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## 10 Years Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production

# Roadmap for the 10YFP implementation in Asia and the Pacific 2014-2105

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Developed under the auspices of the Asian members of the 10YFP Board:  
Republic of Indonesia and Republic of Korea



Ministry of  
Environment



With the support of the  
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## Introductory Note

One of the foreseen outputs of the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” (7-8 November 2013, Bangkok, Thailand) was the development of a Roadmap for the 10YFP implementation in Asia and the Pacific. Before the meeting, a draft Roadmap (Version 0) was shared with all meeting participants. During the meeting participants had the opportunity to provide their comments on that version and also agreed to the following process to finalise the Roadmap:

- On the basis and structure of “Version 0”, UNEP to compile a “Version 1” including the inputs of the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” and send the “Version 1” to the two Asian members of the 10YFP Board (Indonesia and Korea)
- Asian board members to send their comments to UNEP who should develop the “Version 2” to be considered as a public draft and sent to all meeting participant and other stakeholders for comments.
- After receiving comments, UNEP to prepare “Version 3” as the Final Roadmap

This document presents the Final Version of the Roadmap. UNEP would like to thank all contributors to the Roadmap that includes the participants of the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” as well as additional experts. All of them are mentioned in Annex 1 of the Roadmap.

The roadmap includes a number of outputs and activities with an estimated budget of approximately 6.940.000 USD. There are already 2.040.000 USD available for the implementation of some activities and another 4.900.000 USD will need to be raised. All money figures in the tables of this document refer to USD.

This Asia-Pacific roadmap will be used as a coordination, communication and 10YFP programme design tool to assemble and synthesize inputs from the regional level, understanding that the 10YFP programmes will be designed by Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committees (MACs) in each programme, operating at a global level. They will respond to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances. The programmes will build capacity for implementation and awareness raising activities to promote the shift to SCP patterns. The global programmes will necessarily have some regional specificity, to ensure effective delivery of support for the shift to SCP patterns, **at regional and national levels**, this being the primary goal of the 10YFP. The regionally developed roadmap which follows will be an important tool to help design those specificities, including on both the substance and coordination of the programme at regional level.

The Roadmap for Asia and the Pacific intends to be a “live” document that will evolve with time. The Roadmap will be subject to periodic reviews, the first of which will be scheduled at the end of 2015.

The Roadmap has been developed under the auspices of the two Asian members of the 10YFP Board: Republic of Indonesia and Republic of Korea. The organisation of the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” and the development of the Roadmap have been technically and financially supported by the European Union via the Regional Policy Support Component of the SWITCH-Asia Programme.

## A. Background.

Over the last 5 years a number of institutions have compiled comprehensive reports on the status, needs and priorities for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Asia and the Pacific. These reports include but are not limited to:

- The UNESCAP SCP Report for the 2009 RIM in Asia Pacific [\[1\]](#);
- The UNEP “Resource Efficiency: Economics and Outlook for Asia and the Pacific”, published in 2011 [\[2\]](#);
- The SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Component report on “Capacity Building and Policy Needs Assessment for Sustainable Consumption and Production” published on 2011 [\[3\]](#);
- The reports of the 9<sup>th</sup> (Colombo, Sri Lanka) and 10<sup>th</sup> (Yogyakarta, Indonesia) Asia Pacific Roundtables on SCP;
- The report of the 2012 UNEP Conference “The post-Rio Future we Want in Asia: The SCP Engine” [\[4\]](#);
- The report of the UNEP side event on SCP during the 2013 RIM for Asia and the Pacific [\[5\]](#);
- Reports from the meetings of the SWITCH-Asia Network Facility on 2009-2013;
- A number of specialised reports from regional events on SCP themes like Sustainable Consumption (Nepal June 2013 [\[6\]](#)), Capacity Building on SCP (Manila, Colombo and Beijing September-October 2012 [\[7\]](#)), SCP Indicators (Beijing, September 2013 [\[8\]](#)),
- The contributions in, and report of, the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” (Bangkok, November 2013 [\[9\]](#))

All these reports include important, substantiated findings and recommendations towards regional (and national) mainstreaming of SCP in the Asia and the Pacific region. Highlights of these reports include the following:

- Economic development and social progress have been profound in Asia and the Pacific in recent decades. The region has continued to urbanize and industrialize and the aspirations of its people have changed as incomes have grown. The success story of economic development in the Asia-Pacific has also resulted in environmental degradation and growing resource use. An element adding to the pressure of increased production and therefore growing resource use and environmental degradation in Asia and the Pacific, is the continuing demand from the rest of the world for goods and services that are produced in the Asia-Pacific region but consumed outside the region. It will be important to use natural resources more effectively and efficiently to enable further social and economic progress in the region. New information on resource use and resource efficiency will be required to supplement economic indicators as the main compass to navigate social-economic decisions.
- Policy making for SCP in Asia needs to address the dual objectives of raising the standard of living and alleviating poverty while ensuring environmental sustainability of development. In such a context economic growth is a very important objective and usually involves environmental and resource degradation of some kind. There needs to be a broader discussion about the quality of growth and the merits of investment into SCP to inform

priority setting in treasury and finance departments that matches the ambition of SCP policies to ensure smooth implementation of programmes and activities.

