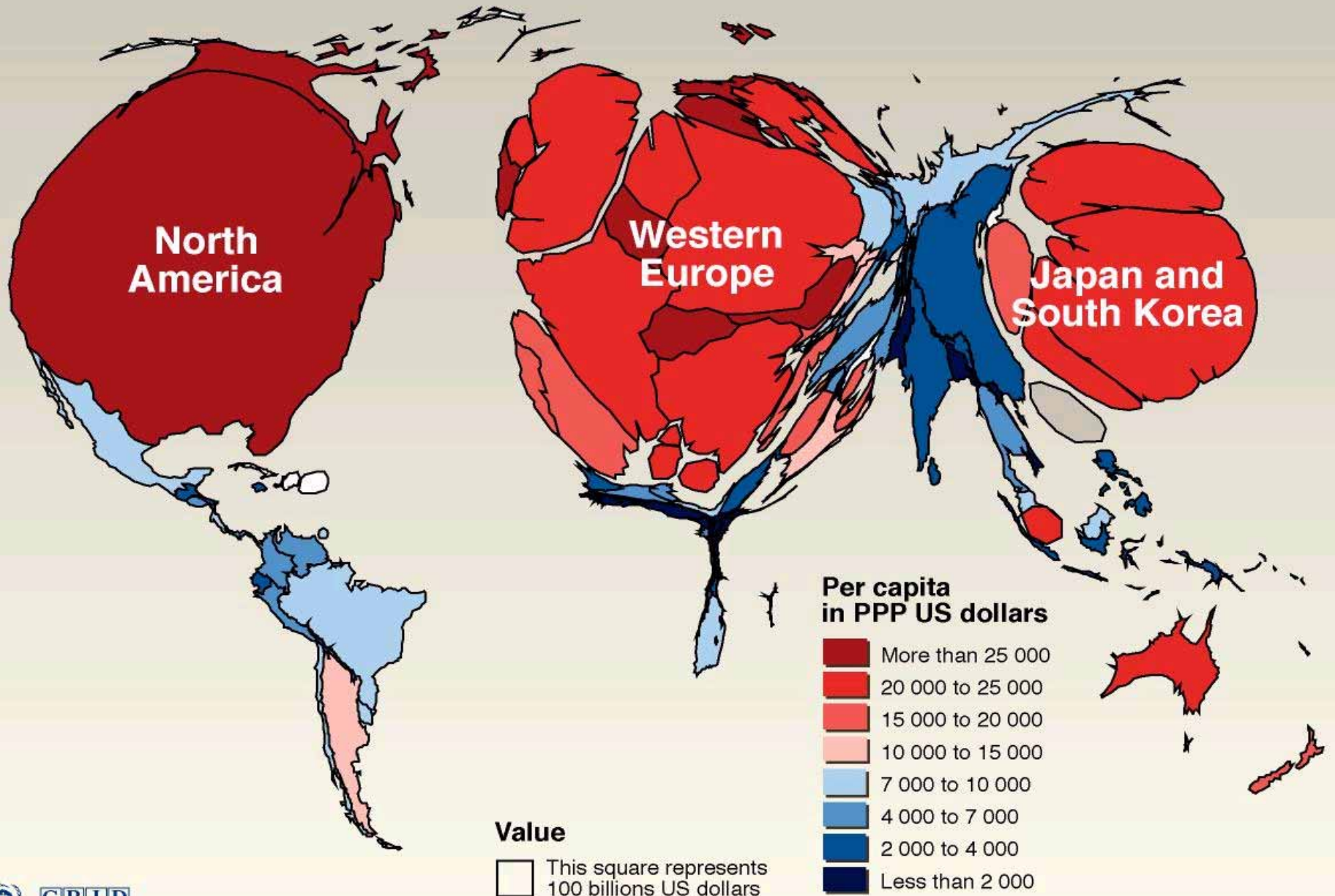


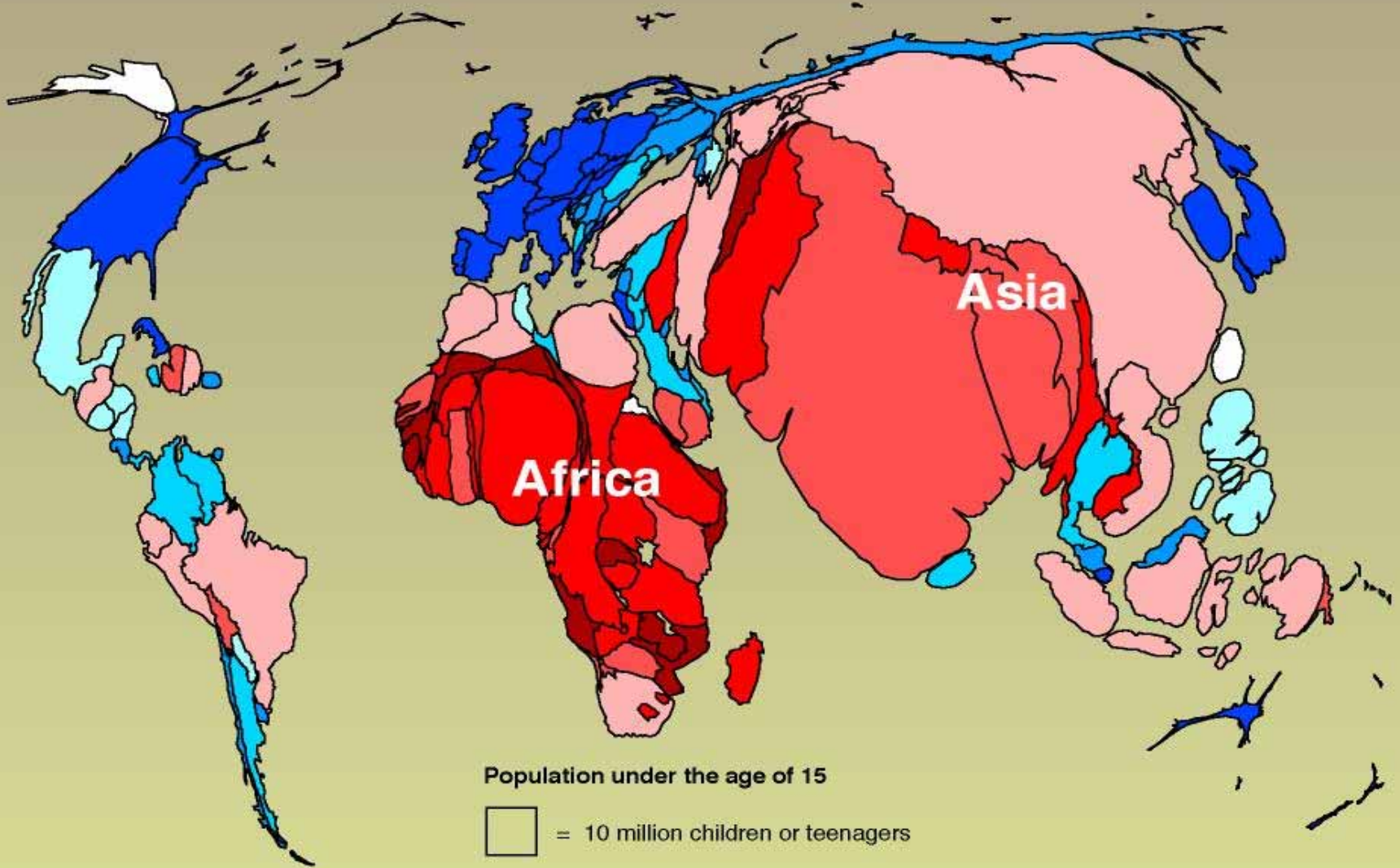
Policies for Resource Efficient and Green Economies in Asia



Dr. Stefanos Fotiou
United Nations Environment Programme
Regional Coordinator: Resource Efficiency

Gross Domestic Product





Population under the age of 15

 = 10 million children or teenagers

Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1 000 live birth)



Why this imbalance?

