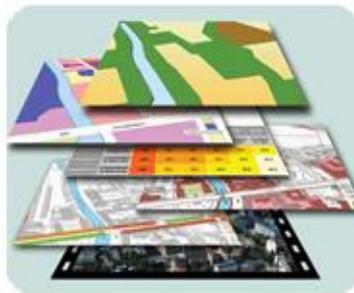


Policy perspective on green economy (including SCP) in the context of sustainable development



Environmental Advisory Services



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**IWMSA Event
20 August 2014**



Outline

- Overview of DEA Sustainable Development Unit
- International guiding commitments
- National policy commitments
- Sector evidence-based approach and strategic partnerships
- Conclusion



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Directorates

- Ms Devina Naidoo
- Multilateral cooperation and agreements

International cooperation

- Ms Mapula Tshangela
- Research and policies, frameworks, strategies

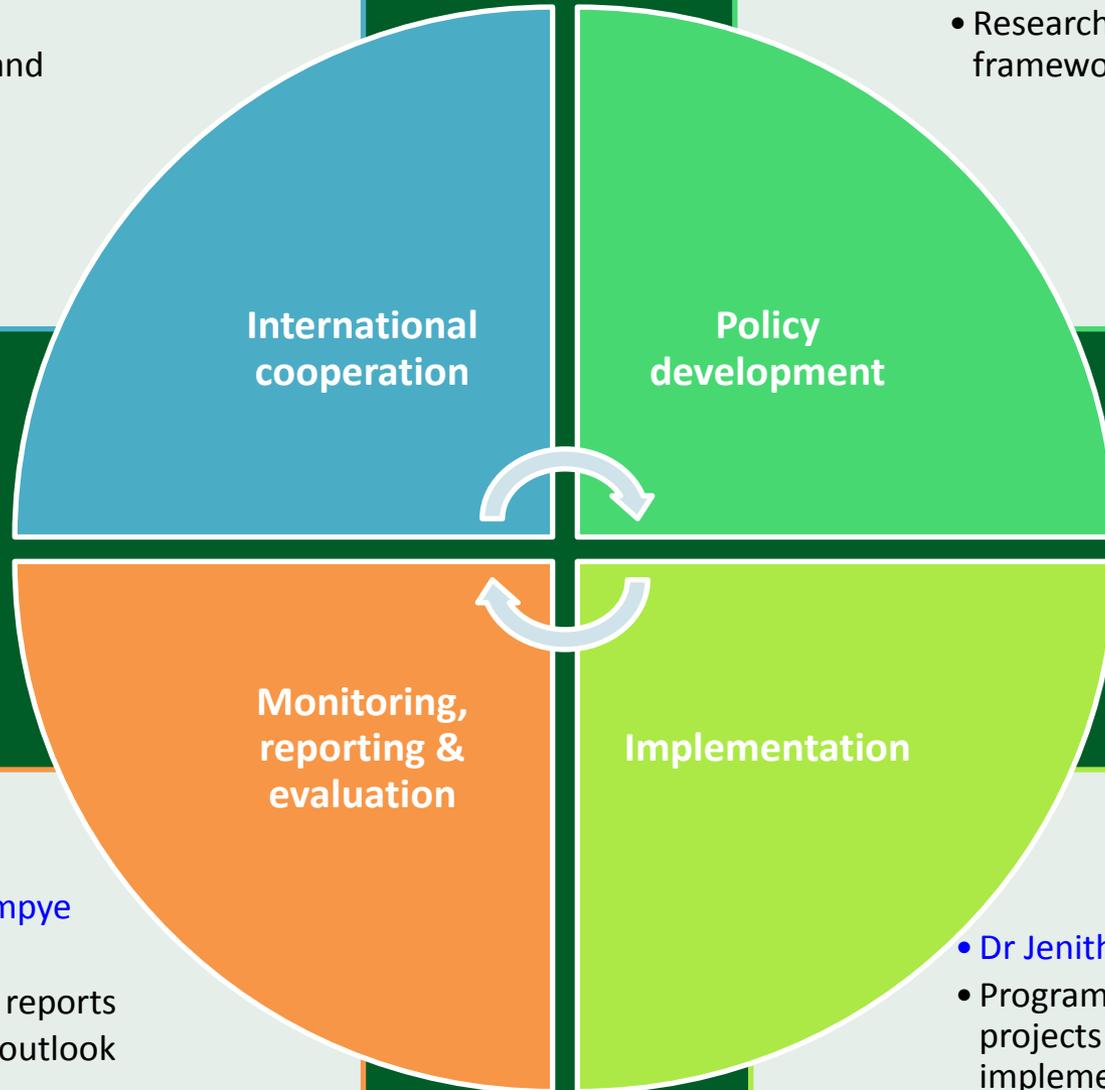
Policy development

Monitoring, reporting & evaluation

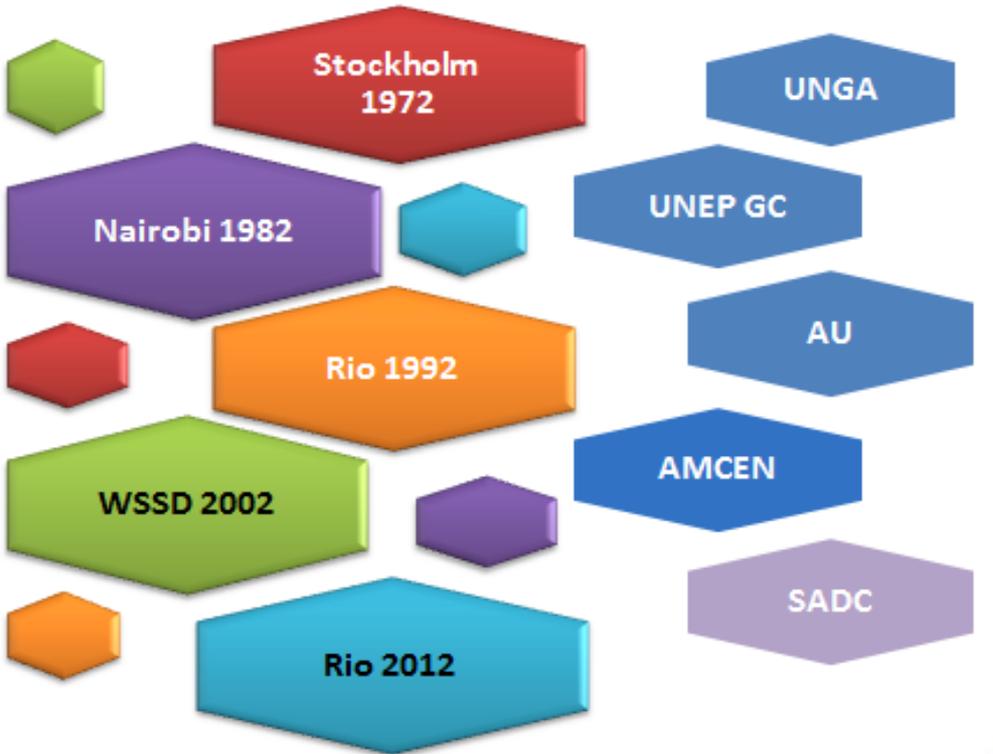
- Ms Anna Mampye
- M&E reports
- Sustainability reports
- Environment outlook
- Millennium Development Goals

Implementation

- Dr Jenitha Badul
- Programmes and projects implementation



International guiding commitments includes



2002
WSSD

- Countries to develop national sustainable development strategies
- 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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Supportive national policy landscape : includes NSSD, NGP and NDP

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.” Supported by various sectors legislation and policies

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 ...

2011 National Strategy for Sustainable Development : ...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.



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Green economy definitions in context of sustainable development

World bank framework for economy (growth) and environment (green)

Period of Rapid Economic Growth

1990 ----- 2000 ----- 2010

- 80% increase in GDP per capita in developing countries
- Improved living standards
- More than 500 million people rising out of poverty
- Progress in literacy, life expectancy, child mortality, access to clean water and in reduced air pollution

Meeting Sustainable Development Goals

