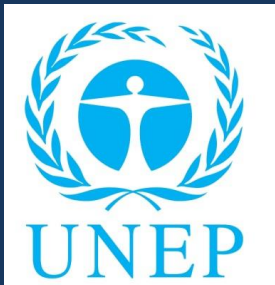




PATA NEW TOURISM FRONTIERS FORUM 2015

“Ecotourism – Transcending Climate Change”

Oriental Hotel, Legaspi, Albay 27 November 2015



Climate Change Mitigation and the Role of Tourism

Presented by:

Loraine Gatlabayan

United Nations Environment Programme /

Asia Pacific Roundtable on Sustainable

Consumption and Production

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**UNEP International Children's
Painting Competition Winner:
Ms. Panchachon Phommueang
from Thailand**





THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development



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The Challenge of Climate Change





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- UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner said “The tragedy of the climate change process is separating climate change mitigation and adaptation. It has to be addressed together”.
- Countries’ submission of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC’s)
- The Philippine INDC is premised on the philosophy of pursuing climate change mitigation as a function of adaptation.



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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

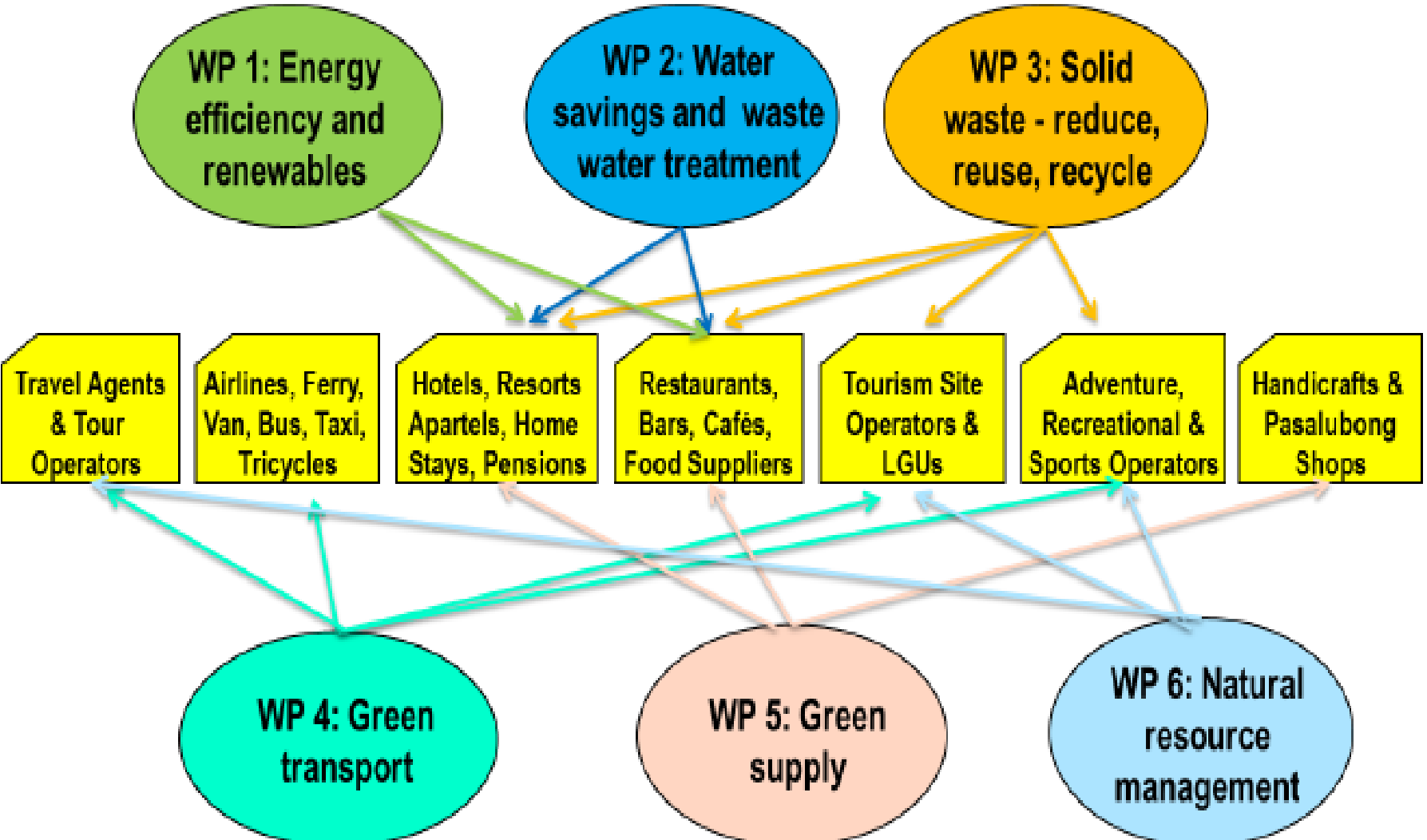
Communicated to the UNFCCC on October 2015

- The Philippines intends to undertake GHG (CO₂e) emissions reduction of about 70% by 2030 relative to its BAU scenario of 2000-2030.
- Reduction of CO₂e emissions will come from energy, transport, waste, forestry and industry sectors.
- The mitigation contribution is conditioned on the extent of financial resources, including technology development & transfer, and capacity building, that will be made available to the Philippines.