- There is ample evidence of the abundance of national policies, laws, regulations and programmes to support SCP (broadly and in sectors) in Asia. One important aspect of policy analysis is the effectiveness of policy implementation, especially at state and local level. There is a bigger need to support the formulation of tools that will reinforce the implementation of existing SCP related policies than to promote the formulation of new policies.
- SCP is a complex issue involving many areas of sectoral policies that need to work together to achieve the objectives of SCP. To enable this, countries need to strengthen capacity for cross-departmental cooperation at various levels including high-level decision making and lower level day-to-day operational arrangements. This involves strengthening horizontal communication within and among departments, encouraging greater transparency of departmental strategies among public servants, and sharing information.
- There is a need to translate the policies, programmes, and initiatives of the public and private sector into public and private investments in green technology. The objective is to create a momentum for investors and to emphasize to them that investments in green technology are the most viable option for sustainable economic growth in Asia and the Pacific.
- Many of the regional efforts on SCP have been initiated at the earlier stage of Rio process wherein sustainable development as an umbrella program was defined. The evolved SCP concepts still need to be streamlined into the main focus of many economies in the AP region. This could include for example integration of SCP targets, objectives and action plans into national development strategies
- A comprehensive strategic and policy approach to achieve greater resource efficiency of the production process is necessary and urgent. It is therefore very important to integrate the industry, networks or chains of firms, eco-industrial parks, and infrastructure developers in a broad system to support resource optimization.
- Traditional sustainability indicators will not be sufficient for monitoring and evaluating SCP policies. SCP requires data and indicators that incorporate economic accounts, as well as environmental and social accounts that are compatible with the economic accounts. There is a need to invest in frameworks, knowledge and data generation and indicators for SCP, which may well be based on previous guidance frameworks for SCP developed by the UNEP.
- Among the expressed priorities stated, the monitoring and evaluation component is very important in determining the successes of the activities or actions prioritized. The best national practices or best efforts or models on SCP already implemented should be disseminated or duplicated in countries which have similar conditions.

The expressed priorities for policy support and capacity building on SCP include a wide range of themes but the following issues have been identified as the most important priorities:

- National and regional indicators on SCP;
- Assessment of gaps in knowledge and practice;

- Sustainability reporting; benchmarking schemes for industry;
- Eco-labels, sustainable public procurement and sustainable consumption in general;
- Coordinated awareness-raising campaigns;
- Financing SCP, including financing for SMEs;
- Eco-innovation and adaptation of new technologies for cleaner production.
- On a sector level, energy, buildings, food, mobility and tourism are sectors of interest as expressed by most of the countries in the region with sustainable cities, water management and waste being also a cross-sectoral issues.

This relative richness of reports on the status and recommendations on SCP for the Asia and the Pacific region provides an excellent basis for the design and implementation for specific SCP activities at the regional and national level. And implementation of such activities has indeed started in the region and in many of its countries the last 5-7 years.

The initiation of the 10YFP on SCP provides at the same time a unique framework that can be used to mainstream SCP, implement large scale activities, facilitate large scale investments on SCP and create results for the people and the countries in the Asia and the Pacific region.

As a Japanese proverb says, “Vision without action is daydreaming while action without vision is nightmare.” There is both vision and action for SCP in the Asia and the Pacific region and what is more needed is to combine the vision and action into a comprehensive and flexible plan that will create the so much needed results. And this is the overall objective of this “Roadmap for the 10YFP Implementation in Asia and the Pacific”.

The next sections outline a series of outputs/activities that the countries in the Asia and the Pacific region want to see implemented under the 10YFP in the next two years (2014-2015). Being the output of the first regional meeting of the 10YFP in Asia and the Pacific this Roadmap has both substance and legitimacy and can be used by all the global, regional and national stakeholders of the 10YFP to start implementation and later report progress.

## B. Coordination issues

This section describes the coordination issues in the promotion of the 10YFP: Global Action for Sustainable Consumption and Production, its programmes, responses and actions to strengthen international cooperation in the acceleration of the shift towards SCP as well as the support mechanism on capacity building and financial requirement needed.

### The 10YFP : Global Action for Sustainable Consumption and Production

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), Heads of State reaffirmed that promoting sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns is one of the three overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for sustainable development. Furthermore they strengthened their commitment to accelerate the shift towards SCP patterns with the adoption of the **10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP)** –in paragraph 226 of the Rio+20 Outcome Document.<sup>1</sup>

The A/CONF.216/5 adopted document provides the vision, goals and common values of the 10YFP as well as its functions, organisational structure, means of implementation, criteria for programme design and an initial, non-exhaustive list of five programmes.<sup>2</sup> UNEP has been requested to serve as the 10YFP Secretariat and to establish and administer a Trust Fund to support SCP implementation in developing countries.

