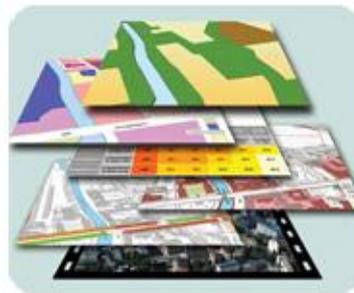


# Mpumalanga Green Economy Roundtable

Theme: “The green economy as driver of sustainable development and job creation in Mpumalanga”



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**Venue: Middleburg**  
**Date: 25-26 August 2016**



# Green economy policy and strategy perspective in context of sustainable development



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# Outline

1. International context
2. South Africa's development challenges
3. National supportive policy context
4. Cross-sectoral policies & plans
5. Overview of environment sector research, development and evidence
6. Building practical evidence: Projects, modeling & exchange
7. sustainability transitions dialogue
8. Conclusion

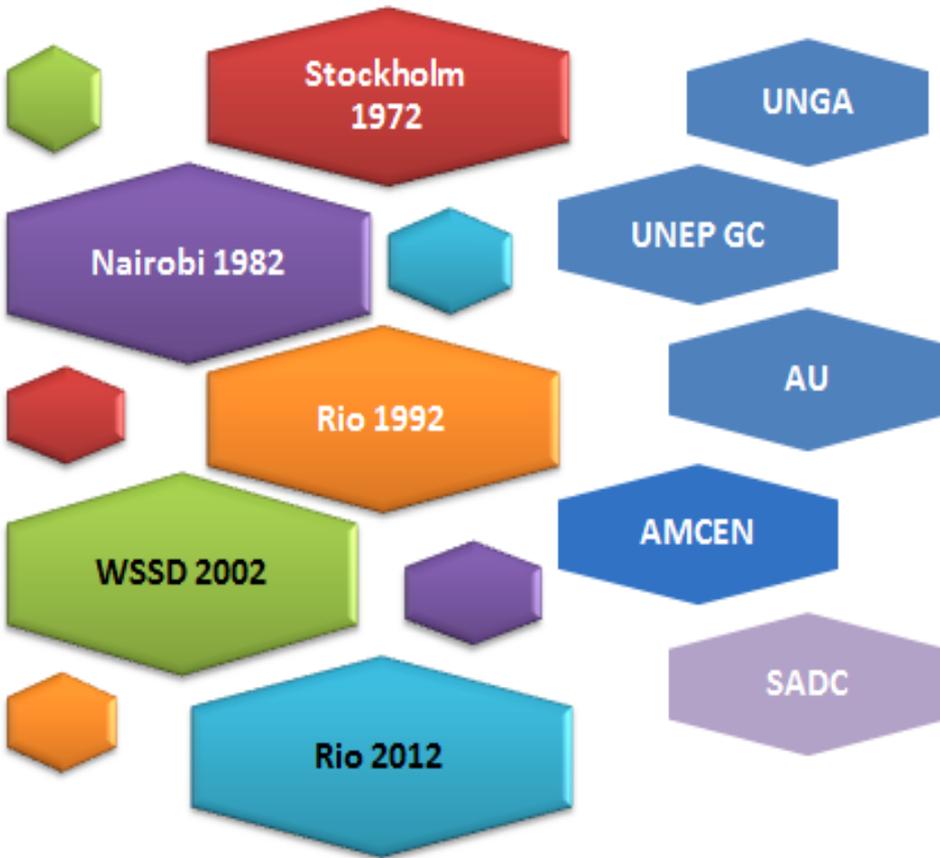


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# International guiding commitments includes



