Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Expert Group Meeting: “Regional Cooperation to protect our Common Environment”
22-23 June 2022, Online

1. An Expert Group Meeting was held online on 22-23 June 2022 to discuss opportunities for regional collaboration on air pollution, climate change, ocean and marine ecosystems, sustainable cities, and rights-based approaches to environmental protection in the lead-up to the seventh session of the Committee on Environment and Development at the ministerial level.

2. The meeting discussed the following items:
   - Perspectives on value of regional collaboration for the protection of our common environment in Asia and the Pacific
   - Opportunities for regional collaboration on air pollution
   - Regional collaboration on greenhouse gases emission reduction commitments and targets
   - Strengthening regional collaboration for the protection and sustainable management of the ocean
   - Opportunities for regional collaboration on sustainable cities
   - Opportunities for regional collaboration on rights-based approaches to environmental protection

I. Perspectives on value of regional collaboration for the protection of our common environment in Asia and the Pacific

3. Panelists:
   - Mr. Taholo Kami, CEO and Principal Partner, Kami Pasifiki Solutions - Pacific Thinking, Global Issues
   - Ms. Suk-kyung Shim, Member of the UNESCO International Advisory Committee for Biosphere Reserves
   - Ms. Shiqiu Zhang, Professor of Environmental Economics and Director of the Institute of Environment and Economy, Peking University

Issues discussed:

4. Experts and participants commented on the context for reinvigorating regional collaboration on environment and development in the region. It was pointed out that there are growing pressures to extract natural resources, as a result of the pandemic. In this context, the risks that public-private partnerships might lead to negative environmental outcomes, are increasing. Geopolitical
dynamics were cited as amplifying environmental and health crises, while multilateral and aid systems are not yet fully up to managing both emerging and predicted crises on multiple fronts. The opportunities of a “nature-positive” movement among leaders in government, business and civil society and the strong scientific and technological capacity of the Asia-Pacific region were highlighted; the region could lead the globe in enhancing the resilience of planet and society. However, multilateral agreements and actions in the region need to change to be “fit for purpose”. Current capacity is behind the level of ambition and ability to respond to the challenges faced. There is a need for high-functioning multilateral organizations that can take on the scaling up of subregional cooperation and “energizing” multilateral cooperation mechanisms in terms of their stakeholders, members and environmental issues addressed, building on their strengths.

**Solutions/ideas/suggestions:**

5. Experts highlighted the need to rethink the roles of development partners in implementation. Development partners can focus on developing mechanisms to de-risk current financial mechanisms and to incorporate public-private partnerships (with reference to risks to environmental sustainability in particular).

6. Action based on science is needed. A scientific platform with multiple disciplines could strengthen policy and strategic interventions. Communication of science by different actors and stakeholders needs to be increased. Better science can support targeting; action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions should be targeted to the large emitters, with seven countries are emitting an estimated 80 per cent of the regional greenhouse gas emissions, and only 15 countries, over an estimated 90 per cent.

7. Establishing effective and “home-grown” economic and financing mechanisms through strengthened multilateral agreements could support scaling up opportunities for financing and partnership building. Leveraging existing private sector and financing networks, campaigns, and alliances, to increase the influence of the normative “space”.

8. A greater focus on mobilizing diverse stakeholders – in particular business and the youth is needed. Providing space and resources to support their networking, partnership and joint action by these groups, and civil society and other kinds of stakeholder entities.

9. A greater focus on integrating city-level interventions in multilateral responses is particularly needed at the subregional level.

10. Building awareness of the impacts of not taking action to support shared action is needed. The Expert Group Meeting stressed the need for comprehensive multilateral agreements and policy support for safeguarding peoples’ livelihoods and promote harmonious co-existence, and for strengthening common ground, including via normative concepts, ethics, and values.

11. Scaling up technical support and cooperation is also essential to accelerate green transformation, including through well-functioning mechanisms for exchange of data and training opportunities.