The 10YFP responds to the 2002 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). It builds on the eight years work of the Marrakech Process<sup>3</sup>, on regional SCP strategies and initiatives, as well as on the national cleaner production centers and other SCP best practices applied by and engaging with a wide range of governments and other stakeholders. The 10YFP is a global framework of action to enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries. The framework will support capacity building and provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries for this shift.

**10YFP Board:** The UNGA67 has decided to establish a 10-member board consisting of two members from each UN regional group. For its first two year period (sept 2013-Sept 2015) Asia Pacific is represented by Korea (sharing seat with Japan) and Indonesia (sharing seat with Bangladesh). Indonesia has been elected as Vice-chair of the Board.

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<sup>1</sup> “*The Future we Want*” Outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20-22 June 2012. (Paragraph 226).

<sup>2</sup> Document [A/CONF.216/5](#) is available at [www.unep.fr/scp](http://www.unep.fr/scp). The text of the 10YFP contained in this document and adopted at the Rio Conference in June 2012 was negotiated at the 19th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in 2011.

<sup>3</sup> The Marrakech Process – a bottom-up multi-stakeholder process - was launched in 2003 by UNDESA and UNEP in order to respond to this call. It identified regional SCP needs and priorities, and supported the development of regional SCP strategies in most regions as well as the implementation of 33 demonstration projects worldwide. These included national SCP action plans and seven task forces focused on specific themes. The Marrakech Process supported implementation, capacity building and development of SCP tool kits in the areas of sustainable procurement, tourism, buildings and construction, products, eco-labelling, education and lifestyles, as well as various communications tools and awareness raising activities. For more information see: [www.unep.fr/scp/Marrakech](http://www.unep.fr/scp/Marrakech)

**National Focal Points:** The 10YFP states that *“Governments should be invited to designate sustainable consumption and production focal points for engagement with the 10-year framework of programmes, with a view to ensuring contact and coordination with the board and the secretariat”*.

In response to this, UNEP, as the 10YFP Secretariat, has invited all governments to designate sustainable consumption and production focal points for engagement with the 10-year framework of programmes, with a view to ensuring contact and coordination with the board and the secretariat. By the end of 2013, over 100 countries worldwide nominated their national focal points and alternates. Based on the guidelines provided by the 10YFP Secretariat, the National Focal Points (NFP) could play the following role:

- Support the vision, objectives and goals of the 10YFP
- Share information on the 10YFP and enhance coordination and cooperation on SCP within the country with different ministries and stakeholders.
- Be the contact point for information and coordination with the Secretariat and the Board of the 10YFP.
- Contribute to the 10YFP implementation, including facilitate the country’s participation in SCP partnerships and initiatives, and meetings, workshops and activities under the 10YFP.
- Support work and activities of the “10YFP Programmes” at regional, national and local levels, including by facilitating the active participation of relevant/qualified experts.
- Exchange and disseminate relevant information on SCP plans, programmes activities, initiatives, events to national counterparts and stakeholders, and partners at the regional and international levels, through inter alia, the Global SCP Clearinghouse, which will serve as the information and knowledge platform of the 10YFP.
- Facilitate and where appropriate take the lead and actively pursue SCP implementation efforts at the country level, including facilitation of national roundtables or workshops on SCP.
- Be the channel for information on the activities under the 10YFP, and provide timely feedback on reports and requests from the 10YFP Board and Secretariat as necessary.
- Be the focal point which submits national proposals to the Trust Fund (in the case of developing countries and economies in transition).

**Stakeholder Focal Points:** the U.N. Major Groups have been also invited to nominate each of them one global and five regional focal points, with the objective of ensuring contact and coordination with the Board and the Secretariat, and to support the 10YFP implementation. So far, the Children and Youth, Business, farmers, NGOs, Labour and Trade Unions and Women have made their nominations. Many regional stakeholder focal points for Asia and the Pacific region have been nominated. Based on guidelines provided by the 10YFP Secretariat, the Stakeholder Focal Points (SFP) could play the following role:

- Support the mission, principles and objectives of the 10YFP;
- Contribute to the 10YFP implementation, providing their expertise and encouraging their networks and partnerships to participate in relevant areas of the 10YFP, including the programmes, meeting, research activities, demonstration projects, training and workshops among other activities;

- Act as an effective channel for communications on the 10YFP to their constituencies, and be the focal points for the 10YFP Secretariat and Board;
- Share information on the SCP activities carried out by the major group through the Global SCP Clearinghouse (<http://www.scpclearinghouse.org>), information networks, and periodical updates and information in the 10YFP website and newsletter;
- Identify synergies and enhance cooperation with other 10YFP focal points and stakeholders;
- Comment on strategic and implementation documents on the 10YFP;
- Identify and propose emerging issues and/or additional programmes that could be included in the 10YFP, and
- Participate in teleconferences, webinars and relevant 10YFP meetings (regional/international). The participation of the Global or Regional Stakeholder Focal Points in the international or regional meetings will be subject to availability of funds. The Secretariat will ensure participation of as many as possible SFPs depending on the budget available.