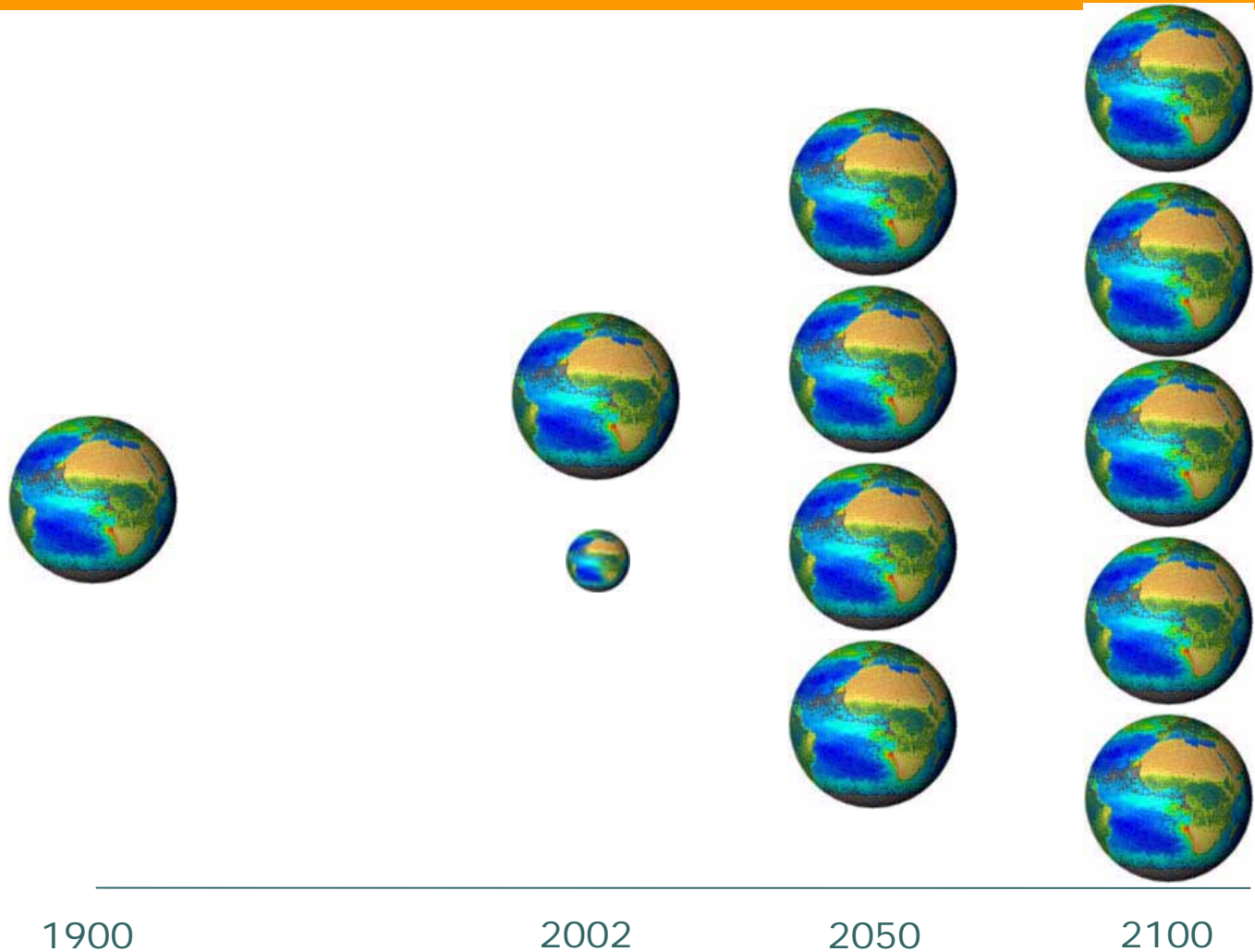
- *“The major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment are the **unsustainable patterns of consumption and production**, particularly in industrialized countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances.”*