12. Experts also stressed the need for recognizing, rewarding, and enabling responsible stewardship through multilateral support. This includes developing blue economy models and mechanisms that secure benefits for those countries and territories that are at the frontline in securing critical ecosystem services. It is noted that the Pacific covers an extensive and globally significant ocean area, which the subregion is expected to safeguard but is still aid-dependent. Building an inclusive blue economy will mean bringing different voices to the table.
II. Opportunities for regional collaboration on air pollution

13. Speaker: Ms. Dechen Tsering, Director, Asia and the Pacific Office, UNEP

Issues discussed:

14. Delegations strongly supported a regional modality on air pollution, while noting the importance of using existing platforms and mechanisms and good examples that are well adapted to the realities on the ground in Asia and the Pacific. Emphasis was put on the need for regional cooperation and solidarity in terms of working with existing institutions and sub-regional mechanisms. The quality of inventories, existing national policies and experiences in the region are important for learning and promotion of best practices.

15. UNEP stressed that there are many good voluntary initiatives that are important but are yet to be scaled up. A number of front runner countries are raising the level of ambition and large cities in the region are pioneering rapid responses.

16. The Chinese delegate shared their national experience combatting air pollution through policy measures, including air quality has been improving for seven consecutive years. In 2021, across 339 cities at the prefecture level, air quality was either good or excellent on 87.5 per cent of the days. Reducing air pollution is an important target for all countries, at both national and regional levels, and collaborative action is needed based on the principle of shared benefits. Developed countries should provide support for capacity building. China is willing to provide more support on this issue.

17. UNEP together with the World Resources Institute are undertaking a review of existing regional cooperation efforts to address transboundary air pollution, including an analysis of whether they are incorporating environment, health, and other related issue. The review will look at how efforts are moving forward and achieving the WHO air quality guidelines by 2030, especially implementation mechanisms at policy and technology levels. Results of the review are expected by September 2022.

18. The example of the Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, established in 1979 and entered into force in 1983 with 51 member countries, was shared as an example of agreement to take inspiration from. Eight protocols under the convention have been implemented with the aim to improve air quality and reduce impacts on health and ecosystems, and parties’ commitments to reduce their emissions. The Convention also has a series of working groups on subjects such as ecosystems, forests, water, etc. Since the adoption of the Convention, large progress has been observed in terms of decreased impacts on ecosystems and improved air quality.

Solutions/ideas/suggestions:

19. Delegations supported the need for action on air pollution and expressed support for the development of a regional modality on air pollution, emphasizing the need for regional cooperation and solidarity in terms of working with existing institutions and sub-regional mechanisms. Multi-stakeholders and multi-disciplinary approaches to engage with diverse stakeholders are needed.

20. As air pollution is a transboundary issue, the region needs to set overarching objectives and timebound goals in terms of reduced air pollution levels, leading to clear national targets and action plans that deliver improved air quality across the region. WHO guidelines and data and monitoring mechanisms can be further leveraged and enhanced. National actions should be
aligned with WHO guidelines, considering the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities to narrow down the gaps.

21. The meeting highlighted the need to start emissions inventories as a baseline for policy and target development.

22. The engagement of diverse stakeholders and multi-disciplinary approaches are needed, and there was an emphasis to integrate nature-based solutions across sectors and development. More integrated actions are needed, especially utilizing cities as hubs for action on climate, air pollution and nature-based solutions.

23. The region needs to strengthen regulatory action. More investments and financing will be needed for technological solutions to support a regional modality, especially in developing countries. It will be an important first step to look at the science-policy interface as a modality is developed.

24. Finally, the meeting emphasized the opportunities to capitalize on best practices and existing agreements and initiatives on air pollution.

III. Regional collaboration on greenhouse gases emission reduction commitments and targets

25. Speaker: Mr. Bill Hare, CEO, Climate Analytics

Issues discussed:

26. Collectively, 49 countries in Asia and the Pacific emitted 27.11 GtCO2 in 2020. Current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) commitments and regional greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions trajectories are projected to result in an estimated GHG emissions of 25.2 GtCO2e in 2030, representing a 16 per cent growth from the 2010 levels. Many countries have not reached their potential in their commitments for GHG emissions reductions. Most countries in the region, and at all levels of income, have an abundance of enabling conditions to help drive up their climate ambition. That creates opportunities to gain the confidence to introduce high-ambition targets and measures to address climate change.

