



Institut de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie
IEPF



Strategic planning for sustainable development in the Francophone Caribbean: capacity-building for sustainable consumption and production

Report on Saint Lucia national workshop and launch of national pilot project
Bay Gardens Hotel, Rodney Bay, Saint Lucia,
09 April 2010

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| <p>Summary</p> <p>This report presents the process followed and conclusions reached at a national workshop held in Saint Lucia as part of a regional programme piloted by the Francophonie and aimed at promoting sustainable modes of consumption and production (SCP) in Dominica, Haiti and Saint Lucia. This meeting provided an opportunity to introduce, share and discuss concepts and methods, and to analyse the regional and national contexts relevant to SCP. The workshop also reviewed and confirmed the focus and approach of the national pilot project that will be carried out in Saint Lucia as part of the regional programme.</p> | <p>Résumé</p> <p>Ce rapport présente le processus suivi et les conclusions formulées lors de l'atelier national qui s'est tenu à Sainte-Lucie dans le cadre du programme régional piloté par la Francophonie et dont l'objet est de promouvoir des modes de consommation et de production durables (MCPD) à la Dominique, en Haïti et à Sainte Lucie. Cette rencontre a fourni l'opportunité d'introduire, de partager et de discuter divers concepts et méthodes, et d'analyser les contextes national et régional pertinents. L'atelier a de plus revu et confirmé le thème et l'approche du projet pilote national qui sera mis en œuvre à Sainte-Lucie dans le cadre du programme régional.</p> |
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1. **Background:**

The workshop was held as part of a regional project entitled “**Strategic planning for sustainable development in the Francophone Caribbean: a capacity building programme for sustainable consumption and production**”, which is coordinated by the *Institut de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie (IEPF)*, a subsidiary body of the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF)* (see concept note attached at Appendix 1). The workshop was funded primarily by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with assistance from IEPF.

The overall objective of the project is to enhance the national policy framework for sustainable development in the three member countries of the Francophonie (Dominica, Haiti and Saint Lucia), by strengthening the capacities of the main actors involved in the formulation and implementation of policies and instruments towards the adoption of sustainable patterns of consumption and production in selected sectors and support for strategies and actions designed to reduce poverty.

The project has been designed at two levels:

- a regional component which will be implemented throughout the three years of the project (April 2010-March 2013), with joint activities related to training, sharing of experiences and best practices, mutual learning, and formulation and dissemination of guidelines and methodologies. As far as possible, the project will encourage networking and collaboration among the three participating countries as well as other countries and institutions in the Caribbean region (especially from the French *départements* of Guadeloupe and Martinique) and other SIDS interested in the process;
- a national component in each of the three countries, which will take place over a period of two-and-a-half years (April 2010-September 2012) and will be implemented by a national body, with the support of the IEPF, UNEP and the other regional and international partners in the project, and in collaboration with all stakeholders at the local and national level.

In Saint Lucia, the focus of the national pilot project is to identify, test and assess the options and requirements in a pilot sub-sector (laundry service), towards sustainable patterns of production and consumption in the tourism sector.

2. Objectives of the workshop

The main objectives of the workshop were to:

- sensitise and motivate national stakeholders on issues related to sustainable consumption and production (SCP);
- review and endorse the draft and finalise the design of the Saint Lucia national pilot project (2010 – 2012), with focus on the laundry sector of the hotel industry;
- present, review and validate the findings of the national study;
- establish the functional relationship with the regional programme and the regional Action Learning Group (ALG) and how they contribute to the national project;
- confirm functions, membership and mode of operation of the National Steering Committee; and
- agree on the main elements of a national programme.

Additionally, an optional field trip was organised to the Rodney Bay Marina on Saturday 10 April to highlight some of the SCP and wider environmental issues facing management operations there.

The agenda for the meeting is attached at Appendix 2.

3. Participants

The participants at the workshop included:

- stakeholders in sectors relevant to SCP and tourism in Saint Lucia, from government, private sector and civil society organisations;
- two representatives each from the other participating countries (Dominica and Haiti);
- a UNEP representative; and
- a CANARI representative and a CANARI consultant.

A full list of participants is attached at Appendix 3.

4. Opening session

The opening session was chaired by Noorani Azeez, Finance and Administration Officer, Saint Lucia Hotel and Tourism Association (SLHTA) and featured brief remarks from the following speakers:

- Luc Reuter, Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, UNEP;
- Tounao Kiri, Responsable de Programmes Stratégies Nationales de Développement Durable, IEPF;
- McHale Andrew, Executive Vice-President, SLHTA; and
- Hildreth Lewis, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing.

Key points highlighted in the presentations included:

- a collective welcome to the Haitian delegates and acknowledgement of the extraordinary recovery and reconstruction efforts being made by the Haitian people which, in spite of the magnitude of the disaster and the challenges they face, present opportunities for integrating SCP policy and projects;
- the strong synergies between UNEP and IEPF's programmes, which had provided the basis for a partnership on capacity building for SCP;
- the potential value of the UNEP global experience and SCP toolkit, whilst recognizing that many of the challenges relating to climate change and sustainable consumption and production in small island states were caused by actions in northern countries;
- growing awareness in the Caribbean, driven in part by current crises (e.g. financial, crime, water) of the region's vulnerability and the need for a holistic and sustainable approach to development, rather than approaching economic, social and ecological issues separately; and
- the potential of the demonstration projects to build or reinforce these cross-sectoral linkages.

5. Introduction to the concept of sustainable consumption and production and to the Marrakech Process

The UNEP representative, Luc Reuter, provided an overview of the Marrakech process at the global level and the concept of SCP (see slide presentation at Appendix 4). Feedback related mainly to the fact that the definition of SCP was very broad and left open to interpretation what is meant by 'basic needs'.

6. Background to the workshop

Felix Finisterre, CANARI consultant, provided a brief recap of the background to the workshop and an overview of the proposed national pilot projects, with a particular focus on the Saint Lucia project (see Appendix 5). There was little discussion as most participants were already familiar with the programme, either through direct involvement in earlier meetings or from reading the concept note.

7. Presentation and discussion of the Saint Lucia national study

Felix Finisterre then presented and facilitated discussion of the findings to date of the review of the national context for SCP in Saint Lucia (see Appendix 6).

Participants suggested the addition of the following to the section on **regional context**:

- the recent UNEP/Caricom regional meeting, which had resulted in a decision to establish a task force specifically to represent the Caribbean as opposed to subsuming the region's issues under the broader umbrella of Latin America and the Caribbean;
- the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) *Clean Fleet* programme and Water Safety Plan (currently being implemented in Guyana/Jamaica);
- the proposed establishment by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) of an Eastern Caribbean Regulatory Authority; and
- the Mauritius Strategy/Barbados Plan of Action.

There was general consensus with the report's conclusion that the major overall determinant of national policy in Saint Lucia is the heavy reliance of the state on the collection of revenue to meet its recurrent and development needs through the imposition of import duties. External aid was also recognised to be a major policy determinant. While this has had mainly positive impacts, concerns were expressed about the fact that national influence on the design of projects can be limited; the lack of resources to implement aid projects; and the stop/go short term nature of most projects, which limits the sustainability of the outcomes.

