LED Conference

Green Economy within Sustainable Development Context

Date: 10 November 2017
Outline

1. Definition of sustainable development
2. International agreements
3. Sustainable Development Goals
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5. National Strategy for sustainable development
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Definition of sustainable Development:
“..development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (WCED, 1987)
Sustainable development vision

**Constitution**

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

**National Development Plan (NDP)**

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 (NSSD1)**

“South Africa aspires to be a sustainable, economically prosperous and self-reliant nation that safeguards its democracy by meeting the fundamental human needs of its people, by managing its limited ecological resources responsibly for the current and future generations.........

**Outcome 10**

To ensure environmental assets and natural resources are well protected and continually enhanced
International guiding commitments includes

- A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth & Sustainable Development,
- An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people especially its Women & Youth

AU: Agenda 2063
- Africa 10 Year framework of programmes on SCP
- Recalled Agenda 21, WSSD and adopted the 10 Year framework of programmes on SCP
- Green economy action

UN Summit 2015
- 17 SDG’s & 169 targets
From MDGs to SDGs

1. End Poverty
2. End hunger & achieve food security
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being
4. Inclusive and equitable quality education
5. Achieve gender equality
6. Sustainable water and sanitation for all
7. Access to affordable Energy
8. Sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work
9. Build resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization and innovation
10. Reduce inequality
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient
12. Sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Combat climate change
14. Oceans, seas and marine resources
15. Terrestrial ecosystems, forests, land degradation biodiversity
16. Inclusive societies institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation Global Partnerships
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, especially for women, youth and people with disabilities, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises
- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

“Shifting to a green economy, including to a low-carbon economy, is shifting to a more sustainable economic growth and development path in the long term, and therefore has implications for choices about the structure of the economy.”

NDP 2030, Chapter 3: Key Drivers of Change, The Green Economy, environmental affairs

Department: Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization
- 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes
- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries

“The green economy agenda will be leveraged to promote deeper industrialisation, energy efficiency and employment.”

NDP 2030, Chapter 3: Key Drivers of Change, The Green Economy, Page 150
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces

“In the context of economic uncertainty and climate change, towns and cities must be designed for long-term resilience and flexibility, with more attention given to citizen vulnerability and safety.”

NDP 2030, Chapter 8: Transforming Human Settlement, Urban Futures,
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
  - 12.1.1 Number of countries with SCP national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies.

- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
  - 12.2.1* Material footprint and material footprint per capita.

- 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
  - 12.3.1 Global food loss index.

*By 2030 ... Growing public awareness of the consequences of climate change and unconstrained consumption of our natural resources leads to a refocusing of political priorities towards the protection and rehabilitation of the region’s natural assets”

NDP 2030, Chapter 5: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability and an Equitable Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy,
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

• 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
  – 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people

• 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
  – 13.2.1 Number of countries that have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote the transition to environmentally friendly substances and technologies)

• 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
  – 13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

“South Africa’s primary approach to adapting to climate change is to strengthen the nation’s economic and societal resilience. This includes ensuring that all sectors of society are more resilient to the future impacts of climate-change by:
  Decreasing poverty and inequality;
  Creating employment;
  Increasing levels of education and promoting skills development;
  Improving health care;
  Maintaining the integrity of ecosystems and the many services that they provide.”

NDP 2030, Chapter 5: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability and an Equitable Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy, Responding effectively to climate change: adaptation,
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

- 14.1.1 Nitrogen use efficiency composite indicator

- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

- 14.2.1 Percentage of coastal and marine development with formulated or implemented integrated coastal management/maritime spatial planning plans (that are harmonized where applicable), that builds resilient human communities and ecosystems and provides for equitable benefit sharing and decent work

- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

- 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

“We propose three measures to protect the country’s natural resources: ...A target for the amount of land and oceans under protection (presently about 7.9 million hectares of land, 848km of coastline and 4 172km2 of ocean are protected).”

