

Green economy in the context of sustainable development



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Outline

1. International context
2. National supportive policy context
3. Introducing Provincial and Local government landscape
4. Building practical evidence
5. Conclusion

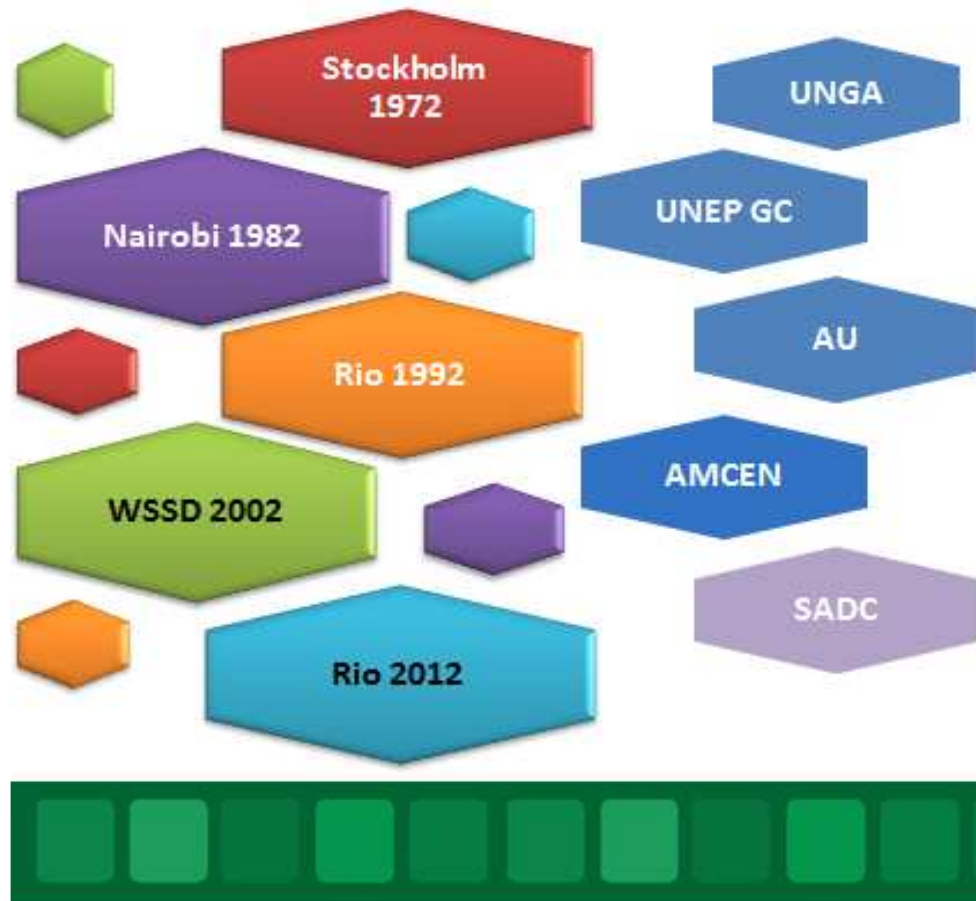


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International guiding commitments includes



2002 WSSD

- Paragraph 162 of JPOI: "...take steps to make progress in the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development..."
- JPOI Chapter 3 – Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption & Production
- All countries to promote SCP

2005 AMCEN

- Africa 10 Year framework of programmes on SCP

2012 Rio+20

- Recalled Agenda 21, WSSD and adopted the 10 Year framework of programmes on SCP
- Affirmed that policies for green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be guided by and in accordance with all the Rio principles, Agenda 21 and JPOI



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Overall supportive policy context includes

National Development Plan, endorsed by Cabinet in 2012: Chapter 5... The country must now find a way to use its **environmental resources** to support an **economy** that enables it to remain competitive, while also meeting the needs of **society**. Thus, sustainable development is not only economically and socially sustainable, but environmentally sustainable as well. **By 2015, planning, piloting and investing:** South Africa creates the **framework for implementing** the transition to an environmentally sustainable, low-carbon economy **as a core element of its strategy for sustainable development** as proposed in the plan as a whole. **By 2020 – implementing programmes of sustainable development and targeting the emissions peak:** As socioeconomic development begins to make significant inroads into reducing poverty and unemployment, emissions are in the process of peaking. **By 2030,** South Africa's transition to an environmentally sustainable, climate-change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society will be well under way.