Agenda 21 (Chap. 4.3) Earth Summit, Rio 1992

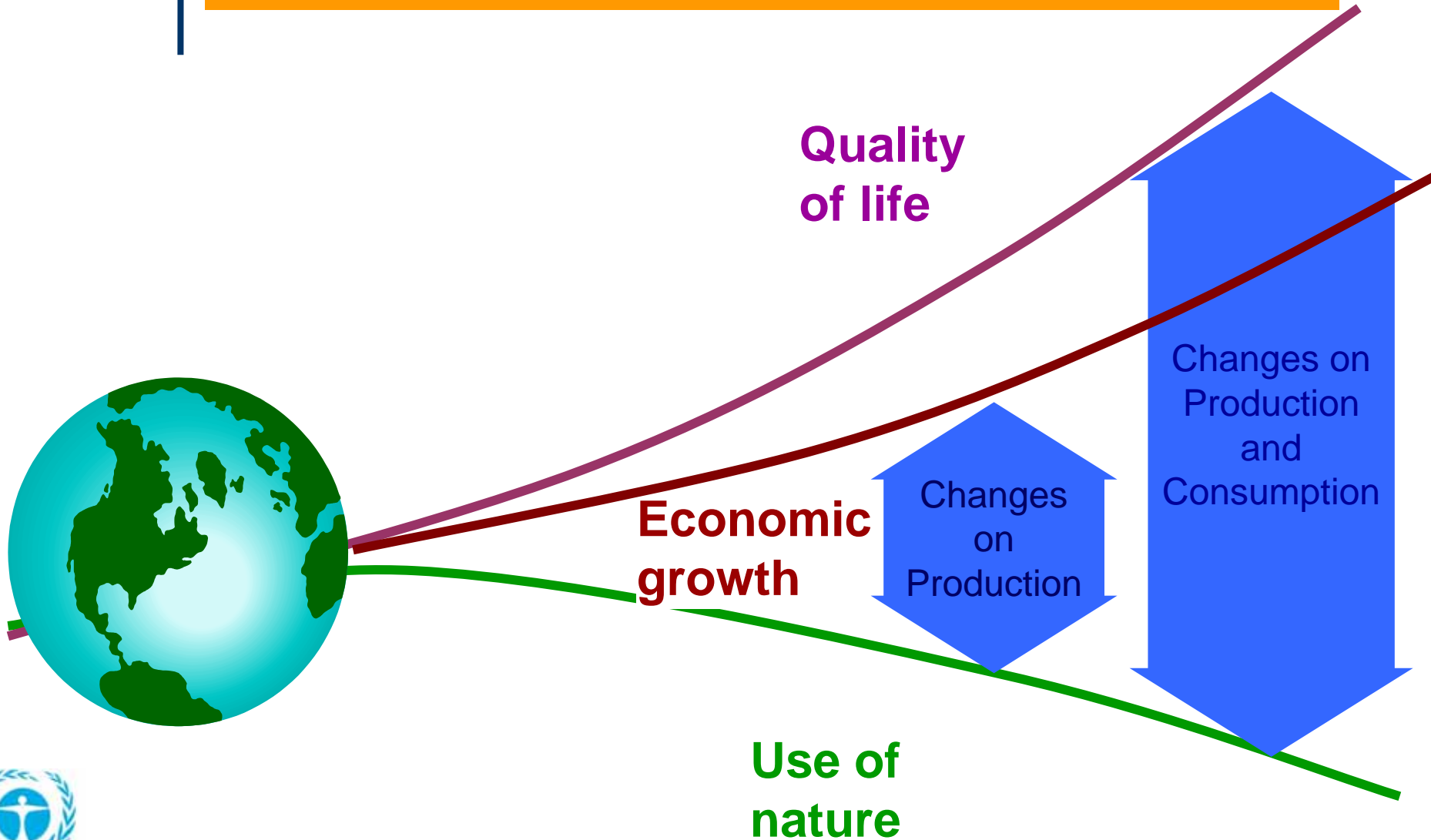
Patterns of consumption and production?