Participants outlined other important constraints to effective implementation of SCP:

- the break down between policy formulation, the sourcing of resources to implement and actual implementation;
- absence of regulations to implement legislation;
- no coherent national development plan;
- both gaps and overlaps in legislation and lack of clarity about ownership, which creates further divisiveness and overlaps;
- low consumer awareness; and
- much policy making still conducted in a non-participatory manner, although the Sustainable Development Unit encourages participation in its processes.

The following **key policy instruments** were added to the list

- Pesticide Act (provides guidelines) +
- Agriculture policy
- Land policy (with Cabinet, not sure if approved)
- Labour code (health and safety)
- Water policy
- Energy policy
- Tourism Incentives Act
- National Environmental Policy and National Environmental Management Strategy
- Climate change adaptation policy and plan
- Sustainable energy plan
- Housing policy (draft)
- Information and communication technology policy
- Tourism taxi policy

- National vision plan

The **major gaps** were felt to be:

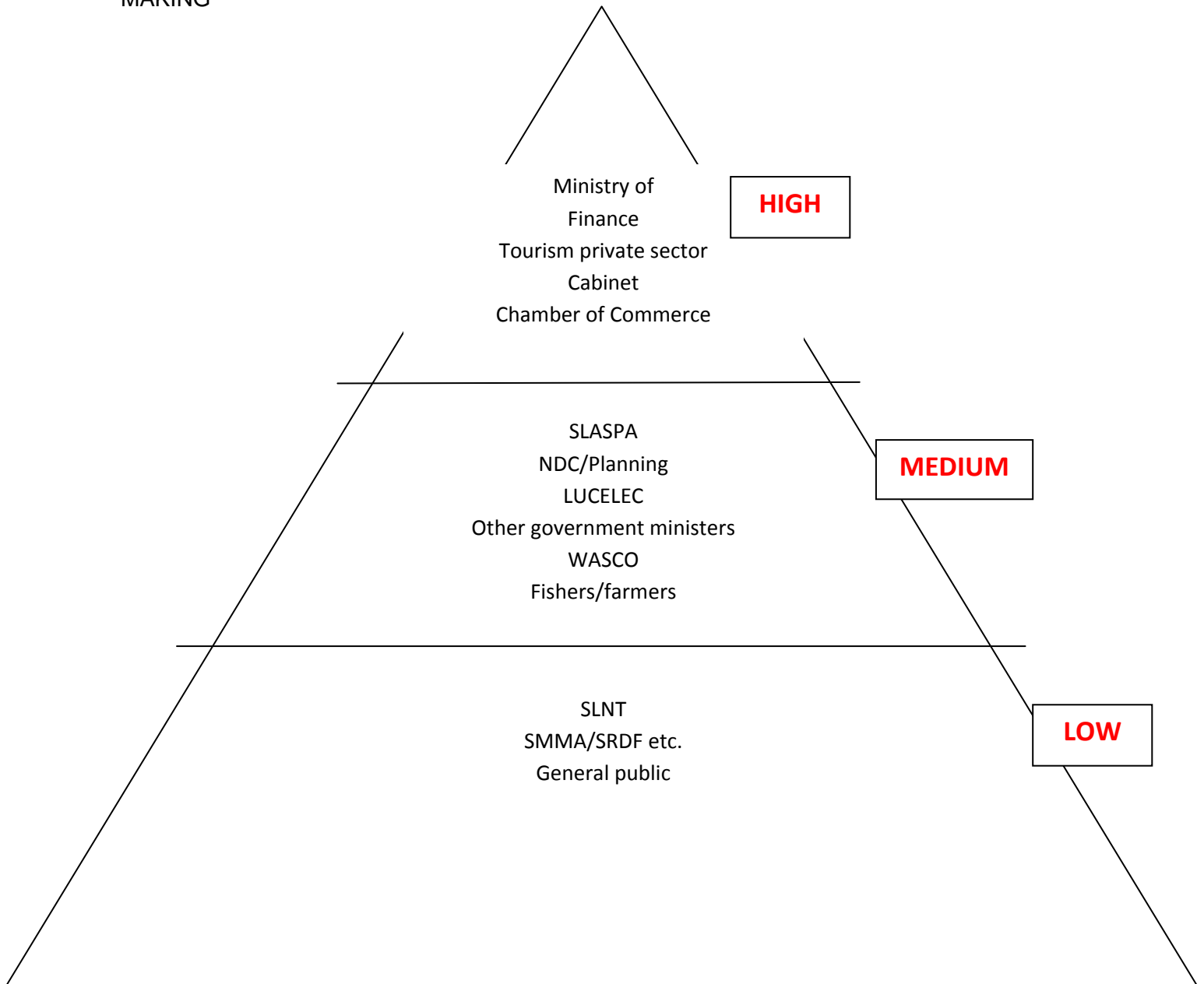
- Integrated national development plan
- Transport policy
- Integrated energy resource plan

SCP opportunities were identified in the area of:

- Production of natural gas from biomass, with potential to feed back into the grid;
- Fair Trade agriculture;
- Converting poultry and small ruminant waste into fertiliser;
- Revision of the taxi pick-up rules to facilitate pick up and drop offs at the same place;
- A mini-bus rota system
- An increase in the tax on gas combined with improvements to the public transport system;
- Invoice factoring, with the buyer the bearing cost, so that small producers are not penalised by long payment times;
- Announced planned restructuring of Saint Lucia Marketing Board to improve linkages between local farmers and the hospitality sector;
- Private sector collaboration with farmers, such as the Sandals 'adopt a farmer' scheme;
- Raising public sector awareness of the need to pay local suppliers on time (social sustainable responsibility);
- Increased public awareness of SCP with particular emphasis on the message that economic development and good environmental stewardship are compatible;
- Incentives linked to practices that have positive environmental impacts;
- Instituting plastics recycling as opposed to bringing in the Containers Act, which the private sector is objecting to.

Participants also collectively analysed who currently makes policy decisions that affect SCP and which of them wield the most power and influence (see Figure 1 overleaf). This led to the conclusion that there are key players, notably the Ministry of Finance, who have not been adequately engaged in dialogue or development of the national pilot project.

Figure 1.
LEVELS OF POWER AND INFLUENCE
WITH REGARD TO SCP POLICY-
MAKING



Key to acronyms

| | |
|---------|---|
| LUCELEC | Saint Lucia Electricity Services Ltd. |
| NDC | National Development Corporation |
| SRDF | Soufriere Regional Development Foundation |
| SLASPA | Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority |
| SLNT | Saint Lucia National Trust |
| SMMA | Soufriere Marine Management Authority |
| WASCO | Water and Sewage Company |

8. Presentation and discussion of proposed national three-year pilot project

The proposed national three-year pilot project (as outlined in the concept note at Appendix 1 and presentation at Appendix 5) was briefly discussed and confirmed. It was suggested that perhaps the dry cleaning sector might also be included. A case was also made for a pilot project on broiler production to produce both food and fertiliser.

9. Overview of methodologies and approaches available in support of a national programme and the pilot project

Luc Reuter then made two slide presentations. The first, entitled 'National SCP Programmes', provided an overview of the rationale for such programmes and key steps in implementing them, with an emphasis on the need to build on existing programmes and to involve stakeholders from the outset (see slides at Appendix 7). The second presentation, entitled 'Green Economy and Planning for Change', provided an overview of UNEP's Green Economy Initiative, the enabling framework needed and the potential areas of implementation (see Appendix 8). One participant remarked that it seemed superfluous to introduce this concept as it could have been addressed under the umbrella of SCP. There was general consensus that the introduction of new initiatives like this before the previous one has really gained traction tended to impede rather than facilitate sustainable development.