National Strategy for Sustainable Development, endorsed by Cabinet in 2011: ...selection and implementation of a development option, which allows for appropriate and justifiable social and economic goals to be achieved, based on the meeting of basic needs and equity, without compromising the natural system on which it is based.

National Framework for Sustainable Development, endorsed by Cabinet in 2008: ...enhancing human well-being and quality of life for all time... resource use efficiency and intergenerational equity...basis for a long-term process of integrating sustainability as a key component of the development discourse...

Section 24 (b) of the Republic of South Africa 1996 Constitution: "...secure ecologically sustainable *development and use* of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development."

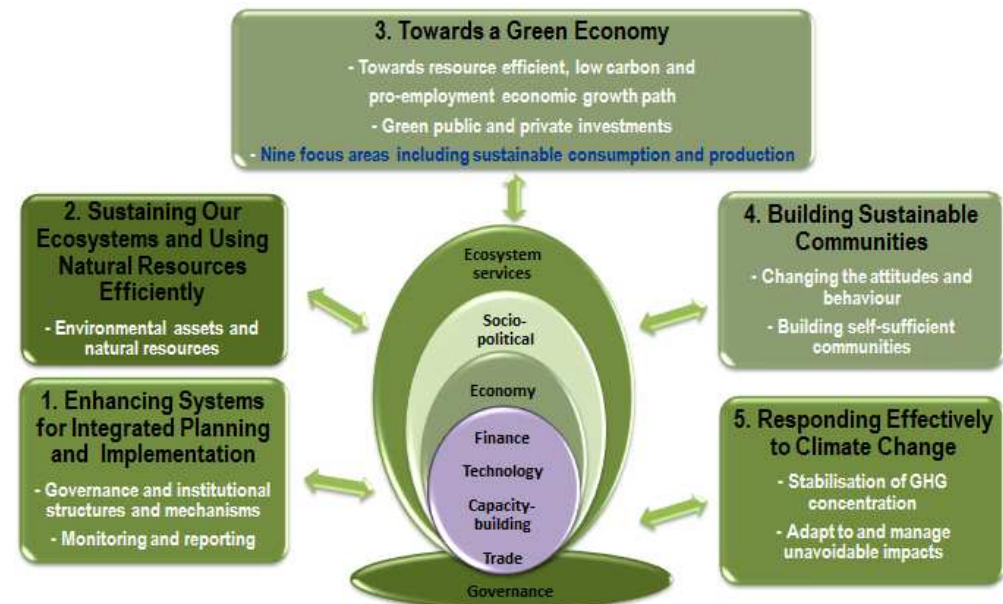
1998 National Environmental Management Act:
Principle 3 – Development must be socially, environmentally & economically sustainable; **Principle 4(a)** –sustainable development requires consideration of all relevant factors ... biodiversity, ecosystems, waste, pollution, impacts, peoples rights

Green economy in the context of sustainable development

UNEP Green growth	UNEP Green economy
“economic progress that fosters environmentally sustainable, low--carbon and socially inclusive development”	“one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities...one which is low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive... one whose growth in income and employment is driven by public and private investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.”

- Aligned context within 2010 green economy summit, 2011 NSSD and 2012 NDP

- South Africa’s sustainable development in action
- A system of **economic activities** resulting in improved **human well-being**, while not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks or **ecological scarcities**
- **Decoupling** of resource use and environmental impacts from economic growth
- It is characterized by substantially **increased investment** in green sectors, supported by enabling **policy reforms**, technology, capacity building and trade



High-level policy alignment includes

National Development Plan, Medium Term Strategic Framework and Outcomes

-Objectives and actions

- ✓ Policy making in a complex environment
- ✓ Demographic trends
- ✓ Economy and employment
- ✓ Economic infrastructure
- ✓ Environmental sustainability and resilience (Chapter 5)
 - Sustaining South Africa's ecosystem and using natural resources efficiently
 - Building sustainable communities
 - Responding effectively to climate change: mitigation and adaptation
 - Managing a just transition
 - Enhancing governance systems and capacity
- ✓ An integrated and inclusive rural economy
 - ✓ Positioning South Africa in the region and the world
- ✓ Transforming human settlement
- ✓ Improving education, training and innovation
- ✓ Promoting health care for all
- ✓ Social protection
 - ✓ Building safer communities
 - ✓ Building a capable and developmental state
 - ✓ Fighting corruption
- ✓ Transforming society and uniting the country

