



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

National Strategy

*for Sustainable Development
and Action Plan (NSSD 1)*



Environment Sector
Research, Development
and Evidence framework

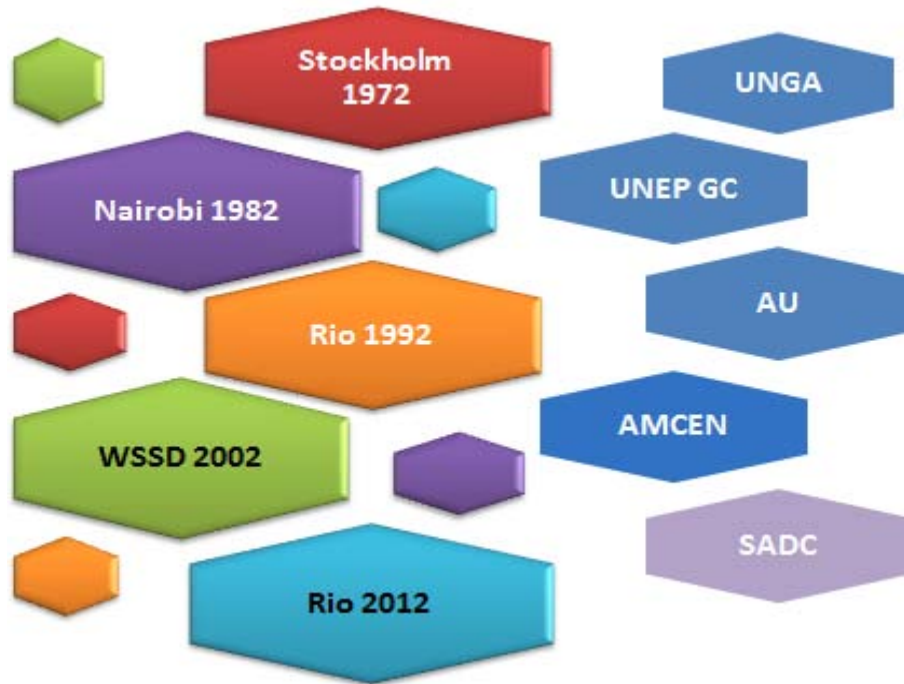
Green economy in the context of sustainable development: supportive policy perspective



Ms Mapula Tshangela

10 September 2013

International and national drivers



What, why, how?

1996 Section 24 (b) of the Republic of South Africa 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 ...

From 2008 NFSD to 2011 NSSD1

Sustainability and GE context, strategic priorities, means of implementation

3. Towards a Green Economy

- Towards resource efficient, low carbon and pro-employment economic growth path
- Green public and private investments
- **Nine focus areas including sustainable consumption and production**

2. Sustaining Our Ecosystems and Using Natural Resources Efficiently

- Environmental assets and natural resources

1. Enhancing Systems for Integrated Planning and Implementation

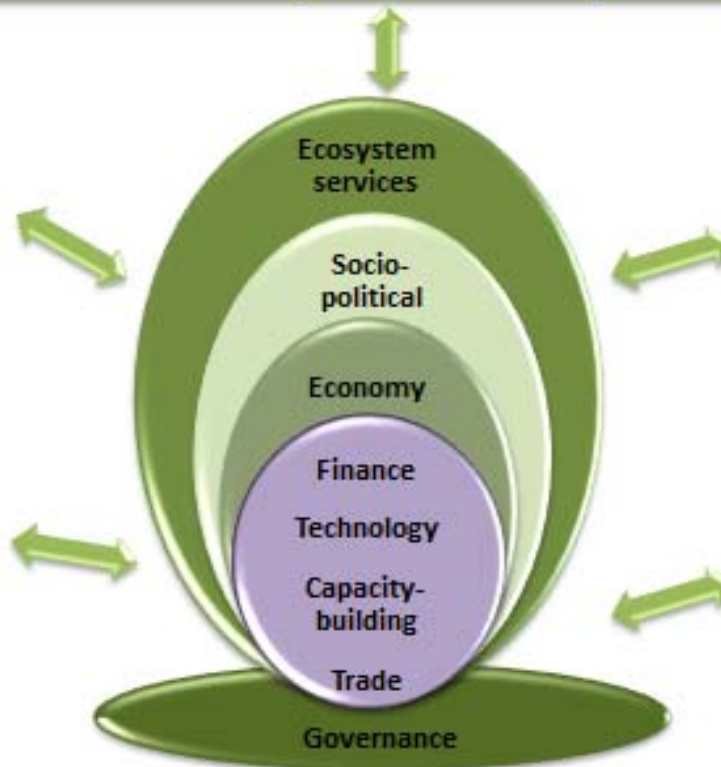
- Governance and institutional structures and mechanisms
- Monitoring and reporting