All regions will have the opportunity to suggest adaptation and revision of these guidelines for governments and stakeholders as necessary, responding to their national and regional context and willingness to be actively engaged. All governments and stakeholders are invited to participate in the 10YFP and in its programmes. It is not the intention of the Secretariat or Board that each country participates in the 5 initial programmes. Countries and stakeholders are free to select the programmes and areas where they want to participate according to their national, sub-regional and regional priorities and needs.

At the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” in November 2013, some countries expressed concerns that it will require a big effort for the focal points to be involved in all 10YFP programmes and perform all the tasks listed above. Indonesia has proposed that a questionnaire is distributed to the countries (National Focal Points or other SCP focal points for countries that haven’t nominated a 10YFP NFP so far) and ask them to:

- Prioritise the list of tasks for the NFPs listed above;
- State which of the initial 10YFP programmes they want to receive full information about;
- Designate additional officials from the government that should be included in communication exchange for the specific 10YFP programmes

**FOLLOW UP ACTION**

- The 10YFP Secretariat will develop and disseminate (by May 2014) a questionnaire to cover the above mentioned proposals. Countries and regional stakeholders focal points will be given 4 weeks to send back the filled in Questionnaire
- Countries and the U.N. Major Groups that have not nominated their national focal points, are kindly invited to do so. Nominations forms are on line [www.unep.org/10yfp](http://www.unep.org/10yfp). Governments and stakeholders can approach the 10YFP Secretariat ([sandra.averous@unep.org](mailto:sandra.averous@unep.org))

## C. Road Map for 2014-2015

This section provides activities, and the required outputs, which could support the mainstreaming of, and harmonize efforts on, sustainable consumption and production. This part defines also the prioritized areas on the basis of available funds and the strategies within which funds could be sourced.

### C.1. 10YFP Programmes' Implementation

The 10YFP adopted document includes an indicative and open list of programmes, which builds primarily on the experience gained through the Marrakech Process, including its Task Forces, and on regional SCP roundtables and strategies. The five initial programmes are: i) consumer information; ii) sustainable lifestyles and education; iii) sustainable public procurement (SPP); iv) sustainable buildings and construction; and v) sustainable tourism, including ecotourism. There is the possibility to build additional programmes, should countries demand them (see criteria and process for new programmes on [www.unep.org/10yfp/programmes](http://www.unep.org/10yfp/programmes)).

#### C.1.A Consumer Information

High quality, transparent, credible and easily accessible information on the sustainability of products is one of the critical enabling conditions for advancing towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns and the transition to a green economy. Activities on sustainable public procurement and ecolabelling are already implemented in a number of countries in the Asia and the Pacific region with the support of UNEP and other organisations.

In the Asia and the Pacific region the 10YFP programme on Consumer Information (CI) could consider the following points for the design and implementation of activities:

- Differentiate between consumer groups – the government, industry and households, whereby different instruments are needed for different product groups and different information to be communicated on the basis of different targets. To identify better the needs of specific target groups there is a need for studies in individual decision-making behaviour that could include behavioural economists, and marketing experts.
- Identify and promote reliable CI, especially for small producers. This can be costly to them and large producers are able to obtain more accurate labelling information.
- Give special attention to the Youth as the future consumers
- Focus on few sectors and on a short list of goods and services that:
  - Have a high impact on sustainability
  - There is already a lot of unreliable information on the sustainability performanceCommodities as well products of the agriculture and fisheries sectors could be in that short list

Some specific outputs that could be included under this programme in the 10YFP for the period 2014-2015 are the following. All these outputs are regional since it is expected that at the national level each country will follow a national roadmap or plan of actions under the 10YFP to be consulted at the national level.

Output and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
<b>Regional workshop on sustainable consumption</b>	Follow up of the Kathmandu workshop with a focus on fiscal policies for sustainable consumption and/or sub-national aspects of sustainable consumption. The 10YFP could support inter-regional learning by supporting participants from other regions.	UNEP	APRSCP EU All China Environment Federation (ACEF)	150.000	Yes
<b>Workshop on harmonisation of ecolabells</b>	Back to back event with the APRSCP. Coordination with SPELL and SWITCH	UNEP	APRSCP GIZ Germany Thailand EU	150.000	Yes
<b>Targeted awareness raising on the sustainability impact of specific products<sup>4</sup></b>	Short videos and leaflets to highlight the sustainability impacts of specific products and present smart ideas on how better choices can be made by consumers on these products.	APRSCP	UNEP	500.000	No

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<sup>4</sup> Budget for this activity could come from companies who are manufacturing/producing products as part of their corporate social responsibility but guidance should still be done through UNEP or other IGOs and institutions.