New Growth Path, IPAP and Accords

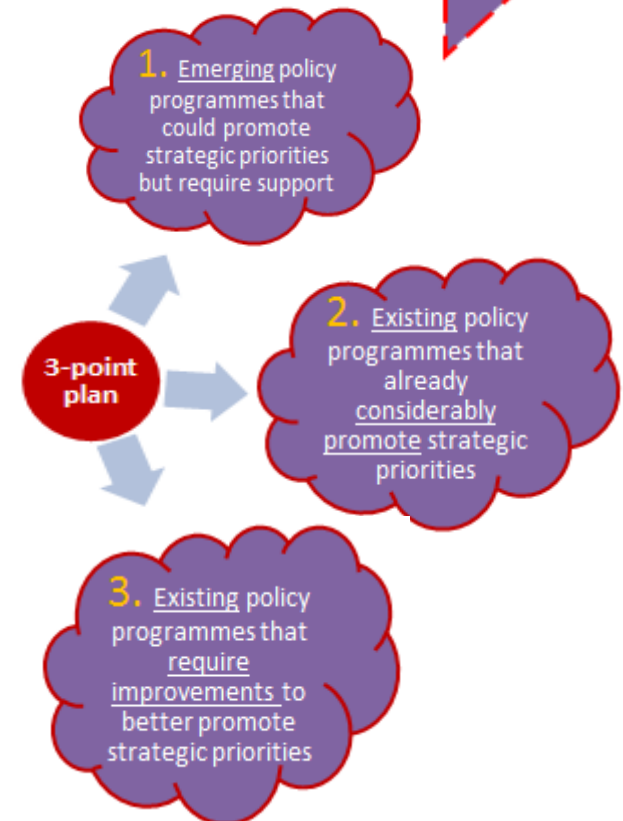
-Jobs drivers

- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ Main economic sectors
 - ✓ Seizing the potential of new economies
 - ✓ Investing in social capital and public services
 - ✓ Spatial development
- Key sectors
 - ✓ Infrastructure
 - ✓ Agricultural value chain
 - ✓ Mining value chain
 - ✓ Green economy
 - ✓ Manufacturing sectors in IPAP
 - ✓ Tourism and certain high-level services

From the 2011 National Strategy for Sustainable Development to the 2019 Environmental Sustainability Policy Action Plan: A 3-point strategy towards mainstreaming and scale up

-Strategic priorities

- ✓ Enhancing Systems for Integrated Planning and Implementation
- ✓ Sustaining Our Ecosystems and Using Natural Resources Efficiently
 - ✓ Towards a Green Economy (includes sustainable consumption and production)
 - ✓ Building Sustainable Communities
 - ✓ Responding Effectively to Climate Change



ALIGNMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES INCLUDES

GREEN ECONOMY NINE FOCUS AREAS	CLIMATE CHANGE FLAGSHIPS	IPAP GREEN INDUSTRIES AND GREEN ECONOMY ACCORD INITIATIVES
(1) Resource conservation and management	Public Works	
(2) Sustainable waste management practices	Waste management	Industrial waste management, recycling, reuse and recovery
(3) Water management	Water conservation and demand management	Water efficiency programmes
(4) Environmental sustainability: greening & legacy-major events & tourism, research, skills, financing and investments	Adaptation research	
(5) Green buildings and the built environment		Energy efficiency building regulations
(6) Sustainable transport and infrastructure	Transport	Automotive; Reducing carbon-emission on our roads
(7) Clean energy and energy efficiency	Renewable energy Energy efficiency and energy demand management Carbon capture and sequestration	Securing minimum levels of local content in the renewable energy independent power producer programme; solar and wind energy manufacturing strategies; regulations on blending of biofuels; industrial energy efficiency programme Electrification of poor communities and reduction of fossil-fuel open fire cooking and heating, energy efficiency, biofuels, clean-coal initiatives, retrofitting, rollout of renewable energy, rollout of solar water heaters
(8) Agriculture, food production and forestry		Agro-processing; Organic agriculture
(9) Sustainable consumption and production: (a) Resource efficiency & cleaner production; (b) Eco-endorsement, eco-labelling and certification; (c) Sustainable procurement; (d) Sustainable marketing; (e) Sustainable lifestyles and behaviour change; (f) Research and innovation; (g) Finance and investment; (h) Education, capacity building, skills and awareness raising; (i) Policy advocacy, advise and development; (j) Regional and global collaboration		Cleaner production and resource efficiency: water, energy, materials and waste