10. Discussion of next steps for project implementation

There was general consensus that both the Saint Lucia pilot project and the regional programme as a whole could make a valuable contribution to sustainable development in Saint Lucia. It was agreed that there would be further discussion on fundraising and implementation of the pilot project at the regional Action Learning Group meeting. Both the participants and the facilitator concluded by noting their appreciation of the financial contributions from IEPF and UNEP that had made the meeting possible and the added value that the two organisations had contributed by providing the wider global perspective.



**Strategic planning for sustainable development
in the Francophone Caribbean:
a capacity-building project for sustainable production and consumption**

CONCEPT NOTE

April 2010¹

1. Background

The *Institut de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie* (IEPF), a subsidiary body of the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* (OIF), is committed to collaborating with the three Member States of the Francophonie in the Caribbean (Dominica, Haiti and Saint Lucia) in order to strengthen their capacity to formulate and implement national strategies for sustainable development (NSSD). In order to conceive and guide this initiative, the IEPF has established a Steering Committee (*Comité de Pilotage*) which has carried out a number of background studies and has held three planning meetings, the third of which took place in Port au Prince, Haiti (27-29 April 2009). This document is the outcome of this process and of the first regional action learning group meeting which was held in Roseau, Dominica on 13 and 14 April 2010.

This work has confirmed the need to strengthen capacity in the field of strategic planning for sustainable development, but it has also highlighted the challenges faced by small island developing states (SIDS) in the formulation and implementation of integrated national strategies, because of institutional weaknesses as well as the diversity and complexity of issues to be addressed. In these countries, national strategies for sustainable development (NSSD) must therefore be seen more as mosaics of policy instruments than as discrete tools capable of integrating, in one location, the various dimensions of sustainable development, including adaptation to climate change and the reduction of emissions. The value of direct collaboration among the three Member States of the Francophonie in the region, with their shared Creole language, has also been recognised.

Based on this observation, the Steering Committee concluded that the best way for the IEPF to build capacity for strategic planning in these three countries would be to design and implement a regional project called “**Strategic planning for sustainable development in the Francophone Caribbean: a project for capacity building in sustainable patterns of consumption and production**”. *The general objective of this project is to enhance the national policy framework for sustainable development in the three member countries of the Francophonie (Dominica, Haiti and Saint Lucia), by strengthening the*

¹ As formulated by the regional workshop held in Port au Prince, Haiti, 27-29 April 2009, and subsequently amended on the basis of consultations with project partners and the action learning group meeting in Roseau, Dominica on 13 and 14 April 2010..

Appendix 1: Programme concept note

capacities of the main actors involved in the formulation and implementation of policies and instruments towards the adoption of sustainable patterns of consumption and production in selected sectors.

2. Overview of the project

The project has been designed at two levels:

- a regional component which will be implemented throughout the three years of the project (April 2010-March 2012), with joint activities related to training, sharing of experiences and best practices, mutual learning, and formulation and dissemination of guidelines and methodologies. As far as possible, the project will encourage networking and collaboration among the three participating countries as well as other countries and institutions in the Caribbean region (especially from the French *départements* of Guadeloupe and Martinique) and other SIDS interested in the process;
- a national component in each of the three countries, which will take place over a period of two-and-a-half years (April 2010-September 2011) and will be implemented by a national body, with the support of the IEPF, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the other regional and international partners in the project, and in collaboration with all stakeholders at the local and national level.

The demonstration projects (national components) will use participatory methods with particular emphasis on action-based learning, thanks to: (a) the equitable participation of the main stakeholders in the conduct of the projects, through steering committees or similar mechanisms, (b) the detailed documentation of processes, results obtained and lessons learnt, (c) the participatory analysis and formulation of results and lessons, and (d) the dissemination of results to all stakeholders.

3. Regional component of the project

Objective: *Build capacity through the documentation and sharing of experiences from the national components, the participatory formulation of lessons and guidelines, and the dissemination of knowledge gained from relevant regional and international processes.*

Expected results:

- Sensitisation of policy-makers and managers to the importance of the approach to sustainable consumption and production and to the need for its implementation.
- Identification of needs and priorities for national policy reform and formulation processes in various sectors.
- Formulation and dissemination of methodological tools and approaches applicable to the specific conditions of SIDS.
- Enhanced capacity of managers and decision-makers to promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- Active participation of the three countries in the Marrakech Process and in the preparation of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (2010-2011).
- Networking and increased collaboration among Creole-speaking countries and their institutions.

Summary of methodology: throughout the three years of project implementation, joint activities in training, sharing of experiences and good practices, mutual learning and the formulation of guidelines and methodologies will be implemented. The project will encourage and facilitate networking and

Appendix 1: Programme concept note

collaboration among the three participating countries and other actors, it will provide support to the national project components, and it will organise mutual learning through an action learning group that will meet at regular intervals throughout the duration of the project. This group will comprise representatives of the three countries, as well as national, regional and international experts and organisations, and it will be facilitated by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI).

4. National components of the project

Dominica: Identify, document and promote the policies and instruments required for sustainable production and consumption in the public housing sector.

Expected results

- Capacity building (including citizen's awareness and participation) in the field of energy efficiency and reduction of the environmental impacts of the public housing sector.
- Identification and formulation of policy, legal and fiscal measures and instruments required to promote sustainable housing, including the formulation of a code of good practice, which will promote the design of systems for the efficient use of energy and water, and the identification of ways to reduce the effects of natural disasters.
- Involvement of civil society and operators through communication instruments and campaigns, including the construction of an energy-efficient model home for demonstration.

Summary of methodology: the project will begin with a baseline study and policy analysis of the public housing sector. It will then examine, in a number of concrete cases of public housing programmes and projects, the policies, regulations, methods, tools and knowledge that would allow for a change in practice and enhanced impacts on sustainability, for example with the creation of green spaces or the use of guidelines, regulations, technologies and materials to increase energy efficiency, improve waste management or mitigate the impacts on drainage and erosion. This project will therefore benefit the public housing sector directly, but it should also be able to offer direct applications to other sectors, as it will allow for the testing of an approach that will then become transferable. The institution responsible for the coordination and implementation of the project will be the Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU), working in collaboration with the Ministry of Housing.

Haiti: Identify, test and document options, opportunities and requirements for sustainable patterns of consumption and production in the energy sector (focusing on a geographic area to be decided).

Expected results:

- Understanding of the factors that determine the patterns of consumption and production that have the greatest impact on environment and biodiversity.
- Identification of the range of options available to rural communities in the use of energy and in energy production, and of their social, environmental and livelihood impacts.
- Enhancement of the capacity of stakeholders (local government, civil society, communities) to carry out projects in sustainable production of energy in rural areas and to evaluate the impact of such projects on livelihoods and the environment.
- Integration of energy issues in initiatives related to local development, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change in the pilot area.
- Identification of policy instruments and strategies required to promote sustainable production and consumption in the rural energy sector.
- Demonstration of the contribution of the "sustainable energy approach" to the integration of the social, economic and environmental dimensions in rural development.