### C.1.B Sustainable Lifestyles and Education

Sustainable lifestyles, and education are crucial for the successful shift to more sustainable consumption and production patterns. The global community needs to work towards improving the quality of life for all, encouraging interactions and conversations that educate and enrich lives, understanding the impacts of unsustainable consumption patterns and addressing global environmental challenges.

In the Asia and the Pacific region the 10YFP programme on Sustainable Lifestyles and Education (LSE) could consider the following points for the design and implementation of activities:

- Research to establish the links between lifestyles, education and sustainable livelihoods, as there is a convergence occurring between them.
- Define precisely the components of lifestyles and then identify the sustainable options of these components. This will require country-based work given the cultural and social differences as well development status of each country.
- Include a focus on cultural elements of LSE. Asian cultures have been living in harmony with nature for hundreds of years. This is now rapidly changing with the adoption of “western lifestyles,” which promote unbridled consumption as the key to happy and fulfilling lives. These lifestyles are often unsustainable and are pushing Asian cultures away.
- Pay attention to the characteristics/experience/local traditional (or indigenous knowledge) in the process of sustainable consumption and production

Some specific outputs that could be included under this programme in the 10YFP for the period 2014-2015 are the following:

Output and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
<b>A portfolio of tools that facilitate understanding of what a sustainable lifestyle means for different Asian countries and how sustainable lifestyles can be achieved.</b>	Various activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Follow up of the Global Survey on Sustainable Lifestyles (GSSL) in the region. This could be accompanied by a consultation amongst youth in the region.</li> <li>- Publication consisting of an assessment of case studies or profiles on sustainable lifestyles in the region. Similar to a Life Cycle Assessment, we could conduct “Life Style Assessment” where 10 individuals (TBD) share information</li> </ul>	Global Survey on Sustainable Lifestyles (GSSL) team, regional research, NGOs and technical institutions to be confirmed	IGES, APRSCP, International Society for Industrial Ecology)	Total cost <b>400.000</b>  Survey and youth consultation: 200,000  Publication on Life Style Assessment: 100,000  Video competition: 100,000	No

	<p>about their consumption patterns and lifestyles for environmental analysis by experts. This should help people understand whether lifestyles they think are sustainable are really sustainable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Video competition: inviting students/youth to develop videos on their understanding of sustainable lifestyles.</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Awareness-raising and capacity-building for policy makers on sustainable lifestyles and education</b></p>	<p>1. Scaling up and sharing (between NFPs and SFPs) of SLE capacity-building tools that already exist on a small scale in Asia, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Here and Now!</i> Education for Sustainable Consumption – Recommendations and Guidelines</li> <li>- <i>Visions for Change: Recommendations for Effective Policies on Sustainable Lifestyles</i></li> <li>- The UNEP/UNESCO YouthXchange Initiative</li> </ul> <p>2. Following this, a needs assessment to be undertaken to assist policy makers to identify relevant SLE priority actions they can take.</p>	<p>UNEP (capacity-building, tools sharing), key SLE partners in the region, IGES (needs assessment )</p>	<p>APRSCP, national policy training institutions.</p>	<p><b>300,000</b></p>	<p>No</p>
<p><b>Curricula development on SLE and UNDESD* SCP related topics</b></p> <p>*UN Decade on Education for</p>	<p>Development of SLE and UNDESD SCP related teaching and learning tools, including curricula and teacher-training materials; cooperation with textbook publishers for secondary and tertiary education on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable lifestyles</li> </ul>	<p>Regional university, eg Asian Institute of Technology</p>	<p>APRSCP, UNEP, UNU, UNESCO</p>	<p><b>200.000</b></p>	<p>No</p>

Sustainable Development	(tertiary and secondary) - Local knowledge on sustainable lifestyles (Secondary) - Sustainable product design (tertiary)				
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### C.1.C Sustainable Public Procurement

Public spending normally represents 15 % of GDP in OECD countries and up to 30 % of GDP in developing countries, transforming every purchase into an opportunity to drive markets towards innovation and sustainability. Through sustainable procurement governments can lead by example and deliver key policy objectives.

In the Asia and the Pacific region the 10YFP programme on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) could consider the following points for the design and implementation of activities:

- Develop specific policy instruments tailor-made for each country to promote effective implementation of policies that are already in place. Many Asian countries have legislated SPP and the big challenge for these countries is implementation of the SPP legislation.
- Establish the economic case for SPP and the benefits for public budgets.
- Support regional network for knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences.
- Identify common criteria for green products at least at the sub-regional level. The ASEAN Economic community for example could have a big impact on sub-regional trade and will certainly affect trade of “green products”. If there are no common criteria at the sub-regional level then there is a big threat of green washing.