Provincial strategies includes

- **Free state** green economy strategy (2014)
- **North West** Renewable Energy Strategy and Implementation Plan (2013) and the Industrialization Programme
- **Limpopo** green economy plan including provincial climate change response (2013)
- Green is Smart: **Western Cape** Green Economy Strategy (2013)
- Green economy strategy for **KwaZulu-Natal** province (2013)
- A strategy for a developmental green economy for **Gauteng** (2010)



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Local government supportive landscape includes

CITY OF CAPE TOWN	CITY OF JOHANNESBURG	CITY OF TSHWANE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012: Information and Guideline Document on the Implementation of Green Procurement in the City of Cape Town. • 2011: Environmental Awareness, Education and Training for City Staff and Councillors • 2011: Public Environmental Awareness, Education and Training Strategy • 2010: Report on Energy and Climate Change – what the City is doing • 2010: Energy and Climate Change Action Plan • 2009: Local biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan • 2009: City of Cape Town environmental Agenda (2009-2014) • 2008: Framework for a Strategy and Action Plan for the Management of Invasive Alien Species • 2007: Energy and Climate Change Strategy • 2003: Coastal Zone Management Strategy • 2001: Integrated Metropolitan Environmental Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013: City of Johannesburg Integrated Development Plan • 2011: City of Johannesburg Integrated Waste Management Plan • 2011: Johannesburg 2040 Growth and Development Strategy • 2009: City of Johannesburg Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan • 2009: Climate Change Adaptation Plan • 2008: City of Johannesburg State of Energy Report • 2008: City of Johannesburg Economic Development Policy and Strategy Framework • 2006: Climate Change programme • 2003: State of the Environment Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014: City of Tshwane Green Economy Strategy • 2013: City of Tshwane Integrated Development Plan • 2010: Green Buildings By-Law • 2009: Green Buildings Development Policy • 2007: The Tshwane Integrated Environmental Policy (TIEP) Implementation Plan • 2006: City of Tshwane: State of Energy Report • 2006: State of the Environment Report for the City of Tshwane • 2005: Air Quality Management Plan for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality • 2005: Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Strategy • 2005: Environmental Noise Management Policy • 2005: Tshwane Environmental Education Awareness Strategy

Source: Nhamo and Mjimba (2014: 26) in UNEP, 2015. Report on Multiple Pathways to Sustainable Development

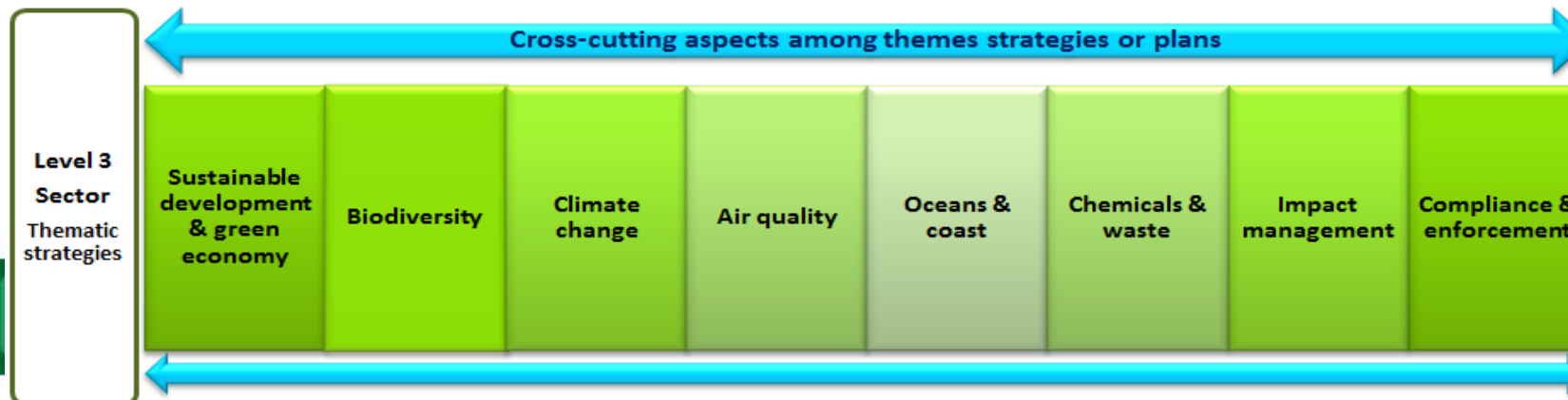


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Evidence based policy making approach



Thematic strategies/ plans in place to date:

1. National Biodiversity Research Development and Evidence Strategy (approved in 2015)
2. Draft Sustainable Development and Green Economy Evidence Strategy
3. Draft Chemicals and Waste Research, Development and Evidence Strategy
4. Draft 15 Year Oceans Research Plan

Building practical evidence: Programmes and projects implementation

- Department of Environmental Affairs
 - National Green Fund (DBSA implementing agent)
 - Programmes/ projects implementation window
 - Research and policy window
 - Capacity building and skills
 - EPWP Environment and Culture sector
 - DEA green building (6 Star rated)
 - DEA green cars (8 electric and 4 electric/diesel Hybrid)



Building practical evidence:

VakaYiko- Building capacity for use of research and evidence

- **Study 1:** How DEA operates as an organisation, manages evidence budget and overall framework uptake
- **Study 2:** Diagnosing internal evidence-to-policy linkages
- **Study 3:** Promoting both evidence informed and participatory policymaking
- **Study 4:** Diagnosing external evidence-to-policy linkages and the use of DEA's evidence
- **Study 5:** Evidence and participatory approach to beyond NSSD and Sector Plan- environmental sustainability policy action plan



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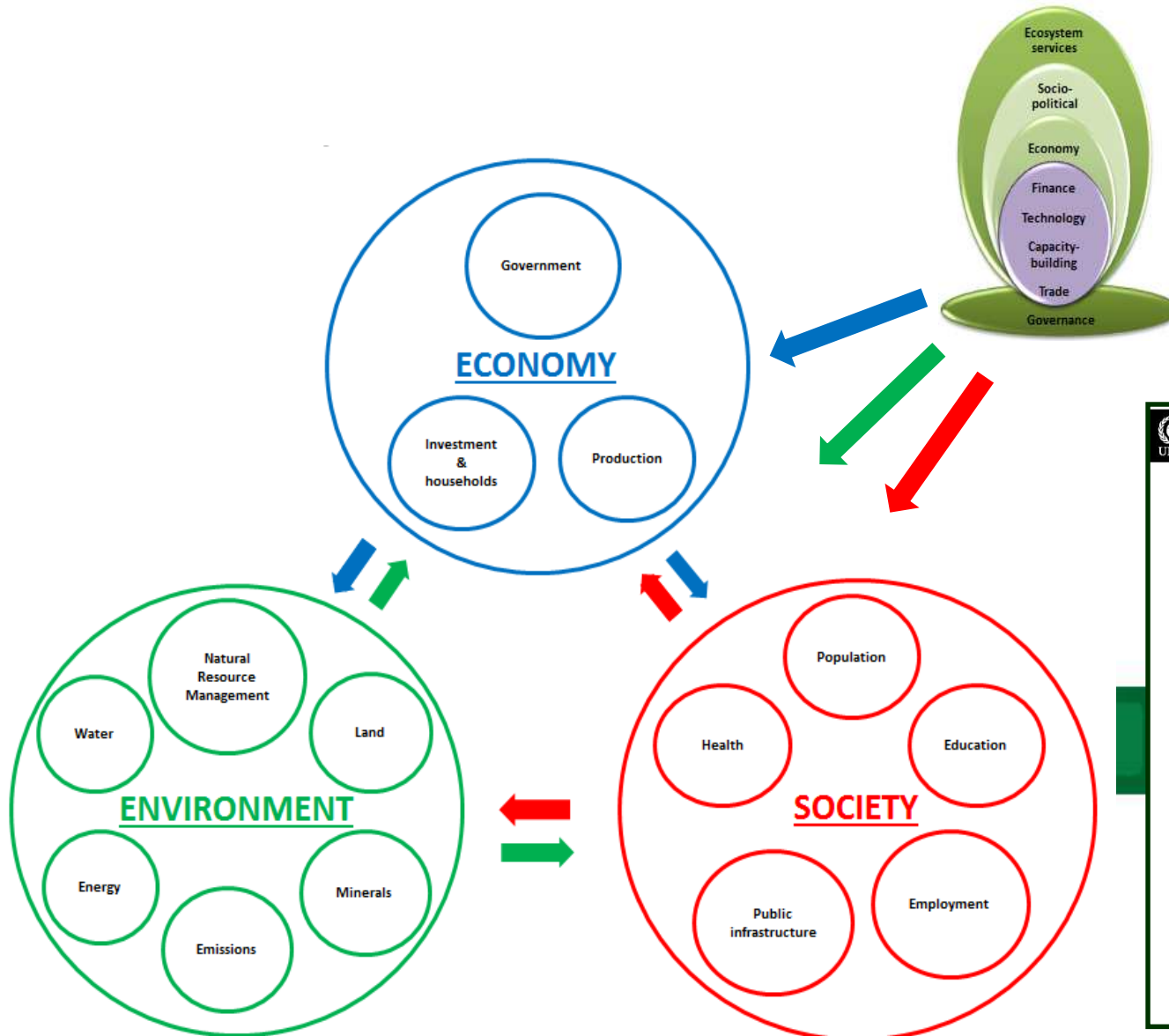
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Funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and managed by the International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP). In South Africa, the UK Overseas Development Institute (ODI) is collaborating with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) for the initial phase. Other partners DST, DPME, DHE, UCT and UJ.