27. Fossil fuel subsidies are pervasive across the region, reaching 205 trillion in 2019 and are expected to increase with the current energy market turmoil. So, the Asia-Pacific region needs to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions through decisive divestment and phase-down of coal and hydrocarbons for energy production and address inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.

28. Governments have failed to make decarbonization the focus of their COVID-19 recovery plans and to launch a process of transition to renewable energy, which continues even during the current energy market turmoil. However, an increase in reliance on coal and liquified natural gas (LNG) threatens to lock the region and the world into another carbon decade. In addition, some key opportunities continue to be overlooked, such as the creation of jobs through investments in the renewable energy sector.

29. The region needs to phase out natural gas as well, however, current phase down and out from LNG is much slower than that from coal. Research has shown that gas phase out should take place much faster than initially thought, by 2040, to meet the targets of the Paris Agreement. The rapidly declining costs of renewables would support these efforts and the Asia-Pacific region has greater and insufficiently explored potential.
30. Many Asia-Pacific countries need to review and revise their commitments to scale up new energy and electrification combined with phase down of coal and natural gas. In addition, the Glasgow Climate Pact agreed on several sectoral initiatives tackling methane emissions; coal phase down and phase out; electrification of transport, increasing the rates of reforestation, and other opportunities, including green hydrogen.

31. More than 100 financial institutions alliance for net zero carbon investments. Japan’s commitment to divest from coal-fired powerplants, is a good example, though it may be sped up.

32. Another important initiative is the global alliance for coal phase down, however, only five Governments from Asia and the Pacific are members of it.

33. The current energy crisis provides an opportunity for the Asia-Pacific region to transition faster to renewable energy sources.

Solutions/ideas/suggestions:

34. Financial flows should be aligned with the needs and requirements of the Paris Agreement, especially with regard to divestment from coal.

35. The grid infrastructure needs to be improved to cater for higher penetration of renewable energy sources.

36. Subregional agreements are currently focused on energy security, rather than renewables. Existing initiatives need to be supported and accelerated – such as from IRENA and the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration (https://sari-energy.org/) and ASEAN for accelerating the penetration of renewables, the Pacific Blue Partnership launched by the Governments of Fiji, the Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

37. Given the volume of GHG emissions of the Asia-Pacific region, it is important to focus on removing the barriers to phase down and phase-out of coal and dependence on liquid gas to scale up penetration of renewable energy resources, and through practical actions that have the potential to be replicated. For example, improving the grid infrastructure to cater to higher penetration of renewable energy (production, transmission, storage, etc), including creating enabling environment for investment in renewable energy.

38. The Asia-Pacific Green Deal was identified as a unifying initiative to allow the governments and other stakeholders to build a concrete response to the challenges faced. The need for commercially and socially viable business models for moving forward was highlighted.

39. Regional cooperation creates opportunities for enhancing the co-benefits of working in synergy on tackling climate change and air pollution issues. Furthermore, it is important to address both synergies and trade-offs with the sustainable development goals (SDGs), particularly, addressing the social dimensions and enhancing dialogue for just transition to low carbon and decarbonization of the economy with a focus on vulnerable groups, women and youth.
IV. Strengthening collaboration for protection and sustainable management of the ocean

Issues discussed:

40. Ocean is the basis of a healthy planet and healthy people. The Asia-Pacific depends largely on ocean for food, livelihoods, and economic growth. However, the marine and coastal ecosystems in the region are degrading rapidly due to human activities, including overexploitation of fisheries, habitat destruction, unsustainable aquaculture practices and invasive alien species. Around 60 per cent of the coastal mangroves have been cleared for development and over 40 per cent of coral reefs have disappeared in the region. Without significant action, it is projected that there could be no exploitable fish stocks left in Asia and the Pacific by as early as mid-century.

41. In addition, ocean’s health is increasingly threatened by plastic pollution, with over 11 million tonnes of plastic waste entering oceans every year and more than half of them originated from Asia-Pacific countries. It is estimated that plastic pollution could reduce marine ecosystem services by 1-5 per cent, equivalent to annual losses of USD 500-2,500 billion. Furthermore, microplastic could compromise human health through seafood, drinking water, among others.