4. Building Sustainable Communities

- Changing the attitudes and behaviour
- Building self-sufficient communities

5. Responding Effectively to Climate Change

- Stabilisation of GHG concentration
- Adapt to and manage unavoidable impacts

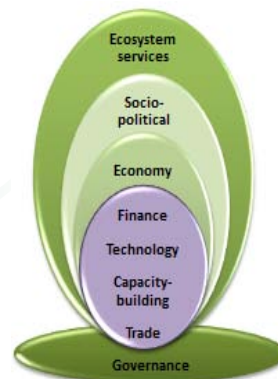


Supportive national policy framework include



Means of Implementation include

- ✓ Green Fund
 - ✓ National Treasury allocated R1.1 billion over 3 years to National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA, DBSA as implementing agent)
- ✓ National Treasury allocated R8 billion for DEA green building through Public Private Partnership
- ✓ EPWP: Environment and culture sector
- ✓ Conventional funding such as public fiscus and private sector investment (Multi-stakeholders)
- ✓ Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (the DTI)
- ✓ 12I Tax Allowance Programme (the DTI)
- ✓ Green Energy Efficiency Fund (IDC)
- ✓ R&D Tax Incentive (DST)
- ✓ Various donor funding



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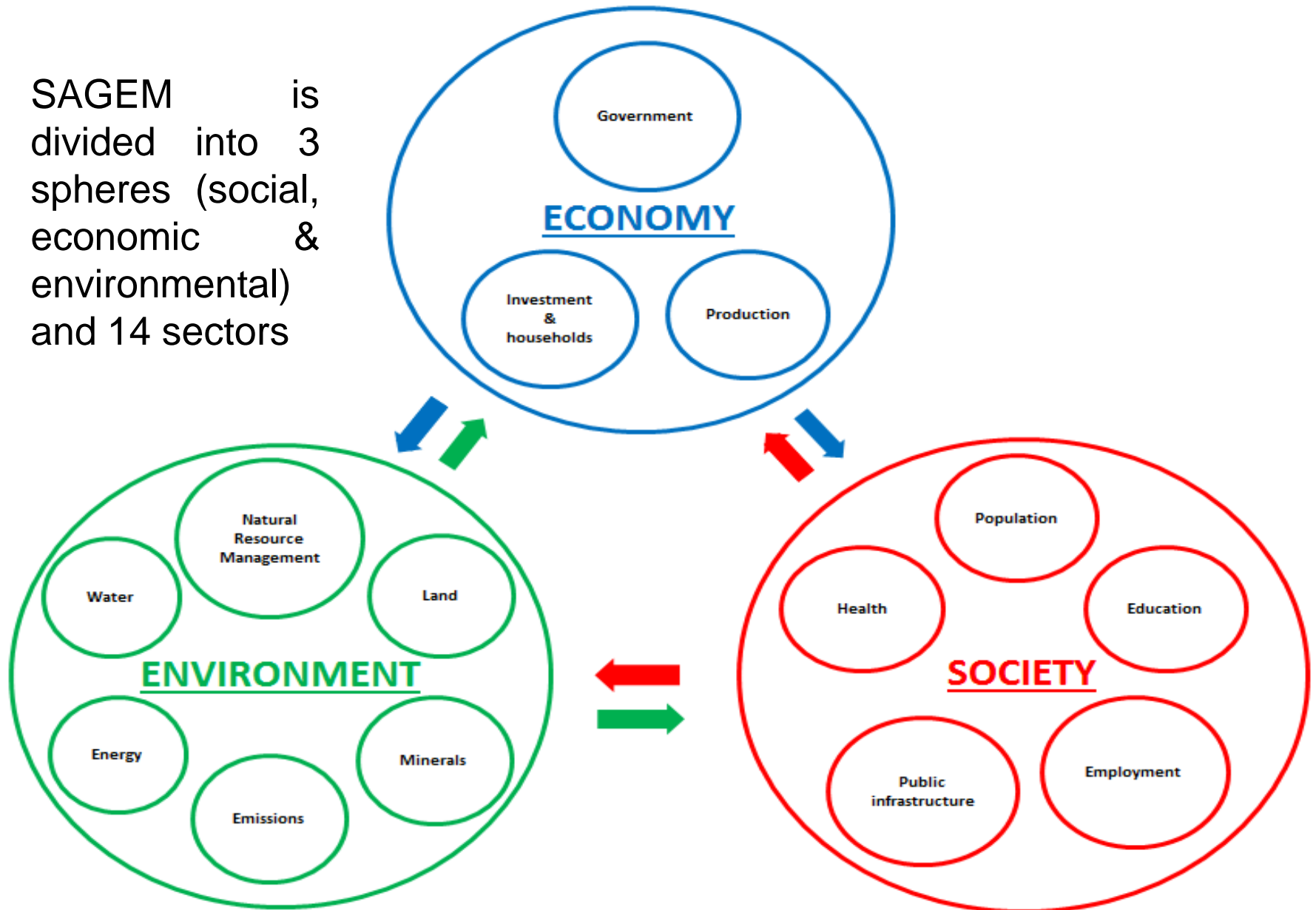
Broadly barriers/ challenges include