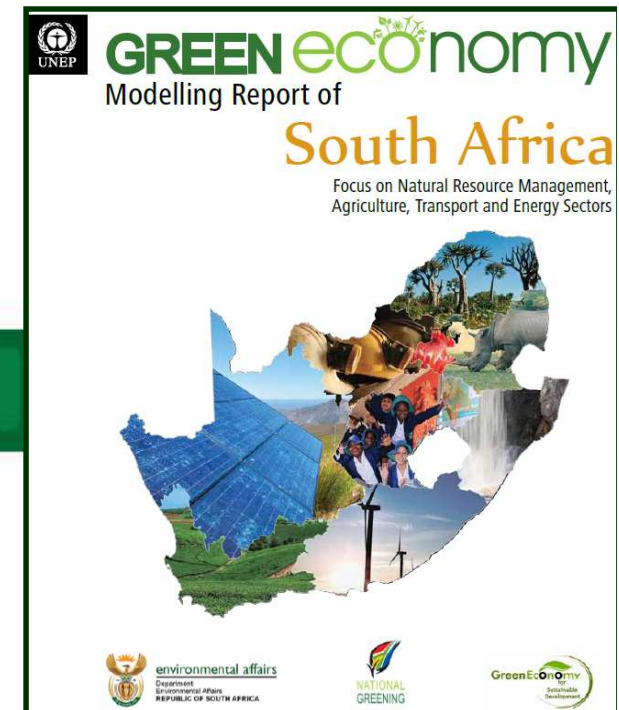
Building practical evidence: South – South exchange

- Good practice lessons sharing
 - Bolivia, China, Thailand and South Africa
- Main Objective
 - Showcasing South- South national-level initiatives to achieve a low-carbon and resource-efficient economy
 - Build participant countries' capacities related to the development and implementation of green economy indicators supporting such a transition
- **Bolivia:** uses the concept of *Living Well* in balance and harmony with *Mother Earth* - an ancient approach derived from the vision of indigenous people worldwide to support the long-term survival of Mother Earth without social, material and spiritual poverty.
- **China:** uses the concept of *Ecological Civilization*- a new development strategy that embraces harmonious and sustainable development between human beings, economy, society and nature
- **Thailand:** uses the concept of *Sufficiency Economy*, a philosophy that stresses the middle path as an overriding principle for appropriate conduct by the people at all levels: families, communities and nations

Building practical evidence: South Africa green economy modelling report

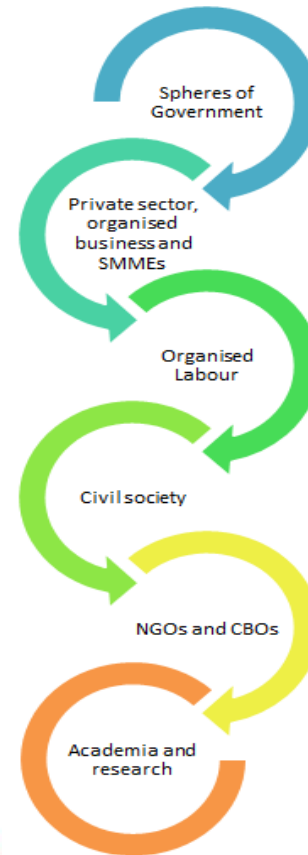


- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Country profile
- Section 3: Transition towards green economy and selection of SAGEM sectors
- Section 4: Modelling a green economy for South Africa
- Section 5: Applying Threshold 21 to the SAGEM
- Section 6: Scenario definitions and challenges
- Section 7: Results of the simulation analysis
- Section 8: Comparison of SAGEM and UNEP GER results
- Section 9: Conclusions



Conclusion

- Strategic partnerships are critical as implementation roles and responsibilities are decentralised among:



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Thank You

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