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

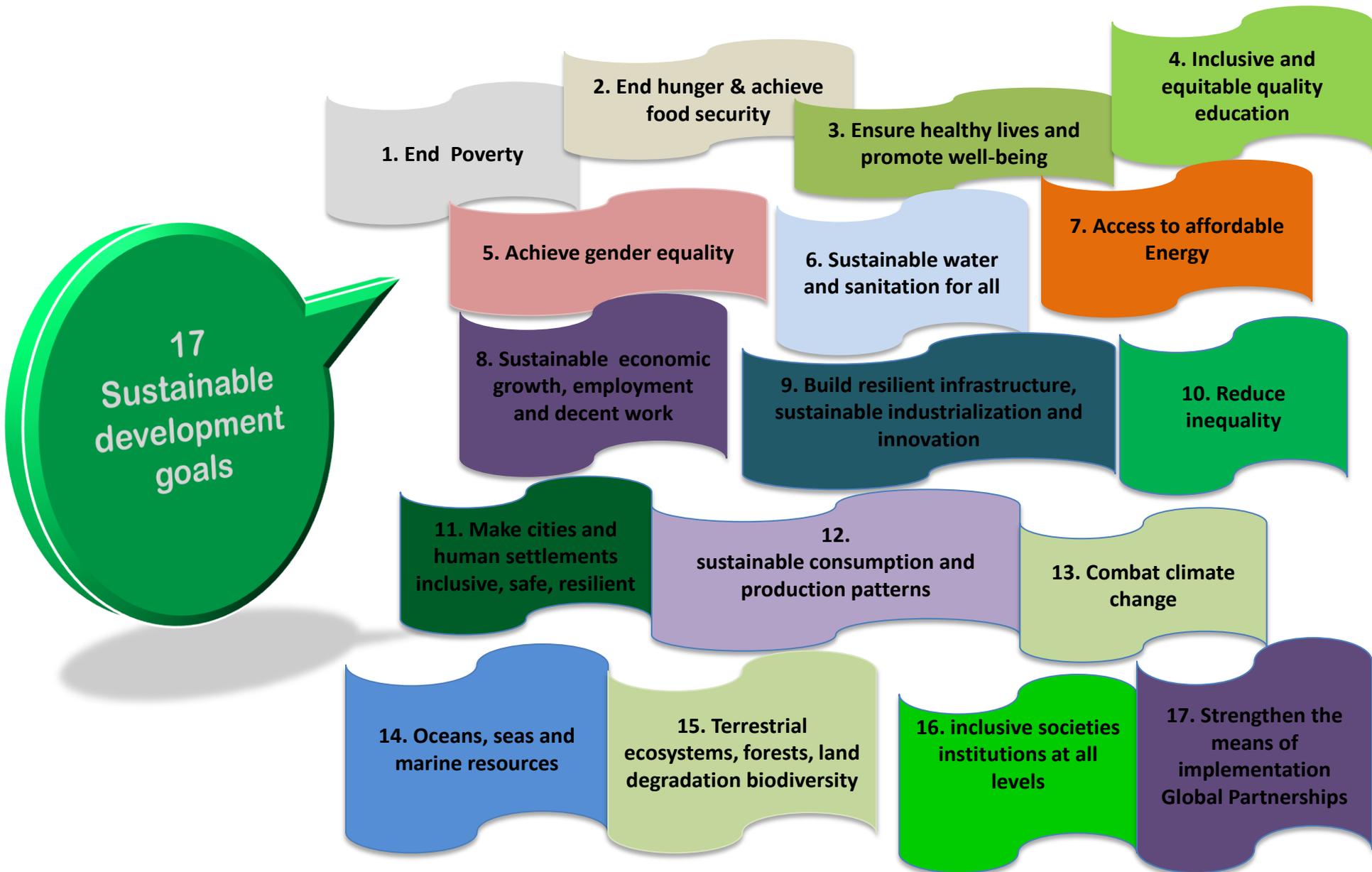
2012  
Rio+20

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

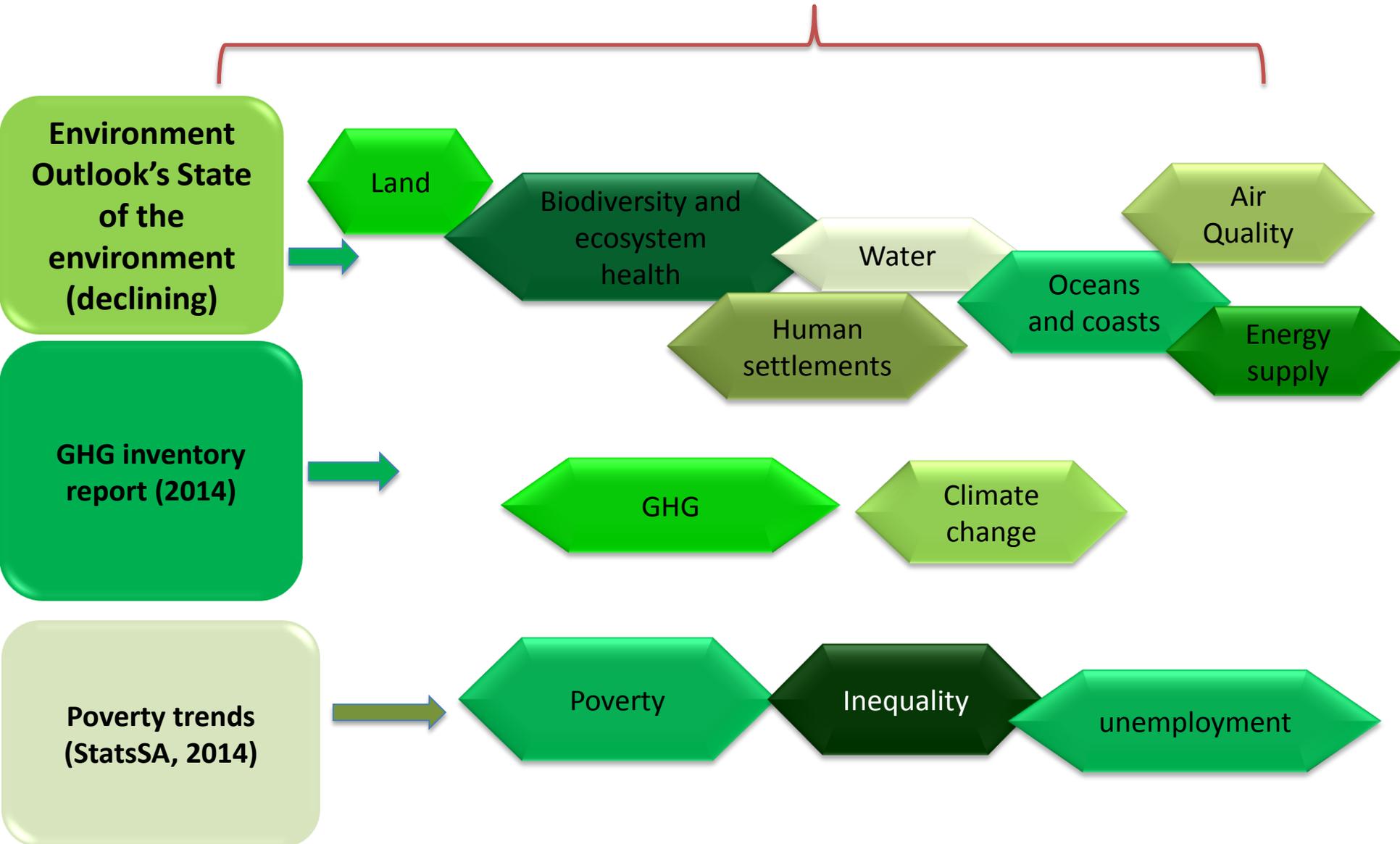
UN Summit  
2015

17 SDG's & 169  
targets

# From MDGs to SDGs



# South Africa's development challenges



# 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

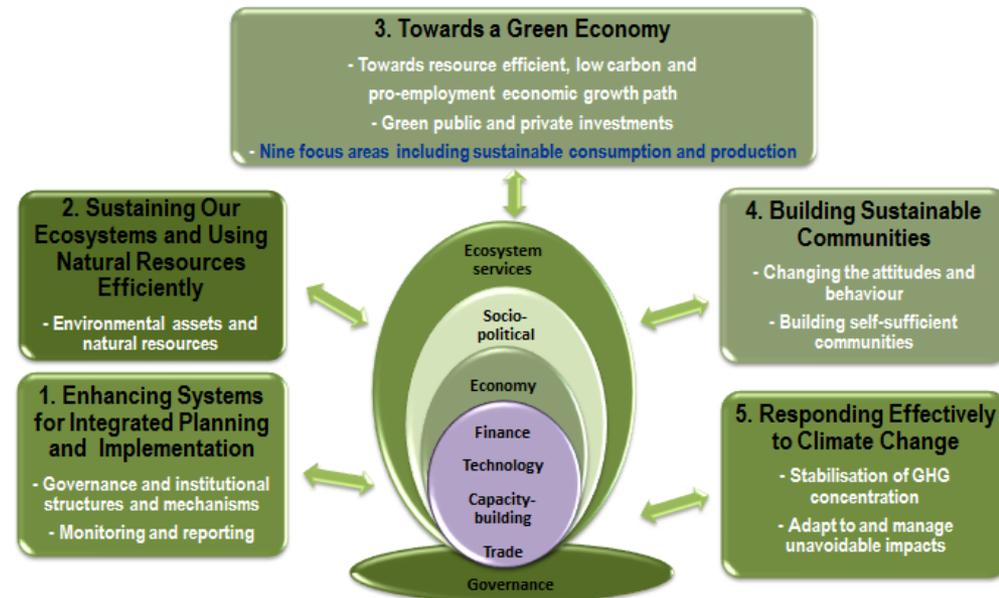
To ensure environmental assets and natural resources are well protected and continually enhanced

# 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 in 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 alignment includes

## 2030 National Development Plan, Medium Term Strategic Framework and Outcomes

### -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, IPAP and Accords

### -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 NSSD

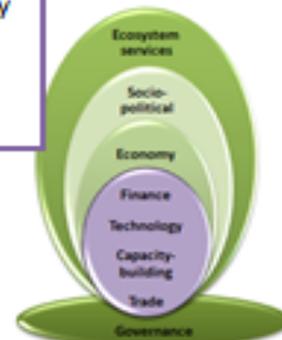