- Economic, Knowledge, Institutional, Technical, Conceptual, Social, Environmental, Material conditions
- Key:
 - Complexity of the choices
 - Economic returns in the short, medium and long term
 - Resource intensive economy
 - High and access to capital investment costs
 - Remain competitive
 - Further development of our natural resource and mineral endowments with reduced environmental impacts, a less energy intensive development path that is more environmentally sustainable and which offers more opportunities for currently marginalised sections of the population



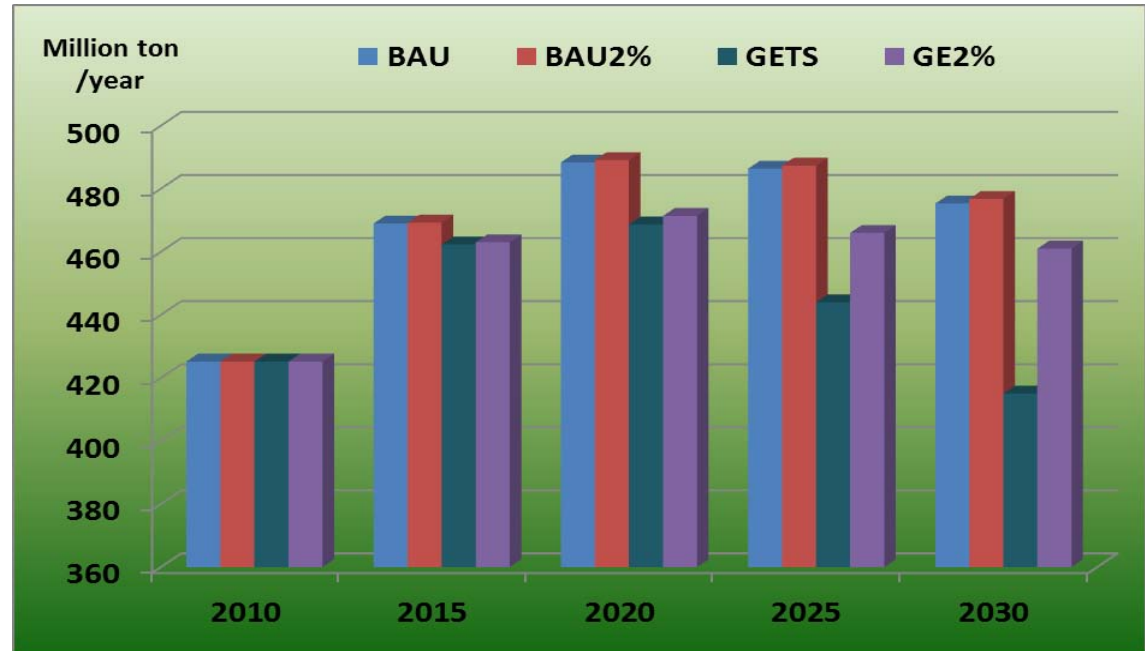
Modelling SA green economy policies in context of SD

- SAGEM is divided into 3 spheres (social, economic & environmental) and 14 sectors



SAGEM Key messages

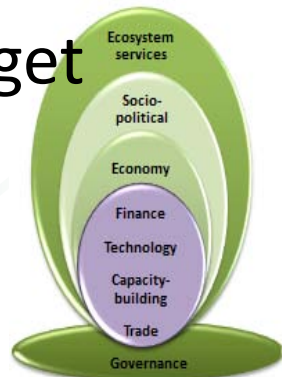
Comparison of emissions in BAU, BAU2%, GETS and GE2%



Green economy investments provide an opportunity for achieving the target of **diversifying the energy mix** and **job creation**, as well as **CO₂ emissions reduction**. The priority for the development of renewable energy in the GETS scenario leads to decreasing annual emissions, which will reach **415 million tons of CO₂ by 2030**. The GE2% scenario shows a lower reduction of emissions, with emissions projected to reach **461 million tonnes of CO₂ by 2030**. The BAU and BAU2% projections reach **475 million tonnes of CO₂** and **477 million tonnes of CO₂ by 2030** respectively

Key messages

- **A green economy contributes to electricity diversification mix**
 - With a green investment targeted to expand renewable electricity generation (GETS), the share of renewable energy would reach 24.4 per cent by 2030 in the GETS scenario and 16 per cent in the GE2% scenario. A more aggressive green economy investment intervention than GETS and GE2% would be required to achieve the stipulated target in the NDP (of 33 per cent by 2030).



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Conclusion

- **Crosscutting roles and responsibilities** among private sector, government and civil society
- Modelling and research to assist identify **possible options and opportunities** to achieving policy targets
- Policies to promote programmes that are **practical and implementable** while building on innovation and existing successes

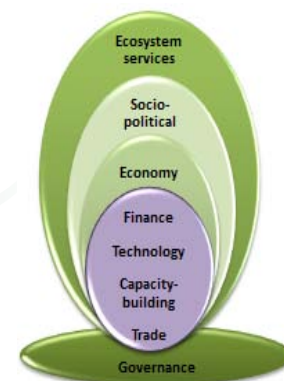




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[Science-policy interface, sustainable development, green economy, sustainable consumption & production policy development]

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