- A combination of choices:
 - Political
 - Technological
 - Financial
 - Behavioral
 - Consumption
- The “way” we produce and consume goods and services.
- Unsustainable patterns: “business as usual” way

We'll need 4-5 planets



The De-coupling challenge



What we need?

Policies

Practices

Investments

Enabling
policy
environment

Capacity for CP
Innovation
Change of BAU

Mobilising
Financial
Capital

Behavioral Change of
Consumption Styles

What UNEP is doing?

Resource Panel

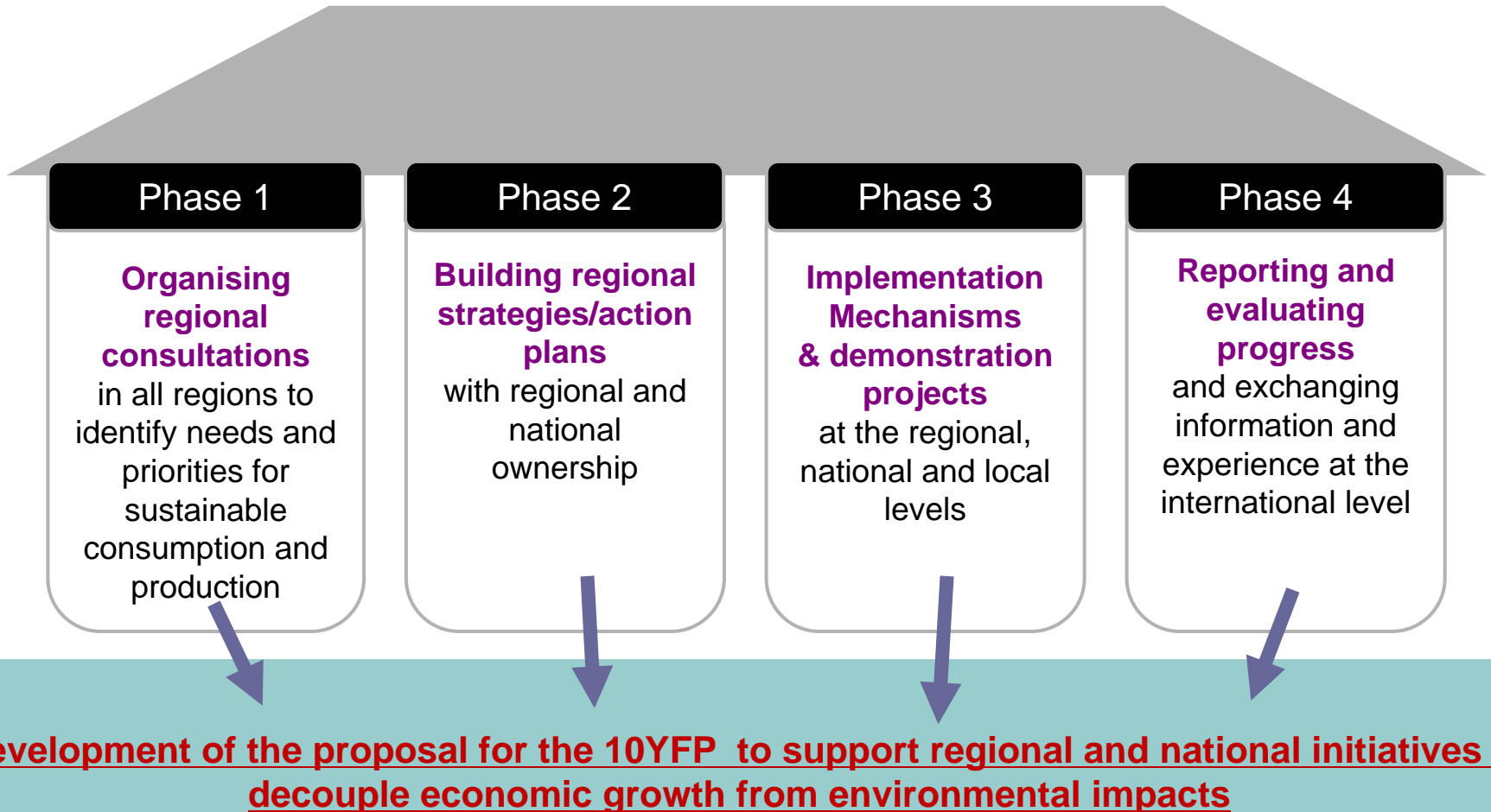
- 29 leading scientists serving as panelists; 20 govts, and 5 IGOS sitting on the Steering Committee
- Provide independent, coherent and authoritative scientific assessments of policy relevance on the sustainable use of natural resources and their environmental impacts over the full life cycle;
- Contribute to a better understanding of how to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation.