42. Last but not least, ocean is fundamental to climate regulation yet anthropogenic climate change and other human activities are diluting ocean’s contribution to climate action and many other services. For example, an estimate of 50 per cent of the carbon sequestered in sediments can be found in coastal areas, yet as much as 1.02 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide are released annually from degraded coastal ecosystems. Furthermore, over half of Asia-Pacific’s population live in low-lying coastal areas which are increasingly threatened by rising sea levels and weather extremes.

43. The ocean in Asia-Pacific is facing enormous problems and would require regional solutions. Just like the climate, marine and coastal resources are environmental commons that can only be safeguarded through transboundary collaboration. With coordinated action, healthy oceans and the sustainable blue economy could deliver multiple benefits and help advance sustainable development goals, including SDG 14 on life below water, SDG 13 on climate action, SDG 3 on health and wellbeing, SDG 8 on economic growth, SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production, among many others if not all.

44. Government experts expressed readiness to support regional and global ocean processes. The substantial contributions made in terms of financing and raising these issues on the global agenda were highlighted by China.

45. The common areas of concern of the Government and other experts included the need for spatial planning, action on plastic pollution, and financing for the blue economy. The interest in the latter was emphasized, with ongoing work via multi-agency partnerships in financing for Small and Medium Enterprises and a study on blue bonds for Bangladesh. There were discussions on innovative financing for the sustainable blue economy within the G20 and UN country teams. UNEP and the ASEAN secretariat had developed useful frameworks for principles for financing a sustainable blue economy and a carbon recovery, respectively. It was reported that a financing facility established by the Asian Development Bank would mobilize significant funds for blue economy development.

Solutions/ideas/suggestions:

46. Experts recommended strengthened regional collaboration around the blue economy, with the delivery of SDG 14 and the building of marine ecological civilization in focus. The ESCAP-led initiative to develop a joint ESCAP-UNEP-UNDP regional programme of action to support
the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development could provide a framework for mobilizing and aligning financing – noting the existence of several multi-partner financing initiatives in the region.

47. Solidarity was urged in strengthening global marine governance with the United Nations in the lead and cooperation based on the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution, and shared benefits. Attention is needed on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction. Developed countries should transfer technologies to developing countries to secure the potential benefits of genetic resources.

48. It was pointed out that ESCAP could facilitate regional dialogue on financing the blue economy at the regional level as an area of increasing interest to governments and actions by multiple agencies.

49. Plastic pollution was highlighted as an area for regional action. The possibility to collectively support the active engagement of member States and stakeholders in the negotiation process towards the successful finalization of the binding global treaty on plastic pollution currently underway. Also, to build readiness for its effective implementation was noted. A joint review of specific topics related to plastic pollution, such as the rights-based approach in reducing plastic waste and leakages into the ocean to responsible business conducts along the plastic value chains, private sector engagement and extended producer responsibility, could be especially useful.

50. Other areas of action on the Oceans included optimizing spatial planning of the marine economy, promoting the development and utilization of offshore renewable energy in an orderly manner, and enhancing the capacity of maritime scientific and technical cooperation. One government expert called for support for spatial planning and logistic and financial support for managing the marine areas, under the jurisdiction of the forestry department.

51. It was highlighted that it is critical to strengthen the linkages and complementarities between global and regional accountability processes. Ensuring effective implementation of global agreements and frameworks, such as the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which is currently under negotiation under the Convention on Biological Diversity at the regional level, was highlighted as an opportunity for action. Regional level action for structured capacity building, knowledge sharing and networking for the countries could be delivered in close collaboration with other conventions and regional agreements to help countries in implementing the new framework as well as global and regional agreement in a coherent manner.

52. It was pointed out that regional actions can build on the existing programmes and multilateral instruments and that they could be scaled up for effective cooperation, especially with respect to assessment, monitoring, data and information management and sharing. The existing regional seas programmes play important roles in regional cooperation. Programmes in the North-East Pacific and others in South Asia and the Pacific had all developed action plans.