Tourism is one of the most promising drivers of growth for the world economy.



The **strategy** foresees **interventions in six work packages (WP)** along the tourism value chain, as highlighted in the following figure.



Greening tourism value chains can thus be an important channel to mainstream SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (SCP) and Resource Efficiency.

Greening in this context stands for

- reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG),
- Reducing water usage,
- Improving solid waste management,
- Implementing sustainable management of other (natural) resources used in the production or provision of services,
- Improving recycling,
- And decreasing air pollution, including transboundary air pollution and ozone depleting substances.

in order to reduce the ecological footprint of the value chains and make them more competitive.



SCP's holistic approach



Resource efficiency

Achieving greater wellbeing whilst reducing resource use and emissions. Focus on systems performance, technologies and lifestyles



Guidelines to mainstream CC Mitigation in Tourism



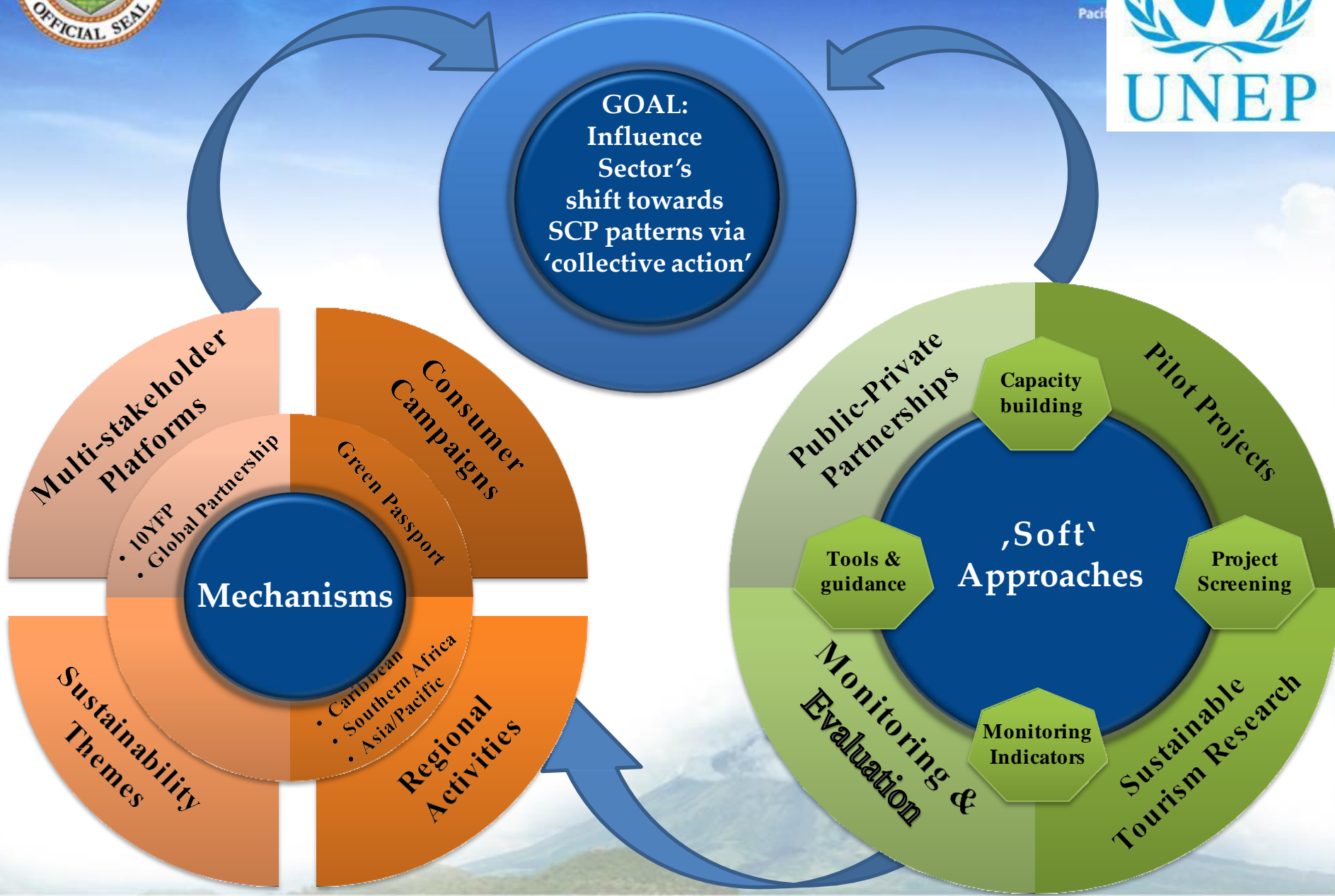
- What decisions related to practical measures can a company or institution take to eliminate, reduce, substitute or offset its carbon footprint?
- What choices can a company or institution advocate with regard to its supply chain members in order to eliminate, reduce, substitute or offset its own, and their carbon footprint?
- What influence may a company or institution have with regard to consumer choices, to eliminate, reduce, substitute or offset their carbon footprint?