----- 2020 ----- 2030

- Doubts about the current growth model's ability to deliver on the sustainable development goals
- Questions about the planet's ability to feed 9 billion wealthier people and absorb the waste they produce
- Growing concerns about climate change and the degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity

OECD Green growth

"fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the ecosystem service of which our well-being relies."

GGGI Green growth

"A new model of economic growth that simultaneously targets key aspects of economic performance, such as poverty reduction, job creation and social inclusion and those of environmental sustainability such as mitigation of climate change and biodiversity loss and security of access to clean energy and water"

UNEP Green growth

"economic progress that fosters environmentally sustainable, low--carbon and socially inclusive development"

UNEP Green economy

"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."

South Africa context

2010 green economy summit, 2011 NSSD and 2012 NDP adopted UNEP green economy context

High-level policy alignment consideration

2030 National Development Plan

- Twenty year vision
- 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

2020 New Growth Path

- Ten year framework
- 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

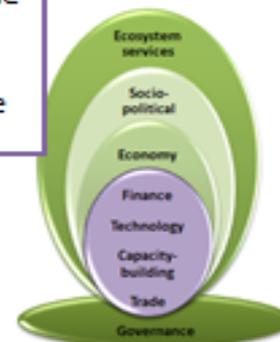
2014 NSSD1

- Five year revolving strategy & action plan
- 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

Decentralised, crosscutting, multi-stakeholders, sectoral policies and action



Our Future



ALIGNMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

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

Waste sector NDP contributions includes

Chapter 1: Policy making in a complex environment

- Population pressures, urbanisation and rising **consumption and waste** are pushing planetary boundaries to breaking point with uncertain, but potentially catastrophic, consequences
- **Waste** and carbon-equivalent emissions per capita are climbing faster every year in an ecosystem with finite limits