Some specific outputs that could be included under this programme in the 10YFP for the period 2014-2015 are the following:

Output and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
<b>Support the ASEAN+3 Network on SPP and Ecolabelling</b>	Organise a plenary meeting of the Network, draft a PoW. Organise two regional technical workshops.	UNEP	Network's members	150.000	Yes
<b>Study on the economic case of GPP</b>	Undertake a cost-benefit analysis on the basis of specific GPP initiatives (country level) based on life-cycle considerations in order to identify the economic benefits of GPP.	UNEP	GIZ	250.000	No

### **C.1.D Sustainable Buildings and Construction**

The building sector is widely recognized as one of the most resource intensive sectors. The sector is responsible for more than a third of global resource consumption annually (considering all resource inputs), more than a third of global energy consumption, approximately 12% of all fresh water use globally, and nearly 40% of solid waste streams in developed countries. With rapid urbanization- more than 50% of the world's population reside in cities and it is projected to reach 80% by 2050- the sector is expected to continue its strain on resource use.

Working with the business sector, green building and city networks, and other international organizations; initiatives on buildings and cities range from multi-stakeholder cooperation in urban policy making to the direct promotion of sustainable building policies.

In the Asia and the Pacific region the 10YFP programme on Sustainable Buildings and Construction (SBC) could consider the following points for the design and implementation of activities:

- The main objectives of the SBC programme for Asia and the Pacific region could include:
  - Promote and improve resource efficiency in the building sector, from the design through construction process and building operations, and in the construction material/product supply chain;
  - Promote and support sustainable social housing;
  - Reduce resource consumption in building sector through more innovative policies and market mechanisms in the construction supply chain; Develop metrics and indicators to measure and report sector consumption.
  - Promote energy efficiency in buildings to mitigate climate change;
  - Raise awareness of building sector through partnerships and regional centres of excellence to identify the impact on economies and resources and to promote best practices in sustainable design, construction and operations of buildings in public and private sectors.
- Promote a life cycle approach for the sector including life cycle costing.
- Focus on strengthening partnerships between the private sector (real estate developers), government, knowledge providers and international organisations promoting green buildings.
- There is a need for an Asia Pacific central repository of information/contacts of all the organisations involved in SBC including building authorities, financial institutions, building material industries, recyclers, contractors, engineers, architects, regional technical institutes and other relevant national and local agencies.

Some specific outputs that could be included under this programme in the 10YFP for the period 2014-2015 are the following:

Output and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
<b>Capacity building on green building and construction</b>	Organise training, capacity building and study tour programmes on the basis of existing country level experiences for promoting green buildings and construction.	BCA, Singapore (TBC)	SBCI UNEP	500.000	TBC
<b>Guidelines to Integrate “design for environment” in the engineering, building, and urban planning curricula.</b>	Cooperation with educational institutes in order to integrate SBC into the formal training of civil engineers, architects, urban planners etc.	SBCI	National University of Singapore	150.000	No
<b>A study to compare life cycle cost of construction, operation and management of different types of green and “non-green” buildings</b>	The objective is to demonstrate the business case for SBC by quantifying the benefits of SBC in different building typologies through a life cycle perspective.	ADEME UNEP	SBCI UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative	500.000	No

On top of these high priority outputs the following activities could also be considered:

- Implement a system of green building certification and community development certification for new development and retrofitted buildings.
- Stock-taking research and benchmarking on the status of building and construction policies and implementation in the Region
- Development of guidelines harmonize building standards of countries
- Study and develop prototype financing models to support sustainable building
- A series of workshops on specific thematic areas of sustainable buildings including a workshop on sustainable cities.
- Development and pilot testing of metrics/indicators for resource efficiency in supply chain

### C.1.D Sustainable Tourism including Ecotourism

Tourism is one of the world's largest industries and one of its fastest growing economic sectors. It has a multitude of impacts, both positive and negative, on people's lives and on the environment. Sustainable tourism development requires the informed participation of all relevant stakeholders, as well as strong political leadership to ensure wide participation and consensus building. Achieving sustainable tourism is a continuous process and it requires constant monitoring of impacts, introducing the necessary preventive and/or corrective measures whenever necessary.

In the Asia and the Pacific region the 10YFP programme on Sustainable Tourism could consider the following points for the design and implementation of activities:

- One of the top priorities to mainstream sustainability in tourism is to demonstrate the business case for sustainable tourism, the economical, environmental and social gains needs to be highlighted and good practices promoted.
- Review, develop and implement a program for incentives to encourage sustainable tourism technologies and practices in SMEs
- There is an imperative need to provide a platform to bring tourism sector together for awareness raising and access to information on the sustainability of the tourism value chain.
- To enable the shift to more sustainable tourism, it is essential that sustainable tourism planning be integrated into national and regional development plans, sustainable development strategies, and poverty reduction strategies. A successful transition towards sustainable tourism will require strengthening partnerships and capacities through the adoption and implementation of sustainable tourism programs, strategies and methods involving all concerned sectors and stakeholders in the Asia Pacific Countries.