Appendix 1: Programme concept note

Summary of methodology: the project will build on and support existing capacities, projects and initiatives in Haiti, and will also help in the design and implementation of new pilot and experimental actions for the production of renewable energy in the selected region. It will provide expertise and examples that can inform future decisions and actions in specific aspects of energy, particularly biofuel production and the evaluation of the impact of that production on other services (soils, water and biodiversity in particular), and on food security, leading to the identification of suitable policy and legal instruments. Through the monitoring and analysis of these experiences (with a baseline study to be conducted at the beginning of the project), it will demonstrate and document activities and actions that can meet energy needs in a sustainable manner while directly benefiting local communities. The institution responsible for the coordination and implementation of the project at the national level will be the Ministry of the Environment, working in collaboration with local government and civil society organisations in the selected region and a national multi-sectoral action learning group to ensure wider dissemination of project learning.

Saint Lucia: Identify, test and assess the options and requirements in a pilot sub-sector (laundry service), towards sustainable patterns of production and consumption in the tourism sector.

Expected results

- Evaluation of the impact of hotel laundry services on working conditions, such as health and security in the work place, protection of the environment, and sustainable use of resources.
- Review of the laws, regulations and policies relating to the operations of laundry services (work relations, protection of the environment and sustainable use of resources) and identification of policy gaps, issues and opportunities.
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of policy instruments (for example fiscal incentives and certification programmes in tourism) and formulation and dissemination of recommendations for improved policies and institutional arrangements.
- Sensitisation and mobilisation of the relevant sectors (business, policy makers, standards, etc.) through the formulation and dissemination of tools, guidelines and codes of good practice.

Summary of methodology: the project rests on the hypothesis that, by focusing on this very specific sub-sector (laundry services), it will be possible to identify, test and validate policies and best practices that are relevant to the tourism sector generally, and also to other economic sectors. It will start with a baseline of the status of the sub-sector and an analysis of the policies that govern it, as well as a detailed environmental audit of the pilot businesses (one hotel and one laundry service). The project will then work with these two pilot businesses, and with the sub-sector as a whole, to identify, test and document measures, technologies and policy instruments that can move the sub-sector closer to environmental sustainability. These experiences will be documented and analysed to inform policy formulation and capacity-building activities in the tourism sector. The national institution responsible for the coordination and implementation of the project will be the Department of Sustainable Development and the Environment.

5. Project beneficiaries

The project will benefit a number of actors, and notably:

- planners, policy-makers and trainers in the participating countries and regional institutions, who will be involved in the learning processes and will be able to make use of the tools, guidelines and recommendations arising from the project;

Appendix 1: Programme concept note

- planners, policy-makers and trainers in other countries, especially SIDS, who will be able to make use of the tools, guidelines and recommendations arising from the project;
- businesses, civil society organisations and communities involved in the three national pilot projects, who will benefit from the direct and indirect outcomes of these projects (capacity-building; policy reform; environmental, social and economic gains);
- the regional institutions involved in supporting, facilitating and implementing the various components of the project, as this will increase their capacity to serve francophone countries in the region and to promote sustainable consumption and production.

6. Institutional arrangements for implementation

This project will be implemented under the auspices of the *Organisation internationale de la Francophonie*, in partnership with the three governments concerned and with support from UNEP for certain aspects of the national capacity building. In each country, a focal point will be identified and a steering committee will be put in place. A regional body, the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), will be responsible for facilitating the regional operations (training, mutual learning, etc.), under the guidance of a Regional Committee (action learning group).

7. Budget

The total budget for this project is estimated at US\$ 1.5 million.

Appendix 2 Agenda



Strategic planning for sustainable development in the Francophone Caribbean: capacity-building for sustainable consumption and production

National workshop and launch of the Saint Lucia national pilot project
Bay Gardens Hotel, Rodney Bay, Saint Lucia,
09 - 10 April 2010
9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Draft agenda

Objectives of the workshop

- sensitise and motivate national stakeholders on issues related to sustainable consumption and production (SCP);
- review and endorse the draft and finalise the design of the three year (2010 – 2012) Saint Lucia national pilot project, with focus on the laundry sector of the hotel industry;
- present, review and validate the findings of the national study;
- establish the functional relationship with the regional programme, the ALG and how they contribute to the national project;
- confirm functions, membership and mode of operation of the National Steering Committee; and
- agree on the main elements of a national programme.

Agenda

Friday 9 April

Morning:

- Opening session: Brief remarks from the representatives of key agencies:
 - Executive Vice President, Saint Lucia Heritage Tourism Association
 - Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing
 - Director, IEPF
- Introduction to the concept of sustainable consumption and production and to the Marrakech Process (UNEP)
- Background to the workshop and introduction to the national pilot project (CANARI)
- Presentation of the Saint Lucia national study
 - Review of the national context
 - Discussion, critique and validation of findings
 - Recommendations

Afternoon:

Appendix 2 Agenda

- Presentation of proposed national three-year pilot project: objectives, activities, implementation schedule, roles and responsibilities; and administrative and management options
- Review of national pilot project and development of recommendations, including:
 - design of the project (activities and implementation schedule) ;
 - roles and functions of key national agencies and institutions;
 - communication strategy.
- Summary of recommendations for finalisation of national project
- Overview of methodologies and approaches available in support of a national programme and the pilot project (UNEP)
- Discussion of next steps for project implementation
- Briefing in preparation for Day 2

Saturday 10 April (optional training activity)

- “Planning for Change”, presentation of the process used in developing and implementing national SCP programmes (UNEP)
- Field visit to a hotel and a laundry operation to discuss application of SCP concepts and methods to that sector
- Return to hotel for brief analysis of findings



Strategic planning for sustainable development in the Francophone Caribbean: capacity-building for sustainable consumption and production

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Setting the context
Environment in a changing world

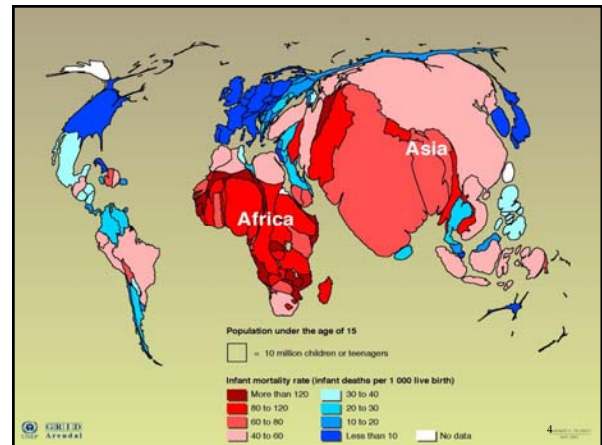
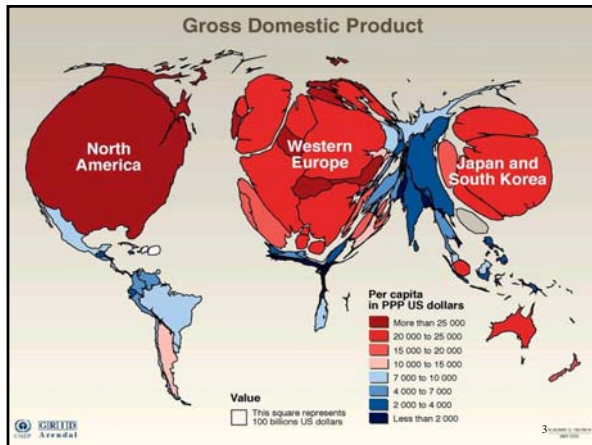
 Luc Reuter
 UNEP, DTIE Paris
 Roseau – Dominica, 12th April 2010


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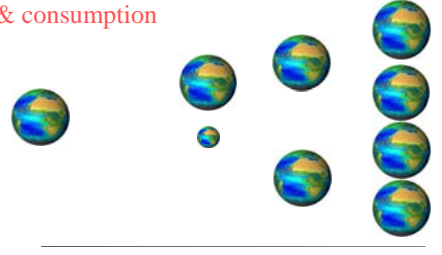

Inequalities in Consumption

- ◆ 1.3 billion people live on less than 1 US\$ a day;
- ◆ The overall consumption of the richest fifth of the world's population is 16 times that of the poorest fifth;
- ◆ Nearly 160 million children are malnourished;
- ◆ More than 880 million people lack access to health services;
- ◆ 1.5 billion lack access to sanitation and clean water;
- ◆ 1 billion do not have adequate housing.