V. Opportunities for regional collaboration on sustainable cities

53. Panellists:
   - Ms. Norliza Hashim, CEO, Urbanice, Malaysia
   - Ms. Bernadia Tjandradewi, Secretary General, UCLG ASPA
Issues discussed:

54. Rapid urbanization in Asia-Pacific over the last two decades was highlighted. Urban population is also projected to reach more than 60 per cent by 2050, with associated rises in inequality and the number of people living in slums. It was emphasized that the growth is predominantly happening in secondary cities, which lack the institutional capacity and resources to manage the expansion. The region’s diversity should be concerned, which included several mega-cities and numerous small cities, especially in the Pacific region. There is a clear connection between creating sustainable cities and addressing challenges around air pollution, biodiversity, climate change, environmental degradation, and resource consumption. Greater private sector engagement, cross-boundary collaboration, local government capacity and financing are needed. The challenges of rapid urbanization would create an opportunity for greater regional cooperation among various stakeholders and the importance of reorganizing the role of cities to address these challenges.

55. The delegation provided examples of how urban action can be driven by regional collaboration through setting standards and methodologies for data collection, analysis, and measurement.

56. The SDG Centre in Kuala Lumpur was provided as a good example of best practices for the localization of the SDGs and other broader related issues.

Solutions/ideas/suggestions:

57. The critical need for data and local inventories is mentioned. It is more granular and specific for additional air pollution data, analysis, and use of digital technology. A regional environmental impact assessment would be helpful to measure the regional implications of air pollution and other challenges, and aid in developing regional cost-sharing and monitoring programmes. The delegation advocated for unlocking investments and planning for urban mobility from a regional perspective. The CityNet representative highlighted the importance of peer-to-peer learning opportunities to localize SDGs.

58. There was consensus around the importance of using non-formal education and online tools to share knowledge and best practices and engage various stakeholders. It is highlighted the importance of multi-regional cooperation and the need to build capacity to support localization and increase access to finance for local government.

59. Overall, the importance and role of urban regeneration, nature-based solutions, and green action plans to lower the carbon footprint of cities, especially related to transportation, housing, waste management, and energy were mentioned several times.

60. There was consensus around the importance of multi-stakeholder engagement, bringing in the private sector and engaging citizens as change agents. There is a need to build on and leverage existing platforms and strengthen the humanitarian space and resilience building in cities.

VI. Opportunities for regional collaboration on rights-based approaches to environmental protection

61. Speaker: Ms. Amara Pongsapich, Thai delegate to AIHRC

Issues discussed:

62. The secretariat highlighted the relationship between the recognition and enforcement of access rights, which remain inconsistent across the region and correlate with environmental performance. It is underlined that public participation is not yet fully exercised in the region,
and that there is a need to enhance access to information, public participation, and justice. Conducting due diligence and human rights impact assessment to safeguard the environment, especially for large infrastructure projects, is essential. There is a need to reach a regional consensus on Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), with reference to the ASEAN haze agreement, which is still not fully functioning. The need for effective disaster management and emergency response, adding that while the instruments are in place, more actions are needed.

**Solutions/ideas/suggestions:**

63. It is suggested that with the ASEAN Vision 2025, AICHR should seek collaboration to move forward, in order to develop a) a separate agreement at the ASEAN level on environmental and human rights, promoting SDG 16 and SDG 17, as well as access to information and justice; b) regional transboundary EIA guidelines, to ensure procedural rights, leading to a more sustainable resilient society, protecting the rights of vulnerable groups and leverage existing resources such as the Haze Monitoring Center in Singapore; and c) to expand the action of the AHA-ASEAN humanitarian assistance center. The Delegation added that China has a people-centered approach to environmental rights, including the rights to a healthy environment, clean air, and clean water, and that environmental rights have been included and well-protected in the action plan for 12 years. There is a suggestion to a) embrace a people-centered philosophy; b) facilitate public participation in environmental protection in society, and c) promote regional dialogue. Lastly, the delegate from Armenia underscored that for developing countries, it is important to ratify international conventions, as it provides an opportunity to update national legislations and instruments. In this regard, it is vital to have the technical assistance of developed countries and best practices to develop adequate legislation, noting that Armenia is a part of the Aarhus Convention, which has proved to be an effective mechanism.
Annex: List of Participants