What UNEP is doing?

Marrakech Process, MP

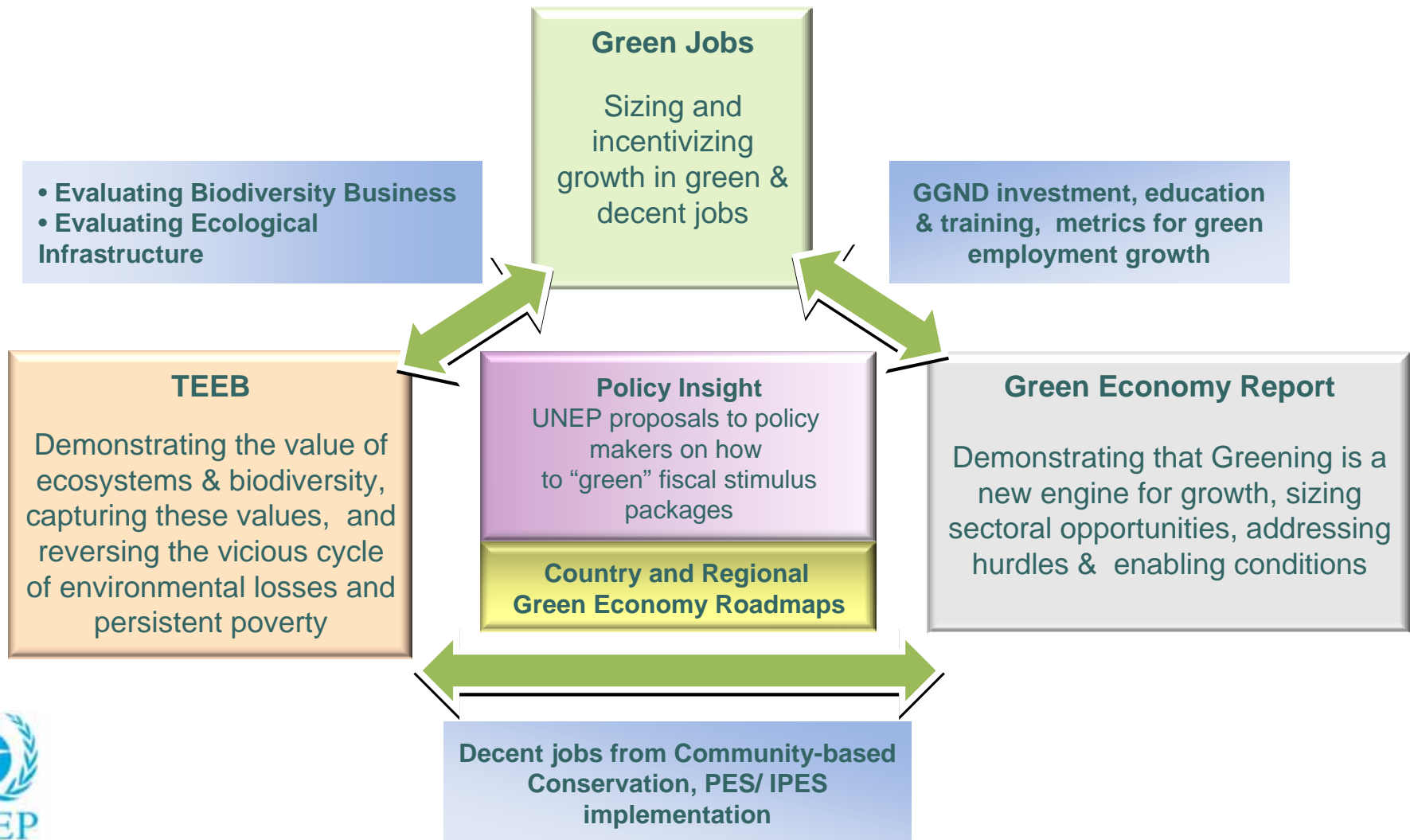
- Responds to the WSSD, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, 2002. It is a global multi-stakeholder platform to support the:
- **Implementation** of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), and
- Elaboration of 10YFP in support of **regional and national** initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP

Phases of the MP



What UNEP is doing?

Green Economy Initiative



Green Economy: The goal

- Re-design the process of economic development in the country towards Green Economy; guide and support the work of governments and businesses; generate RESULTS for the economy, society and environment

Green Economy messages

- Put green investment at core of fiscal stimulus
- Include green investment in regular budget
- Create public-private funding mechanism
- Create enabling international conditions (trade, IPRs, ODA, tech transfer, climate agreement)
- Create domestic enabling conditions (fiscal/pricing policy, standards, education & training)

Green Economy: Work at National Level

Green Economy
Scoping Study

Rapid macro-economic assessment of green economy opportunities and challenges, prioritisation of sectors, review of existing country programmes, identification of gaps that warrant intervention

Green
Sector Studies

Sector-specific study focusing on green investment opportunities, economic returns at economy-wide level, potential for green jobs, poverty reduction, and environmental gains

Support
countries in the
crafting of
strategies/plans
on Green
Economy

Strategic planning, definition of budgeting and investment targets in priority areas; policy reforms; identification of programmes and projects and capacity-building for green economy in the context of sustainable development

Towards Green Economy

- Increase in green investment
 - Increase in quantity & quality of jobs in green sectors
 - Increase in share of green sectors in GDP
- Decrease in Energy/resource use per unit of production
 - Decrease in Environmental cost
 - Decrease in wasteful consumption

How all these initiatives are related?

- Resource Efficiency: Provides elements of a strategic framework on sustainable national development
- Green Economy: A macro-economic approach for sustainable economic growth. Focus on Green GDP, Investments and Jobs.
- SCP: Tools and policies for the micro level (at both the public and private sector) that can support the Green macro-economic approach. Focus on practices, capacity building and mainstreaming.

Why they are relevant for developing countries?

- Economies in developing countries are mostly resource based
- The rate of resource use is growing fast. Serious risks for the economy, environment and society from resource depletion.
- At the same time we need to continue fostering on economic growth BUT with a new model.
- SCP and GE provide the business cases for sustainability at the national level.
- “Green” is the new engine for economic development.

What are the benefits for the countries?

- Diversify their economies with new products and services based on the “Green paradigm”.
- Preserve the stock of natural resources.
- Alleviate poverty by establishing “sustainable green ventures” in the local level.
- Reduce their dependency on fossil fuels and thus improve their current account balance and other macro-economic figures
- Improve sustainable urban planning.
- Creating less waste
- Reducing social disparities

Specific challenges

- Sustainable Public Procurement
- Work with Resource-intensive Sectors
 - Agri-food; Manufacturing; Building & Construction
- Shift from a “corporate” to a “welfare” culture of economic development

Highlights of UNEP activities in Asia

- Asia Pacific Regional Meetings (2003-2009):
 - Indonesia, Korea, Philippines (2), Bangkok
- National Roundtables on SCP (China, India, Viet Nam)
- Training on National SCP Plans
- Capacity Building for Implementation of UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection in Asia In 12 countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam).
- Green Economy/SCP Partnerships: China, Indonesia, Korea, Philippines, PNG, Viet Nam.

**Thank you for your kind
attention**

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