2





Two planets needed by 2050
 If we keep the current patterns of production & consumption



1900 2002 2050 2100

5


Why do we need SCP?

“The major causes of the continued deterioration of the global environment are the *unsustainable patterns of consumption and production*, particularly in industrialised countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances.”

Agenda 21 (Chap. 4.3), Earth Summit, Rio 1992

6

Appendix 4 Overview of SCP at the global level

UNEP Ecological Footprint

- “overshoot” Since the late 1980s;
- Ecological Footprint exceeded the Earth’s bio-capacity – as of 2003 by about 25%;
- The earth’s regenerative capacity can no longer keep up with demand – people are turning resources into waste faster than nature can turn waste back into resources;

7

UNEP

Figure 2: Consumer spending and population, by region, 2000

| Region | Share of World Private Consumption Expenditures (percent) | Share of World Population (percent) |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| United States and Canada | 31.5 | 5.2 |
| Western Europe | 28.7 | 6.4 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 21.4 | 32.9 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 8.7 | 8.5 |
| Eastem Europe and Central Asia | 3.3 | 7.9 |
| South Asia | 2.0 | 22.4 |
| Australia and New Zealand | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 1.4 | 4.1 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 1.2 | 10.9 |

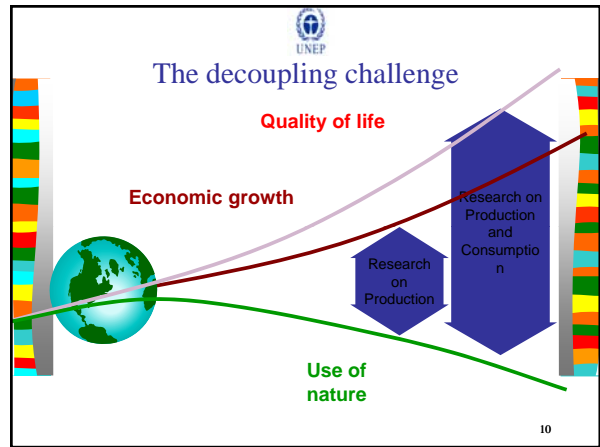
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Source: Worldwatch Institute (2004), State of the World 2004, Washington DC, Norton

UNEP What to Do?

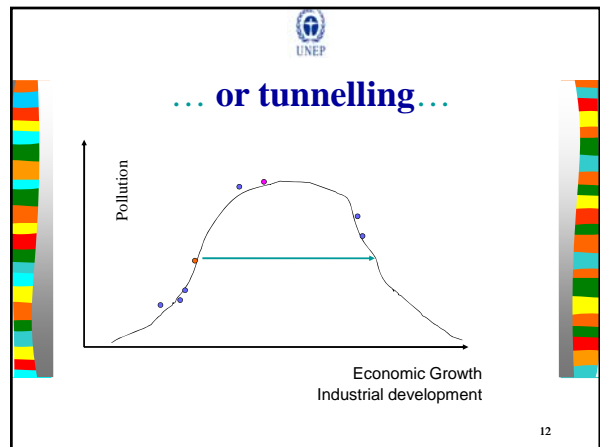
- Up-shifting - Down-shifting
- Inter and intra-generation equity
- Sharing the resources
- De-coupling economic growth from environmental degradation

9



UNEP Opportunity to Leapfrog

11




Appendix 4 Overview of SCP at the global level


Trailblazing

- Lead to **new paths** to enable development and meet of needs and functions;
- Explore the social, technological and institutional creativity;
- Make use of the best tools/tech./knowledge available for creating new paths;
- Hybrid systems

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Sustainable Consumption

- is more than “**consuming green**”;
- is meeting basic needs;
- is about changing patterns, not “doing without”;
- is responsible consumption;

consuming differently, more efficiently!!


15


What is Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) ?

“ The production and use of goods and services that respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimizing the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle, so as not to jeopardize the ability to meet the needs of future generations.”

(Norwegian Ministry of Env., Oslo Symposium, 1994).

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Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is ...

- about resource efficiency;
- meeting basic needs in a sustainable manner
- cross-cutting in character;
- requires active involvement of all stakeholders;
- wide range of locally-adapted policy responses
- aims to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation

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Drivers behind Consumer

- **Economic:** economic growth, disposable income and prices;
- **Demographics:** single-person households, longer/healthier lifetimes;
- **Social:** lifestyle and cultural tastes for diversity, individualism, working/leisure hours, globalization;
- **Education and Information:** environmental awareness;
- Existing **technology and infrastructure**, available products and services;
- **Policy framework:** economic instruments, regulations and social tools.


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What is Quality of Life?


- Quality of life is different from consumption;
- Correlation Happiness & Consumption,
 - Happy Planet Index
 - Gross National Happiness
- Creative communities;
- Global Survey on sustainable lifestyles

21




“It is better to have milk and cheese many times, than beef just once”.

traditional Bhutanese proverb




22


Signs of change

- Increasing awareness of citizens;
- Quality control from consumers;
- Business CEOs commitments: BP, Deutsche Bank, GE, Unilever, Toyota, Wal-Mart,...;
- Responsible investments; equity funds; environment criteria in investments;
- Strong and active civil society;
- Environmental Awards: Peace Nobel Prize for Environment Actors 2004 & 2007

23




SCP and poverty alleviation

24

Appendix 4 Overview of SCP at the global level

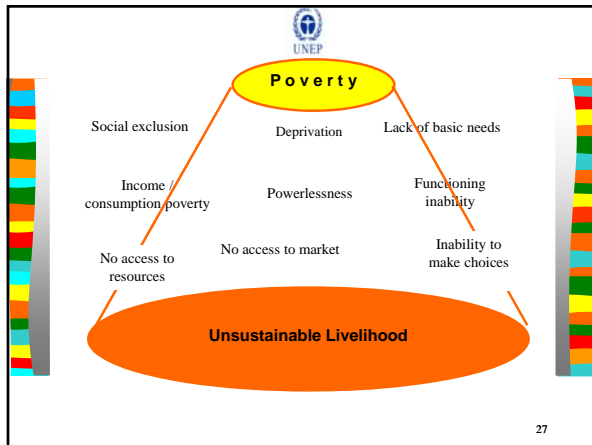




What is “poverty”?

“Poverty” can be described as:

- Lack of capabilities to meet basic needs (food, shelter, health and education);
- Inability to make choices;
- Powerlessness;
- No access to own natural resources and public goods;
- No access to markets

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What is “Poverty Alleviation”?

