2014-2015 (<i>finalized version</i>) 4) Prospects of future Work Plan 5) Feedback from Advisory Group members on <i>revised draft version</i></p>
<p>16:10-16:30 Group Photo & Coffee Break</p>
<p>16:30 - 17:10 (40 minutes)</p> <p>■ <u>Discussion 2: 2nd White Paper</u></p> <p><i>Facilitator: Co-chair, Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana</i></p> <p>1) Feedbacks on 1st White Paper 2) Feedback on main themes and messages of the 2nd White Paper 3) Schedule</p>
<p>17:10 - 17:50 (40 minutes)</p> <p>■ <u>Discussion 3: Extended contribution and collaboration</u></p> <p><i>Facilitator: Co-chair, Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana, EANET Secretariat, RRC.AP</i></p> <p>1) CCAC status updates and ACP's possible contribution <i>Resource person: Dr. Kevin Hicks, GAPF/SEI York/University of York (CCAC Secretariat)</i> 2) Collaboration among Japan, Clean Air Asia and UNEP <i>Resource persons: MOEJ, Clean Air Asia, UNEP, ACAP</i></p>
<p>17:50 - 18:00</p> <p>■ Wrap Up (10 minutes)</p> <p>1) Summary of discussion and the next step <i>Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana, ACP Secretariat, IGES</i></p>

Sixth Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) Advisory Group Meeting

List of Participants

(Alphabetical order)

Clean Air Asia

Mr. Bjarne Pedersen

Executive Director

Ms. Maria Katherina Cortez Patdu

Air Quality Program Manager

Ms. Fu Lu (as an observer)

Director of Beijing Office

UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Ms. Hala Razian

Environment and Development Policy Section

Environment and Development Division

Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum (GAPF) / Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

Dr. William Kevin Hicks

International Advisory Panel of GAPF

Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI),

Environment Department, University of York, UK

Kanazawa University, Japan

Prof. Katsunori Suzuki (*Co-chair)

Director/Professor

Environment Preservation Center

Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)

Mr. Seiji Tsutsui

Director, International Cooperation Office

Environmental Management Bureau

Mr. Sachio Taira

Section Chief, International Cooperation Office

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Mr. Toru Toyama

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Ministry of Environment, Pollution Control Department (PCD), Thailand

Mr. Ittipol Pawarmart

Environmentalist

Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy (PRCEE), Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP), China

Dr. Li Liping

Deputy Division Director

Regional Resource Center for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP)

Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana (*Co-chair)

Coordinator/ EANET Secretariat

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Dr. Hajime Akimoto

Guest Scientist

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Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) 6th Advisory Group Meeting - Meeting Summary

Acknowledgements

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The Secretariat for the Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP), September 2015

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