### -Five year revolving strategy & action plan

### -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



# Cross-sectoral policies & plans



## 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

# 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)
- A strategy for a developmental green economy for **Gauteng** (2010)
- Green economy strategy for **KwaZulu-Natal** province (2013)



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# 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



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# Overview of environment sector research, development and evidence (R,D&E) framework and policy themes

**Level 3**  
Sector Thematic Evidence Strategies

Sustainable development & green economy (Including sustainable consumption & production)

Biodiversity

Climate change

Air quality

Ocean and coasts

Chemicals & waste

Impact management

Compliance & enforcement

← Cross-cutting aspects among themes strategies and plans →

**Level 2**  
Sector Evidence Framework

**Environment Sector Research, Development & Evidence framework**  
An approach to enhance sector science-policy-practice interface and evidence-based policy making  
(Approved by Environment MINMEC in June 2012)  
Policy priorities outlined in National Development Plan, Medium Term Strategic Framework, Outcomes, National Environmental Management Act and all related Acts, Regulations, Strategies, Policies & Plans

**Level 1**  
National Strategy & Plan

National R&D Strategy, 10 Year Innovation Plan, Global Change Research Plan, Waste & Water RDI Roadmap

Understanding a changing planet

Reducing the human footprint

Adapting the way we live

Innovation for Sustainability

# Building practical evidence:

## Programmes and projects implementation

- Department of Environmental Affairs
  - National Green Fund
  - EPWP Environment and Culture sector
  - DEA green building (6 Star rated)
  - DEA green cars (14 electric and 2 electric/diesel Hybrid)