Capability Approach by Amartya Sen

“Greater emphasis on providing the poor with the *means to choose* what they value, the *ability to make choices* and *act as agents of change* and not as mere recipients of change.”

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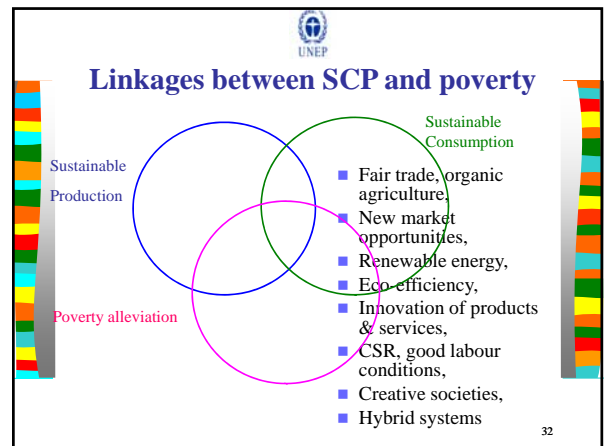
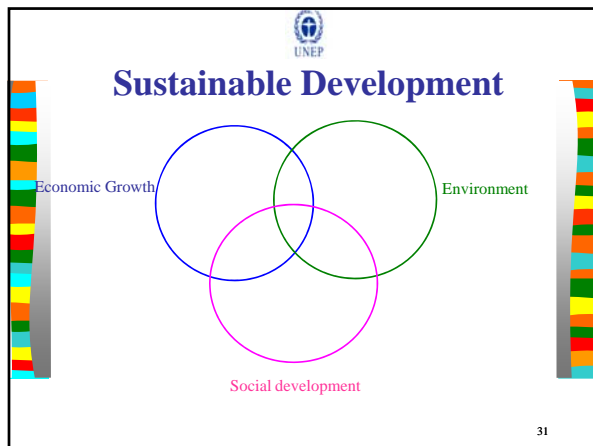

SCP/SD & Poverty Reduction Strategies

- UN: - UNDAF
- UNEP: - National SD Strategies, NEAPs
- Poverty and environment programme
- World Bank
- Poverty Reduction Strategies

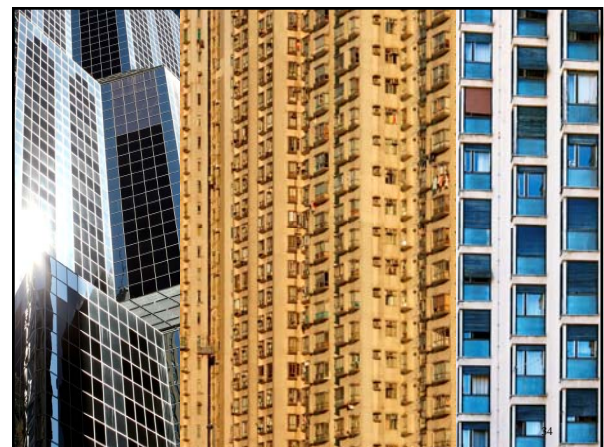
Need to integrate the concepts of sustainable consumption and production, find the **synergies** and explore the **new opportunities** and benefits

30

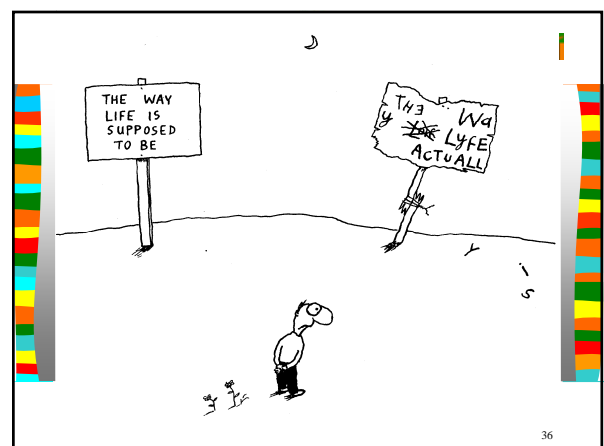
Appendix 4 Overview of SCP at the global level



-
- Perceived benefits of SCP**
- reduction of future costs;
 - contribution to poverty reduction;
 - contribution to major environmental challenges;
 - better access to basic services;
 - enabling more cost effective practices;
 - new market opportunity;
 - enabling leapfrogging;
 - creating new sources of employment;
 - reduction public management cost
- 33



-
- How to improve SCP integration at national and local levels?**
- promoting new partnerships
 - demonstrating the benefits of SCP for poverty and encouraging better communication within govts.
 - engaging new stakeholders and informing national governments about the benefits of SCP.
- Suggestions:**
- train agency staff on SCP
 - better communication on SCP benefits on poverty
 - database on best practices
 - Include SCP in strategies & operational guidelines
 - Strengthen cooperation among agencies
- 35








Strategic planning for sustainable development in the Francophone Caribbean: a capacity-building project for sustainable production and consumption




Overall objectives:
As part of its capacity-building efforts, the project will provide support to:

- a) Training activities,
- b) Formulation/dissemination of tools/methods, and
- c) Provision of human resources for technical assistance.



PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

- Three Member States of the Francophonie in the Caribbean:
- Dominica,
- Haiti and
- Saint Lucia
- Aimed at strengthening their capacity to formulate and implement national strategies for sustainable development (NSSD)



RATIONALE FOR PROJECT


- Special challenges of SIDS in the formulation and implementation of integrated national strategies due to:
 - institutional weaknesses
 - diversity and complexity of issues , there is:
- Added value of direct collaboration among the three Francophonie states using their shared Creole language



Overview of the project

Project has been designed at two levels:

- A regional component of training, sharing of experiences/best practices, mutual learning, and formulation/dissemination of guidelines and methodologies; with networking/collaboration among 3 participating countries
- National component in 3 countries, implemented by a national body, with IEPF support and other regional/international partners in collaboration with relevant stakeholders



Methodology

National pilot projects will use participatory methods emphasising action-based learning, stressing:

- equitable participation of the main stakeholders in the conduct of the projects, through steering committees
- documentation of processes, results/lessons learnt
- participatory analysis/formulation of results and lessons
- dissemination of results to all stakeholders.




Expected results: regional component

- Sensitisation of policy-makers/managers to the importance of SCP
- Identification of needs and priorities for national policy reform and formulation processes
- Formulation/dissemination of tools applicable to SIDS
- Enhanced capacity of managers/decision-makers to promote SCP
- Participation of 3 countries in the Marrakech Process
- Networking and increased collaboration among Creole-speaking countries and their institutions.




National component: Dominica: Identify, document and promote the policies and instruments required for SCP in the public housing sector, resulting in:

- Capacity building reduction of environmental impacts of the public housing sector.
- Identify policies, legal/fiscal measures and instruments to promote sustainable housing:
 - code of good practice
 - design of systems for the efficient use of energy and water
 - identification of ways to reduce the effects of natural disasters.
- Involvement of civil society and operators through communication instruments and campaigns




Haiti: Identify, test and document options, opportunities and requirements for sustainable patterns of consumption and production in the energy sector (focusing on the Département du Nord-Est), resulting in:

- Understanding SCP factors impacting environment/biodiversity
- Identification of options to rural communities in energy use, production, and its social, environmental/livelihood impacts
- Enhance capacity of stakeholders to carry out projects in sustainable energy in rural areas and evaluate impacts on livelihoods/ the environment




Haiti national project (continued)

- Integrate energy issues in initiatives of local development, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change
- Identify policy instruments/strategies required to promote SCP in the rural energy sector
- Demonstrate the contribution of the “sustainable energy approach” to the integration of the social, economic and environmental dimensions in rural development.