MEMBER STATES

Armenia
Ms. Lilit Panosyan
Ms. Gayane Shahnazaryan

Australia
Mr. Frank Thomalla

Azerbaijan
Ms. Gulum Zeynalova
Ms. Gulnara Abbasova
Ms. Matanat Avazova

Bangladesh
Mr. Abdullah Al Mamun
Ms. Mariam Akhter
Mr. Md Hasan Hasibur Rahman
Mr. Md Saiful Rahman
Mr. Md Samsuzzaman Sarker
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Bhowmik
Ms. Zakia Afroz

Bhutan
Mr. Jigme Wangchuk

Brunei Darussalam
Ms. Haryanti Petra
Ms. Norharniah Jumat
Mr. Harizan Pengiran Haji (PhD)

China
Ms. Jianxiu Liu

France
Ms. Clariisse Comte
Ms. Xavier Mari
Ms. Nadine Allemand

Georgia
Ms. Maia Javakhishvili
Mr. Noe Megrelishvili

Indonesia
Ms. Astungkarawati Yuwananingsih
Ms. Dory Widyanasari
Ms. Mustika Hanum Widodo
Ms. Noor Rachmaniah Usman
Ms. Ratna Kartikasari
Mr. Syaroni Agung Wibisono

Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ms. Ariana Nouri

Japan
Mr. Fumihiko Goto
Mr. Ko Matsuura
Mr. Takashi Ohmura
Mr. Toru Terai
Mr. Toshiyuki Yamasaki

Korea, Republic of
Mr. Hyunjun Kim
Mr. Jiwon Lee
Mr. Sang U Han
Ms. Sojung You
Mr. Wonil Noh

Mongolia
Ms. Tserendulam Shagdarsuren

Russian Federation
Mr. Andrey Stanislavov

Singapore
Mr. Daryl Gomes
Ms. Esther Ng

Sri Lanka
Ms. C. A. Chaminda I. Colonne
Ms. Samanmali Atalugama

Thailand
Ms. Arunee Srivilai
Ms. Katesuda Thongna
Mr. Kongkiat Kittiwattanawong
Ms. Sujittra Kiatsutthakorn
Ms. Wassana Jangprajak

Türkiye
Ms. Canan Esin Köksal
Mr. Yusuf Ziya Tasci

United States of America
Mr. Dexter Payne
Ms. Margaret Dapice
Mr. Paul Neville
Viet Nam
Ms. Mai Anh Tran Thi Tuyet

UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND BODIES

International Labour Organization (ILO)
Mr. Eric Roeder

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Ms. Dechen Tsering
Ms. Georgina Lloyd
Mr. Jonathan Gilman
Ms. Katherine Hall
Ms. Makiko Yashiro
Ms. Maria Katherina Patdu
Mr. Mozaharul Alam
Ms. Natalie Harms
Ms. Renee Gift
Ms. Soraya Smaoun
Mr. Victor Nthusi

World Health Organization (WHO)
Ms. Kerolyn Shairsingh

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
H.E. Ms. Amara Pongsapich

Commonwealth Local Government Forum
Mr. Terry Parker

OTHER ENTITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
Ms. Pakarat Phengsawat

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) Global and ICLEI South Asia
Mr. Emani Kumar

Asia Pacific Research Network (APRN)
Ms. Alecel Enano
Ms. Paula Sabrine Janer
Ms. Julia Puno
Health Effects Institute
MS. Pallavi Pant

Stockholm Environment Institute
Ms. Eleni Michalopoulou

United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)
Ms. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi

OTHERS (OBSERVERS TO THE UN)

European Union
Ms. Saule Sabieva
Ms. Sophie Moukhtar

SPECIAL GUESTS

Climate Analytics
Mr. William Hare

International Advisory Committee for Biosphere Reserves
Ms. Suk-Kyung Shim

Melbourne Centre for Cities, University of Melbourne
Mr. Alexei Trundle

Peking University
Ms. Shiqiu Zhang

Kami Pasifiki Solutions - Pacific Thinking, Global Issues
Mr. Taholo Kami

Urbanice, Malaysia
Ms. Norliza Hashim

CityNet
Ms. Youngmin Chang

World Green Organisation and Hong Kong Myanmar Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Albert Oung