Chapter 3: Economy and employment

- A global drive for compliance on environmental standards will have cost implications; but it will in turn drive innovation, **reduce waste**, improve energy efficiency and promote new investment
- **Waste reutilisation** opportunities for manufacturing

Chapter 5: Environmental sustainability - an equitable transition to a low-carbon economy

- Vision 2030: Investment in consumer awareness, green product design, recycling infrastructure and **waste to energy** projects results in significant strides to becoming a **zero-waste** society.
- Objective: Absolute reductions in the total volume of **waste disposed to landfill** each year and action- Waste recycling
- By 2015: The national recycling strategy is delivering absolute reductions in the total volume of **waste disposed to landfill** each year

Chapter 8: Transforming human settlement and the national space economy

- Introduce a package of instruments to support the transition to environmental sustainability that would introduce measures such as stepped tariffs and targeted penalties that would ... eliminate **waste going to landfill**, and generally discourage high-consumption lifestyles

Waste sector NSSD contributions includes

Priority 2: sustaining our ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently

- Implementation of the National Waste Act
- Ensuring the effective implementation of waste management legislation
- Implementation of waste minimisation programmes and the provision of appropriate

Priority 3: Towards a green economy

- One of the nine focus areas: sustainable waste management practices: Implementation of the waste hierarchy and the ambition to minimise waste and, where unavoidable, recycling and reusing waste or turning it into energy

Priority 4: Building sustainable communities

- Implementation of local waste collection/ recycling initiatives

Waste sector policy contributions includes

2011 Programmes report in support of transitioning South Africa to a green economy

- Community-based waste programme that could
 - Supply bins (to separate waste at source)
 - Initiate a packaging call-back programme
 - Facilitate the establishment of collector cooperatives or small businesses (to fetch waste)
 - Facilitate the establishment of recycling mini-factories (to harvest material) (e.g. materials recovery facilities)
 - Facilitate the establishment of a buy-back centre



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Waste sector policy contributions includes

2010 Green economy summit report

- *What needs to be done now, medium to long term?*

(note cross cutting nexus with energy, built environment, transport, industry among others)

- Transform social behaviour regarding resource use, waste and pollution
- Substantial investment in technology research, development and deployment with the primary objective of improving resource use efficiency, reduction of waste and pollution, and seeking alternative solutions to goods and services.

2013 SA green economy modelling report

- Energy, transport, NRM, Agriculture (4 of 9 focus areas)
- Possible modelling intervention for waste sector?

Waste sector policy contributions includes

- **Waste Management Act**
- **NWM Strategy Goal 3: Grow the contribution of the waste sector to the green economy**
 - Emphasises the social and economic impact of waste management, and situates the waste strategy within the green economy approach
 - Using labour intensive methods to extend domestic waste collection services to un-serviced communities where appropriate
 - Extending and formalising jobs in the various stages of the recycling value chain, including collection, sorting, re-use and repair, product recovery, processing and manufacturing of recyclable materials
 - Developing new markets for recycling of wastes

Sector evidence based approach approach

Level 1 National Strategy

National R&D Strategy, 10-Year Innovation Plan and Global Change Research Plan

- Understanding a changing planet
- Reducing the human footprint
- Adapting the way we live
- Innovation for Sustainability

Level 2 Sector Framework

Environment Sector Research, Development & Evidence framework:
An approach to enhance sector science-policy interface and evidence-based policy making
(Approved by Environment MINMEC in June 2012)

Policy priorities outlined in Environment Sector Plan (Sustained), Outcome 10 (Changed), National Development Plan, Medium Term Strategic Framework, National Strategy for Sustainable Development, South African Environment Outlook

Level 3 Sector Thematic strategies

Sustainable development is the overarching theme and there are cross-cutting aspects among themes

Sustainable development	Green economy	Biodiversity	Climate change	Air quality	Oceans & coast	Chemicals & waste	Impact management	Compliance & enforcement	Water**
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Strategic partnerships and evidence gathering include

- 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
- Department of Science and Technology
 - Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
 - National Research Foundation (NRF)*
 - Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)**...VakaYiko & waste
- Department of Trade and Industry
 - Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme
 - National cleaner production centre- SA
- UNEP
 - Sustainability Institute (SI) in Partnership with University of Stellenbosch (US)
 - University of South Africa (UNISA)

Conclusion

- Note waste sector prioritisation in cross sectoral policies that support green economy in context of sustainable development
- Note sector efforts in research to support evidence based policy making
- Note importance of continued industry interventions in waste sector contribution to the green economy
- Future key research, evidence and policy engagements
 - MTSF 2014 – 2019 priority on systematic review towards environmental sustainability policy operation programme
 - Implications for NSSD1, GE and SCP policies moving forward



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Ms Mapula Tshangela

Senior Policy Advisor:

National Sustainable Development

Policy & research interface:

sustainable development, green economy and SCP

Tel: +2712 399 9259

Email: MTshangela@environment.gov.za



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