Table 12: Overview of potential mitigation actions

Action/ Actor	Air transport	Car Transport	Train/ coach transport	Destination	Accomm.	Activities
Tourists	Minimise air transport; Choose pro-environmental airline; Offset emissions	Avoid car transport; Use energy-efficient cars (<120g CO2/km)	Use train & coach	Stay longer; Favour closer destinations	Choose environmentally certified hotel	Avoid energy intense activity, for instance such involving transport (helicopter flights, etc.)
Tour operators	Cooperate with pro-environmental airline; Offer carbon offsetting	Promote the use of small, environmentally friendly cars	Develop packages based on train/coach transport and other carbon-smart products	Offer destinations close by; Provide carbon labelling	Cooperate with certified hotels	Offer activities that do not involve transports, particularly flights
Destintion Managers and Planners	Restructure marketing (eco-efficiency); Consider domestic tourism; Increase length of stay; Focus on revenue, not growth.	Promote public transport systems; eventually small cars	Cooperate with national railways systems and coach operators to offer attractive transport solutions	Involve all actors to engage in action to become sustainable destination	Promote the use of environmental management systems and eco-certifications.	Develop activities that are low-carbon



UNEP Tourism & Environment Programme





10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption & Production (10YFP)



, A flexible, **initial and non-exhaustive** list ... this indicative list builds on the experience gained through the Marrakech Process....,



Sustainable tourism, including ecotourism



Sustainable public procurement

Initial List of Programmes

Sustainable buildings and construction



Sustainable lifestyles and education

Consumer information



The Sustainable Tourism Programme Areas

Programme Mission and Objectives

10YFP Sustainable Tourism Programme Mission

The 10YFP sustainable tourism programme supports cooperation between stakeholders for the development and implementation of innovative projects and good practices in resource efficient and low-carbon tourism planning, reducing the loss of biodiversity, conserving ecosystems, preserving cultural heritage, alleviating poverty, improving sustainable livelihoods and adapting to the reality of a changing climate.

PROGRAMME AREAS

1

Integrating sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns in tourism related policies and frameworks

- Integrating SCP principles and objectives for sustainable development
- Monitoring policy implementation

2

Collaboration among stakeholders for the improvement of the tourism sector's SCP performance

- Data sharing and exchange of information
- Fostering stakeholder collaboration and joint action
- Capacity building for stakeholders
- Establishing monitoring frameworks

3

Fostering the application of guidelines, instruments and technical solutions to improve, prevent and mitigate tourism impacts and to mainstream SCP patterns among tourism stakeholders

- Developing integrated tools for use at destinations and in tourism enterprises
- Research and action on priority issues of the tourism value chain
- Influencing consumer choice and behaviour

4

Enhancing sustainable tourism investment and financing

- Promoting use of sustainable tourism investment and financing tools
- Enabling and mainstreaming sustainable tourism investment and finance

Regional Policy Support Component



Supporting regional coordination and national action on enabling conditions for SCP.

Implemented by UNEP, Addressing all 19 countries eligible for the SWITCH-Asia Programme with a focus on China, India, Lao PDR, Bhutan, Nepal, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Myanmar.

The SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Support Component will advance sustainable development in the Asian region by strengthening regional, sub-regional and national policies on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP).

The project link to global activities under the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP and UNEP's work on Resource efficiency and Green Economy and other

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Regional PSC News

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The 11th APRSCP
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28.04.2014



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Launches in Asia and the Pacific >

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7th ASEAN-Plus-Three Leadership Programme on SCP >

Towards Sustainable Tourism

- Delinking the resource use and impact generation from economic growth through sustainable tourism;
- Mainstreaming SCP in the tourism sector in the context of climate change scenario, poverty eradication and emerging global issues
- Up-scaling green tourism industry action programs in the context of green economy
- Capacity building of the Tourism Stakeholders
- Establishing partnerships among stakeholders
- Facilitating a behavioral change of consumption patterns



Thank you!



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