Saint Lucia: Identify, test and assess the options and requirements in a pilot sub-sector (laundry service), towards sustainable patterns of production and consumption in the tourism sector, leading to:

- Evaluate working conditions, e.g., health/security, environmental protection, and sustainable use of resources
- Review laws, regulations/policies relating to the operations of laundry services
- Evaluate effectiveness of policy instruments (for example fiscal incentives and certification programmes in tourism)
- Sensitise/mobilise relevant sectors (business, policy makers, standards, etc.) through the formulation and dissemination of tools, guidelines and codes of good practice.



Phase 2

- Conduct analysis of laundry operations:
- Impact of chemicals, waste disposal, emissions, etc.
- Assess energy and water use efficiencies
- Measure effectiveness of environmental management systems
- Develop draft recommendations
- Organise two (2) workshops to share, refine and agree on recommendations for sustainable laundry services. Participants would include Policy makers, regulatory agencies, financiers, representatives from Dominica and Haiti
- Organise meeting of the steering committee to formally adopt the recommendations

la francophonie **Methodolog** Institut de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie IEP

- Adopt a participatory approach, based on a “learning-by-doing” pilot project, with: (a) full awareness of the project and its objectives among all direct stakeholders, (b) constitution of a project team including representation from the main actors, (c) full documentation of process, (d) participatory analysis of data and formulation of results and (e) redistribution of results to stakeholders
- Conduct rigorous research, using the main elements of the case study methodology (identification of research questions, constitution of a baseline, formulation and use of a clear strategy for data collection, effective data management and interpretation)

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- Observe, document and measure routine operational practices of the laundry facility such as waste disposal, smoke and other emissions, vehicle oil/diesel, grey water, etc.
- Measure the impact of the laundry's disposal activities on the immediate and wider environment of the factory
- Assess the type, timing and quantum of energy sources used in the various stages of the laundry company's operations
- Determine the influence, if any, of state policies, such as incentives or taxes, on the adoption of improved behaviour in demand (hotel) and in practices such as procurement in operations (laundry)

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Project beneficiaries

The project will benefit a number of actors resulting in increased capacity of Francophone countries in the region to promote SCP, such as:

- Planners, policy-makers and trainers in the 3 countries
- Planners, policy-makers and trainers in other countries, especially SIDS through use of guidelines etc. arising from the project
- Businesses, civil society organisations and communities involved in the 3 national pilot projects
- Regional institutions involved in supporting, facilitating and implementing the various components of the project

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The structure of the overall regional project, with the convening of semi-annual review meetings bringing together the three pilot projects, will provide the main avenue for monitoring and evaluation. In addition, the following monitoring and evaluation activities will be conducted:

- Baseline assessment
- On-going documentation of process
- Evaluation of specific interventions
- Final evaluation and review of pilot project deducing lessons learnt which are worthy of replication

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Institutional arrangements for implementation

- Project will be implemented under the auspices of the *Organisation internationale de la Francophonie*, in partnership with the three governments
- A focal point in each country with a national steering committee
- The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), will be responsible for facilitating the regional operations (training, mutual learning, etc.),
- Action Learning Group (ALG), comprising key relevant agencies, CARICOM etc. Representatives of gov'ts, civil society etc, from the national sectors meeting twice yearly

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Implementing agencies:

- **Dominica:** Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU)
- **Haiti:** Ministry of the Environment, working in collaboration with the UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme
- **Saint Lucia:** Ministry of Physical Development Housing Sustainable Development and the Environment




SAINT LUCIA NATIONAL STUDY POLICY CONTEXT

**Strategic planning for sustainable development
in the Francophone Caribbean: capacity-building
for sustainable consumption and production**

Planification stratégique pour le développement durable dans la Caraïbe
francophone : renforcement des capacités pour des modes de consommation
et de production durables

Strategic planning for sustainable development in the Francophone
Caribbean capacity-building project for sustainable production and
consumption

4/8/2010 1



Objectives of the study

- Review and analyse the policies, standards and regulations relevant to sustainable production and consumption in Saint Lucia
- Conduct a baseline study of current activities and best practices in Saint Lucia in the sector selected for the pilot project
- Identify possible actions and next steps

4/8/2010 2



Regional policy context

- Analyse the activities undertaken and progress made at national level (knowledge and integration of these approaches in strategies, policies, laws, regulations, programmes and project)
- Present examples of initiatives and best practices that relate to SCP in on-going and proposed programmes and projects in the countries
- Examine the opportunities, obstacles and constraints in the promotion of SCP in the countries

Strategic planning for sustainable development in the
Francophone Caribbean: capacity-building for
sustainable consumption and production

4/8/2010 3

Describe the regional and national policy context

- Propose possible directions and avenues for the introduction of SCP in the main national development policies and strategies.
- Formulate recommendations applicable to the sectors that have the greatest potential or offer the main opportunities in SCP.
- Recommend key elements of a proposed communications strategy in support of SCP at the national level.
- Draw up a list of potential partners and potential funding sources and initiate discussion with same to explore possibilities for support and collaboration

Strategic planning for sustainable development in the
Francophone Caribbean: capacity-building for
sustainable consumption and production

4/8/2010 4

Definition of SCP

For the purpose of this study, we have adopted the definition used by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) which describes SCP as: **“The production and use of goods and services that respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimizing the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle, so as not to jeopardize the ability to meet the needs of future generations”**

(<http://www.unep.org/Caribbean/CP/CP.html>)

4/8/2010 5

Regional context

2 major regional bodies, the **Caribbean Community (CARICOM)** and the **Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)**.

- CARICOM is responsible for implementing the Marrakech process within its member states
- Regional meeting held in Trinidad - August 2008
- Evaluate and strengthen regional SCP policies
- Improving leadership and coordination on SCP in the region
- Development and improvement of national SCP action plans

4/8/2010 6

2nd meeting/workshop

February 2010 in conjunction with UNEP

- Mainstream the idea of SCP
- Evaluating the strength of SCP in the member countries
- Examining the level of coordination and cooperation among member states
- Strengthening information exchange and examining lessons learnt
- Evaluating the Marrakesh Process as it pertains to the Caribbean region and their participation in the task force

4/8/2010

7

Common Single Market and Economy (CSME)

- Eliminating all barriers to intra-regional movement
- Harmonising standards to ensure acceptability of goods and services
- Exploitation of the factors of production (natural resources and capital) for competitive production
- Improving standards of living and sustaining economic development
- Common External Tariff (CET) removal/significant reduction of customs taxes/tariffs on regionally-produced goods
- Imposition of common tariff on goods originating from extra-regional sources

4/8/2010

8

Current activities in the sector

- Two of CEHI's major CP&SC initiatives are:
- **Cleaner Production and Eco-Efficiency for Small Medium and Micro Enterprises and the Tourism Sector.** This was carried out in conjunction with USAID and the overall objectives of this project included:
 - Building capacity at the regional and national level in the Caribbean to adopt eco-efficiency and cleaner production technologies, processes and practices
 - Sensitizing stakeholders about cleaner production and eco-efficiency
 - Conducting a baseline study on cleaner production in the Caribbean for the further development of a cleaner production programme

4/8/2010

9

Policy context for SCP in Saint Lucia

- Economy primarily on agriculture and tourism
- Relatively small population (approximately 160,000)
- Limiting options for large-scale agricultural production for domestic consumption
- 500,000 cruise passengers and 200,000 stay-over visitors annually - offers potential for expanding consumption of locally-produced agricultural products
- Need for appropriate policies to forge linkages forged between the agricultural and tourism sectors
- On-going efforts between government agencies, farmers and hoteliers to increase local produce to the tourism industry

4/8/2010

10

Tourism sub-sector

- Hotel owners and cruise ship operators have developed cheaper sources of supply from the United States
- Hotels delaying payments to suppliers - large local importers can cope with
- Small local producers of vegetables, fruits and eggs are less able to
- Opportunities for diversification and income potential in agro-processing - packaging and export of fruits, hot peppers and herbs.
- Impact of these industries is potentially significant providing linkages with the farm, cottage industries and SMME export oriented industries.