Some specific outputs that could be included under this programme in the 10YFP for the period 2014-2015 are the following:

Output and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
<b>The Asia Pacific Network on Sustainable Tourism (Asia Pacific NEST)</b>	NeST would be regarded as the regional network affiliate of the Global Partnership for Asia and the Pacific. The purpose of NeST is to foster strategic alliances among the key regional and national tourism stakeholders in order to accomplish common goals.	Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism	Korea UNEP UNWTO PATA	500.000	No
<b>Three</b>	The proposal is to use existing	Case by	UNEP	300.000	No

<b>capacity building workshops<sup>5</sup>.</b>	capacity building tools and organise three regional workshops on: Environmental management in small and medium hotels; disaster risk management in coastal tourism destinations; and sustainable tourism planning.	case depending on the theme	PATA Other partners depending on the theme		
<b>Asia Pacific recognition awards programme for sustainable tourism</b>	Establish a recognition programme on the basis of the Global Sustainable Tourism Criteria. Publish call for nominations; establish a committee to review nominations; conduct review visits; organise an event.	Global Sustainable Tourism Council	UNEP	500.000	No

On top of these high priority activities the following could also be considered:

- Conduct case studies/assessment to support policy-making focusing on value chain of consumption and production associated with tourism sector and maximizing opportunities in tourism value chains, developing sustainable products & services.
- Integration of ST in curriculum of hospitality and tourism businesses
- Review of hotel classification systems in Asia Pacific, and development of an initiative to integrate sustainability criteria in all “hotel star” systems in the region
- Information, education and communication campaigns on Sustainable Tourism to promote best practices and developed technologies through multi-media, outreach, and other means of disseminating information

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<sup>5</sup> The hosting of the capacity building could be made by participating countries. The resource persons will come from these participating countries, UNEP, GPST and other institutions which will be encouraged to include this activity in their annual programmes of work.

### **C.1.F Proposals for additional programmes**

During the ““First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” a session was organised focusing on food and agriculture. If a programme on food and agriculture will be initiated under the 10YFP the following issues could be considered as input from the Asia and the Pacific region.

#### Issues and Challenges in Asia and the Pacific

- Increasing demand for agricultural products
- Low entrepreneurial-level investments in agriculture
- Weak coordination among governmental institutions
- Out of date agricultural infrastructure
- Supply chain inefficiencies
- Land use shifting to non agriculture
- Water management including distribution of water, ground-water resources and – importantly – quality of water
- Increasing costs for fertilizer and energy
- Changing lifestyles / dietary patterns, which impact on production of main agricultural commodities

#### Key priorities in Asia and the Pacific

- Minimize losses in production capacity due to factors such as climate variability and change, land degradation and shrinking resources, infrastructure and socio-economic constraints.
- Increase food production capacity whilst mitigating climate risks and environmental impacts
- Accelerate food diversification while reducing demand for food commodities vulnerable to climate change and wasteful of resources (e.g. rice, livestock).
- Tackle the inefficiencies of “bad” agricultural subsidies
- Reduce food loss and waste (e.g. post-harvest losses due to inadequate or improper storage and transportation facilities)

## C.2 Horizontal activities

The following outputs have been identified as priority for the implementation of the 10YFP in the Asia and the Pacific region

Output and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
<b>Two sub-regional workshops on the 10YFP</b>	Strengthen the capacity of government officials and stakeholder focal points to perform their tasks under the 10YFP	UNEP	10YFP Asian Board members	<b>90.000</b>	Yes
<b>Development of a database of indicators on SCP. 2014-2015</b>	UNEP has already developed a framework for measuring “Indicators for a Resource Efficient Green Asia” through the SWITCH-Asia RPSC project. These indicators could be used to develop a database for countries in the region and measure these indicators	APRSCP	UNEP CSIRO	<b>400.000</b>	Partially. (200.000 are available)
<b>Support the ASEAN Forum on SCP</b>	Provide secretariat support to the ASEAN Forum on SCP. Prepare PoW, organise annual meetings, reports and 2 technical workshops.	Indonesia	UNEP ASEAN Secretariat	<b>250.000</b>	Yes
<b>Establish a South-Asia Forum on SCP</b>	Develop a roadmap for the establishment of the South-Asia Forum on SCP, organise a launching workshop and prepared a PoW for the Forum.	SAARC (TBC)	SACEP UNEP	<b>150.000</b>	Yes
<b>Summer school on SCP in Asia 2014-2015</b>	The objective is to improve the knowledge of future decision makers in the area of SCP and thus contribute to the design and implementation of policies, business models and practices that can promote sustainable resource management in a life cycle perspective for goods and services produced and used by governments, business and civil society. A programme for post-graduate students and junior professionals from the public and private sector.	UNEP	UNU UNIDO UNESCO Regionally recognised Universities	Total of <b>400.000</b> (200.000 per year)	Yes for the first year (200.000 available)

