

Green Economy

IWMSA Central Branch Seminar
20 August 2014



Programme

09:00 - 09:30	Registration
09:30 - 09:45	Opening and Introduction of Seminar by Ms. Kate Bezuidenhout
09:45 - 10:00	Official Welcoming by Mr. Kobus De Meyer (Central Branch Chairperson)
10:00 - 10:30	Presentation by Dr Jenitha Badul – Senior Policy Adviser: Greening Programme and Funds: DEA
10:30 - 11-00	Presentation by Ms. Mmapula Tshangela – Senior Policy Adviser: National Sustainable Development : DEA
11:00- 11:35	Questions and Answer session
11:35	Closure and vote of thanks by Mr. Kobus De Meyer (Central Branch Chairperson)
	Light refreshments and networking

SA missing 'green growth' opportunities

A greener future for Joburg

February 1 2014 at 03:53pm

Mayor Parks Tau and Earthlife Africa Jhb's Tristen Taylor debate whether the City of Joburg has done enough to curb climate change.

14 Jan 2014 | Sue Blaine

OECD review highlights need for better environmental monitoring, writes Sue Blaine

Green Strategic Programme for Gauteng



An estimate of the direct employment potential of a greening South African economy



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
GAUTENG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, SOUTH AFRICA



BETTER TOGETHER.

Green is Smart

Western Cape Green Economy
Strategy Framework

2013



GREEN *eco* **nomy**

Modelling Report of

South Africa

Focus on Natural Resource Management,
Agriculture, Transport and Energy Sectors



Development Planning Division
Working Paper Series No. 24

Programmes in support of transitioning South Africa to a green economy

SA: Green economy offers a double dividend

Pretoria – Science and Technology Minister Naledi Pandor says government will make the best of opportunities in the green economy to create jobs and cut carbon emissions.

The impact of the green economy on jobs in South Africa



OCCASIONAL PAPER NO 168

Economic Diplomacy Programme

December 2013

South Africa's Green Economy Transition: Implications for Reorienting the Economy Towards a Low-Carbon Growth Trajectory

South African Institute of International Affairs



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Definitions



Many definitions of **Green Economy** exist:

- An economy that “results in **improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities**. In its simplest expression, a green economy can be thought of as one which is **low carbon, resource efficient** and **socially inclusive**.”

— UNEP working definition

- “A **resilient economy** that provides a **better quality of life** for all within the **ecological limits** of the planet.”

— Green Economy Coalition

(a group of NGOs, trade union groups and others doing grassroots work on a green economy)

Karl Burkart, a blogger on Mother Earth network breaks the **Green Economy into 6 sectors:**

- Renewable energy – Solar, wind, geothermal and wave
- Green buildings – urban land use; efficiencies and green products
- Clean transport – future fuels & public transport
- Water management – water recycling, stormwater planning
- Waste management – cyclical resource management, sustainable packaging
- Land management – incorporates organic agriculture, conservation and urban land use

KARL BURKART



South Africa

“The green economy involves largely **new economic activities** and must provide an important entry-point for broad-based black economic empowerment, addressing the needs of **women and youth entrepreneurs** and offering **opportunities for enterprises** in the social economy.”

- Government of South Africa, 2011, New Growth Path

The Green Economy refers to two inter-linked developmental outcomes for the South African economy:

1. **Growing economic activity** (which leads to investment, jobs and competitiveness) in the green industry sector.
2. A **shift in the economy** as a whole towards cleaner industries and sectors.

- Department of Environmental Affairs, 2014

Key Drivers

- Two kinds:
 - Causal – what made people wake up to the need for a ‘green economy’ focus
 - Forward – what influences are carrying the green economy forward

Causal drivers

Climate change and sea level rise
+ Global economic down turn
= Unearthed 'missing markets'



- Inherent value of '**ecological services**' (natural capital)
- Finitude of resources (**limits to growth**)

Decoupling: An economy that grows while using less resources

Forward Drivers

- **Urban Form**
 - Compact green buildings - efficient, procurement
 - Public transport - low carbon emissions
 - Green 'lungs' - public open spaces, conservation
- **Innovation and enterprise**
 - R&D spending
 - Creative economy entrepreneurialism
 - New technologies
- **Investment**
 - Foreign direct investment directed towards green initiatives
- **Skills, education and employment**



Green-industry production and services

- Photovoltaic for solar power applications
 - Bio-energy technologies, process and utilization
 - Wind power, geothermal and tidal wave energy generation and utilization
 - Hydropower technologies and applications
 - Information and smart meter reading
 - New technologies and design for energy efficiency
 - New technologies for minimizing CO₂ generation
 - Power system analysis and optimization
 - Power system planning and operation
 - Vegetable oil economy
 - Chemical aspects of renewable energy
 - The use of biotechnology alternatives to chemistry-based solutions
 - Improved process engineering
 - Methodologies and tools for measuring environmental impact
 - Life-cycle engineering and assessment
 - Computer-aided green manufacturing
 - Smart manufacturing
 - Energy efficiency in manufacturing
 - Sustainable factory planning and scheduling
 - Zero-waste production
 - Reuse, remanufacturing, disassembly and recycling techniques
 - Green supply chain management
 - Sustainable packaging solutions
 - Reverse logistics and product recovery
 - Smart and sustainable materials
 - Sustainable construction for the built environment
 - Green auditing
 - Financial investment in eco-innovation
- 

Consequences for government & industry

(1) Financial sector reform is necessary

- Governments will have to decouple economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation
- New indices – GDP is overly economic
- Sustainability/ resilience indices need to be developed and applied

GGEI (Global Green Economy Index) measures

- Commitment of leadership and policy to green development
- Opportunities for 'cleantech'—both actual and perceived—investment and innovation
- Sustainable tourism

Consequences for government & industry

(2) Institutional change

- Green policies – carrot (promote green development) & stick (disincentivise ‘dirty’ development)

(3) Cross-sectoral coordination

- Skills development policy & strategy need to match economic (trade, industrial) & environmental policy

(4) New conception of “basic skills”

- Development of ‘green collar’ jobs – technicians to operate green technologies
- Bridge basic skills gap: coordinate employers needs with skill development

Future

- Mitigate the effects of climate change - i.e. **adaptation and build resilience**
- Greening of high impact sectors - **food, transport, housing**
 - embedded energy in these sectors contributes 63% of the global ecological footprint

Thank You!



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www.linkedin.com/groups/Institute-Waste-Management-Southern-Africa