NDP 2030, Overview,
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

  - 15.1.1* Forest area as a percentage of total land area

- 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

  - 15.2.1* Forest cover under sustainable forest management
  - 15.2.2 Net permanent forest loss

- 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

  - 15.3.1* Percentage of land that is degraded over total land area

“We propose three measures to protect the country’s natural resources: ...An environmental management framework. Developments that have serious environmental or social effects need to be offset by support for improvements in related areas.”

NDP 2030, Overview
Cross-sectoral policies & plans

- National Development Plan, Vision 2030
- New Growth Path, Green Economy Accord & Green Jobs Report
- National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan
- SA framework for responding to economic crisis
- National Planning Commission
- Medium Term Strategic Framework and 12 Outcomes
- Industrial Policy Action Plan
- National Climate Change Response White Paper
- National Green Economy Summit, Programmes and Modeling Reports
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Economic Development
- Integrated Resource Plan & Integrated Energy Plan
- National Water Resource Strategy
- Policy on Agriculture in Sustainable Development
- Rural development
- Department of Energy
- Transport
- Human Settlement
- Provincial government
- Local government
- Science and Techy
- National Treasury
- 10 Year Innovation, Global Change Research Plan, Bio-economy strategy, Innovation Roadmaps
- Environmental Fiscal Instruments (e.g. Carbon tax, green fund)
- National Skills Development Strategy 3
- Regional and global Trade
9 Green Economy focus areas

- **Resource conservation & management** - Ensure conservation, sustainable management & rehabilitation of natural & ecosystem services and assets (fresh water, marine environments, grasslands, landscapes)

- **Sustainable waste management practices** – minimize/avoid waste, recycle, reuse or convert to energy. Recognise potential for green jobs

- **Water management** - Integrated water and land resources management, sound and equitable allocation of water as a public good among all

- **Environmental sustainability** - promote sustainable use environmental resources

- **Green buildings and the built environment** - Development of green building regulations i.e energy, waste

- **Sustainable transport** - reduce carbon footprint, shift from road to rail, public and non-motorised transport, from inefficient and internal combustion engine vehicles to efficient, hybrid & electric vehicles

- **Clean energy and energy efficiency** - diversification of energy sources and the implementation of energy efficiency programmes, Investment in renewable energy,

- **Agriculture, food production and forestry** - Support programmes to ensure protection of agricultural land, sustained food security and local economic development

- **Sustainable consumption and production** - Monitoring current patterns of consumption and production
Provincial strategies includes

- **Mpumalanga** green economy strategy 2016
- **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)
- A strategy for a developmental green economy for **Gauteng** (2010)
- Green economy strategy for **KwaZulu-Natal** province (2013)
Mainstreaming of Green Economy in Local Government Planning (strategies/plans/frameworks)

- Green economy strategies and frameworks,
- Local Economic Development plans (LEDs),
- Integrated Development Plans (IDPs),
- Green building guidelines,
- Growth development strategies,
- Climate Change & Green, Economy Action Plan
- Green Procurement Plan,
- Green Economy Research Network,
- Spatial Development Framework
Local government strategies includes

- City of Johannesburg
  - Johannesburg 2040 Growth and Development Strategy
- City of Tshwane
  - Green economy strategy
  - Green Buildings By-Law
- City of Cape Town
  - Guideline document for implementing green procurement
- Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan
  - Climate Change and Green Economy Action Plan
Conclusion

• Municipalities remain major players in the green economy transition space,
• Local government functions are at the closest proximity to the people and can effectively place Sustainable Development & Green Economy initiatives at a tangible setting that’s visible display their benefits such as job opportunities, innovation and environmental benefits at their respective locality,
• Interventions should be tailored to local opportunities, promote inclusive growth that build from best existing practice, indigenous knowledge, research, evidence and practically implementable,
• Interventions requires collective effort from various stakeholders; sector department, private sector, organized labour, NGOs, academia and research,
• Mainstreaming of Sustainable Development & Green Economy from National and Provincial Government to Municipalities is critical for proper alignment and coordination of government programmes.
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