<p><b>A programme for capacity building on SCP for newly recruited public servants</b></p> <p><b>2014-2015</b></p>	<p>Development of curricula and additional capacity building material on the basis of the SCP Handbook. Organisation of 5 sub-regional workshops over 2 years</p>	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>APRSCP National governments</p>	<p>Total of <b>800.000</b></p>	<p>Seed funding (100.000) exists for the development of the curricula. Substantial funding will be needed for the organisation of training sessions.</p>
<p><b>Finance and SCP</b></p>	<p>Development of a study to identify appropriate fiscal measures to mainstream SCP in the private and public sector.</p> <p>Organise a regional forum on SCP Finance</p>	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>ESCAP UNEP FI ADB Other UN agencies</p>	<p>200.000</p>	<p>No</p>

### C.3. Communication

Effective communication is a fundamental requirement towards implementation of the 10YFP. In a context of increasing environmental degradation and climate change, a systemic transformation is needed to move towards resource efficient and sustainable lifestyles which bring better quality of life for all. Effective tools for sharing knowledge, building synergies and strengthening cooperation are essential to achieve this shift with the participation of all - governments, the business sector, civil society and citizens. UNEP and partners have already launched the Global SCP Clearinghouse as a unique one-stop hub dedicated to advancing Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) worldwide. The Clearinghouse has areas dedicated to the 10YFP programmes as well as an area specifically designed for the Asia and the Pacific Region. Countries are also invited to create their national profiles, and a regional forum could be created for the regional or any thematic topic in the region and also to organise periodical and thematic WEBINARS

Some specific regional communication activities that could be included under the 10YFP for the period 2014-2015 are the following:

Communication Activity and time frame	Short Description	Lead by	Partners	How much will cost?	Budget available?
<b>Info package of the 10YFP</b>	Fact sheets on the main elements and activities of the 10YFP addressing to key stakeholders	10YFP Secretariat	Board	40,000	Yes
<b>Guidance manual for National focal points and stakeholders</b>	Guidance to introduce NFP and SFP to the 10YFP and communicate their role, benefits and areas of cooperation	10YFP Secretariat	Regional offices, NFP and SFP	20,000	Yes
<b>ABC of SCP , application for smart phones</b>	Develop an app for smart phones to digitize the content of the ABC for SCP publication and include also a “tip of the day on SCP in Asia”	UNEP		40.000	Yes
<b>Global SCP clearinghouse</b>	Maintenance and constant update of the Asia Pacific regional community				

## C.4. Partnerships

So far the “owners” of the 10YFP are the National Governments that have given their approval for the 10YFP. On top of the governments and major groups another set of regional partners will be important to also undertake a part of the 10YFP ownership and engaged in the implementation process. To involve these partners the Asian Board members in cooperation with UNEP will initially approach the organisations and/or initiatives mentioned below.

Partner	How to be engaged	Organisation to engage the partner
<b>Sub-regional IGOs (ASEAN, SAARC, SPREP)</b>	Asian Board members to send letters.	Asian Board members to initiate, UNEP to follow up
<b>Regional programmes (e.g SWITCH-Asia, Green Growth)</b>	Joint planning of activities	UNEP and un-Interagency group members

## C.5. Fundraising

If strong partnerships are needed for effective implementation, funds are need even more. While a specific Fund (administered by UNEP) on the 10YFP has been established, the opportunities for fundraising at the regional level can be more focused and create results faster. Important donors in Asia include National Development cooperation Agencies, non-for-profit foundations and the private sectors.

Donor	Feasibility	How to be engaged	Organisation to engage the partner
<b>National “Development Cooperation Agencies”</b>	High. The DevCo agencies should have an interest to fund activities that are the results of an inter-governmental consultation.	Organise targeted meetings between selected national development agencies, UNEP and the Asian Board members.	UNEP and Asian Board Members
<b>Non-for-profit foundations</b>	Medium. More work is needed to engage these type of	UNEP and partners to identify Foundations to be targeted.	UNEP

	institutions because it is expected that they will have a narrow knowledge on the 10YFP		
<b>Private sector</b>	Private sector donors need to be approached on a case by case basis and for funding very specific activities of the 10YFP at the country level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asian board members in coordinating with UNEP to identify potential private sector donors</li> <li>• Letter to be sent by the Asian Board members</li> <li>• UNEP to follow up by linking donors with national implementation partners</li> </ul>	Asian Board members

# **ANNEX 1**

Participants of the “First Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the 10YFP” and additional contributors to the Roadmap

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## Governments and Country Based Organizations

*(All names in alphabetical order by last name)*

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### **UN and other IGOs and regional organisations**

*(All names in alphabetical order by last name)*

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**United Nations Development Programme:** Anne Marie Sloth Carlsen

**United Nations Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific:** Aneta Nikolova

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