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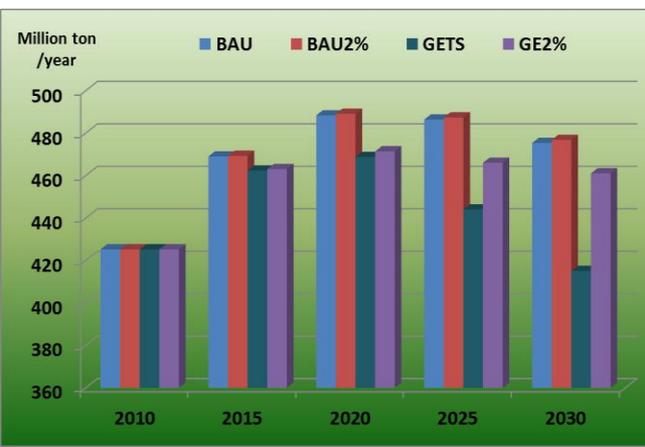
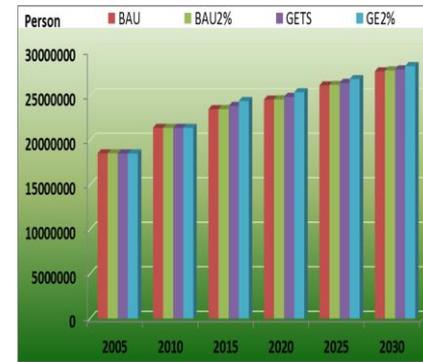
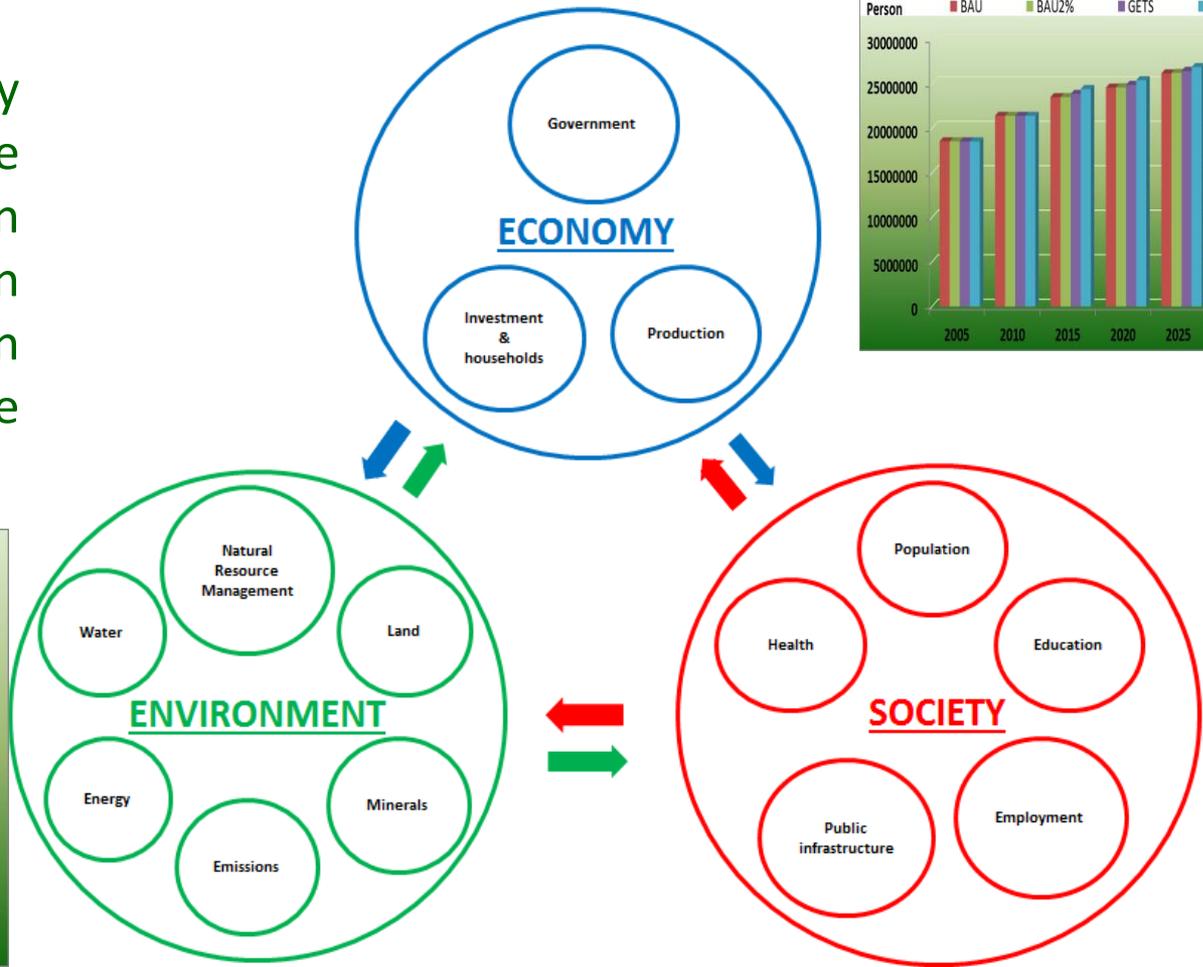
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# Building practical evidence:

## South Africa green economy modelling

- SAGEM report was developed on the same basis as the model that underpins the 2011 UNEP Green Economy Report (GER)
- Main Objective
  - To test national policy targets and the effects of investing in a green economy in South Africa (in context of sustainable development)



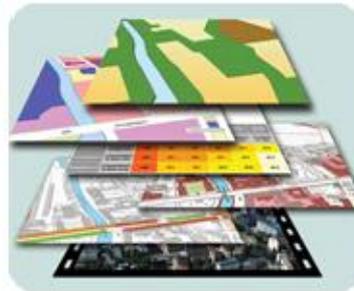
# SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITION DIALOGUE

*Response to the  
NDP & NSSD  
Commitments &  
implementation*

*Build on  
sustainable  
development and  
green economy  
evidence base  
approach*

*To understand current  
practices, challenges  
and opportunities of  
the sustainable  
development green  
economy transition*

Build on sustainable development



*Raise key questions  
that need clarity for  
SA sustainability  
transition*



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## four key dimensions of sustainability transitions focus

**1. Clarifying our understanding(s) of the sustainability transitions.** *What are the current understandings of how to define the sustainability transitions and what it is or what it should be? What is the country transitioning from and to what? Is there a common vision? Where are the points of common interest and where is there divergence? How does the national, provincial and local understanding fit with regional, continental and global agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreements, Africa Agenda 2063, Sendai framework and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Green Growth strategy?*



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## four key dimensions of sustainability transitions con.....

- 2. *Interpreting the evidence for the sustainability transitions.*** What relevant local evidence is available and how can we most effectively source, interpret and use it? Where are the major gaps in the evidence base for the sustainability transition? Where can we learn from other experiences?
- 3. *Developing common priority actions for the sustainability transitions.*** How can we use the evidence, in participatory and inclusive processes, to define the common priority actions for South Africa among government, business, civil society and research institutions?
- 4. *Monitoring progress of sustainability transitions actions.*** How will we monitor our progress in implementing the sustainability transitions, and feed that information to the regional, continental and global agendas?



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# Conclusion

- Strategic partnerships are critical as implementation roles and responsibilities are decentralised among
  - Government spheres (National, Province, Local)
  - Private sector, organised business and SMMEs
  - Organised labour
  - Civil society, CBOs and NGOs
  - Academia and research
- Provincial and local government green economy strategies play a role in implementing green economy action
- Prioritise on the strength of the province
- Policy alignment, integration and Research Development & Innovation are key to achieve intended green economy objectives



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Thank You



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