4/8/2010

Strategic planning for sustainable development
in the Francophone Caribbean:
a capacity-building project for sustainable production and consumption

11

SMME/manufacturing

- Evolving small/medium business sector
- Potential in processing natural raw materials for producing condiments, seasoning and preserves
- Development of competitive regional export strategy based on an understanding the terms and conditions of the CSME
- Establish linkages with the tourism industry to supply the industries needs

4/8/2010

12

The policy context for sustainable development and environmental management characterised :

- major overall determinant of national policy is the heavy reliance of the state on the collection of revenue to meet its recurrent and development needs through the imposition of import duties
- lack of coordination between public sector agencies charged with designing and implementing environmental and natural resource policies and programmes
- a multiplicity of laws, each dealing with different aspects of resource management, thus encouraging a compartmentalised and isolated approach to environmental management
- the absence of credible arrangements for involvement of civil society in sustainable development initiatives
- a lack of understanding and awareness of the principles of sustainable development and the inseparable linkages between social and economic uses

4/8/2010 13

major overall determinant of national policy is the heavy reliance of the state on the collection of revenue to meet its recurrent and development needs through the imposition of import duties

4/8/2010 14

- 30 pieces of legislation, some with accompanying regulations and statutory instruments, aimed at guiding the management of natural resources and protecting the environment
- these are still piecemeal and there is a clear need for a coherent policy framework
- the government instituted the National Environmental Commission (NEC) in 2008 to coordinate activities and policies, and to ensure multi-sectoral collaboration on environmental issues
- proposed Environmental Management Bill currently in draft, is not intended to supersede existing legislation. Instead, it but is aimed:
 - at serving as an umbrella law drawing on the already established legal mandates for environmental management
 - mainstreaming environmental management across all sectors involved in the NEC or at the level of line agencies
 - to ensure congruence with its functions and overall objectives

4/8/2010 15

- The second project carried out in conjunction with UNEP is a **Cleaner Production and Sustainable Production (CP&SC) Information Centre (CP&SCICC) for the Caribbean**. The overall objectives of this project were to:
 - Promote Cleaner Production and Sustainable consumption
 - Provide technical training and exchange of south to south information
 - Improve environmental quality and pollution reduction
 - Promote a change in consumption patterns
 - Promote Industrial Sustainable Development.
- Extracted from CEHI's website <http://www.cehi.org.lc/cleanerprod.htm> on 6 April 2010.

4/8/2010 16

OECS – Energy policy

- identification of alternative and renewable sources of energy
- a collective OECS approach to energy management
- a review of existing energy frameworks in each Member State including pricing, tariffs and legal framework
- the use of fiscal and other incentives for energy efficiency
- a thorough evaluation of energy consumption in the transportation sector
- a review of other planned or ongoing initiatives, and
- the role of energy management in the OECS within the framework of the Economic Union initiative.

4/8/2010 17

| SECTOR | POLICY | STATUS |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Agriculture | | |
| Tourism | | |
| Manufacturing | | |
| Land use/construction | | |
| Transportation | | |
| Utilities | | |
| a) Water | | |
| b) electricity | | |

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Policy drivers

- **Agriculture**
- **Tourism**
- **Manufacturing**
- **Land use/construction**
- **Transportation**
- **Utilities**

4/8/2010 19

Institutions – layers of power/influence

High level of influence

Medium level of influence

Relatively low level of influence

4/8/2010 20


Policy constraints


General

- Lack of political will in the face of competing priorities and policy options;
- Low level of environmental education and public awareness and hence absence of public support; and
- Lack of enforcement of the existing laws.

4/8/2010 21


National SCP Programmes
 Luc Reuter
 UNEP, DTIE Paris
 Castries – St. Lucia, 9-10th April 2010
Luc Reuter - UNEP - 2010



Why developing National SCP Programmes?
 “If we really want to face the challenge to **“decouple economic growth from environmental degradation”** and reach **Sustainable Development**, we must promote changes in the current patterns of production and consumption.”
 (MP-Costa Rica Meeting, 2005)
Luc Reuter - UNEP - 2010


Why developing National SCP Programmes? (ii)

- SCP is crucial for sustainable development;
- Coherent strategy for Resource Efficiency;
- Integrates supply and demand-side activities and it can support market strategies;
- Makes use of Life Cycle Assessment, avoiding that problems move to another areas/sectors;
- Helps alleviating poverty and creating job and business opportunities;
- Seeks to achieve ‘win-win’ solutions & outcomes;


Luc Reuter - UNEP - 2010




Key Elements for an effective National SCP Programme

- Highly flexible approach (no perfect solution, it depends on the context);
- Link long-term vision to medium-term targets and short-term actions;
- Develop monitoring mechanisms including SCP indicators;
- Must be a process of continuous improvement;
- However certain key principles need to be respected;

Luc Reuter - UNEP - 2010


Key Elements for an effective National SCP Programme (ii)

Some examples...


- Integrates supply and demand-side activities (production (e.g. CP) + consumption (e.g. GPP));
- Helps to generate funding for SCP activities;
- SCP is more focused and than SD;
- SCP is a main pillar of SD and can help to alleviate poverty, create business opportunities / jobs;
- Seeks to achieve ‘win-win’ outcomes (multi-stakeholder setting);
- SCP targets business and industry (key to SD);

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The beginning ...


- Demand and expression of interest at different levels (international, regional and national level);
- National SCP Programmes key element in the regional strategies (i.e. Africa, LAC and Europe);
- Global process: many countries around the world have already developed SCP programmes or SCP strategies;
- The real implementation starts at national and local level;

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Key Principles of National SCP Programmes (i)


- National commitment and leadership
- Initiate a multi-stakeholder process
- Based on comprehensive and reliable analysis
- Define objectives, targets, and indicators

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Key Principles of National SCP Programmes (ii)

- Build it from already existing national policies (e.g. National Environment Strategy);
- Integrate it with existing national planning strategies such as NSDS, NEAP, UNDAF, PRSP;
- Develop sectoral action plans;
- Management and coordination of the process (political, technical, participative and mobilization of resources);


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Tracking Progress... Towards National SCP Programmes

2002


| 2003 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008-2010 |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| United Kingdom | Czech Republic | Finland | Thailand | Croatia |
| Japan | Sweden | Ethiopia | Belgium | Cote d'Ivoire |
| | Poland | Jamaica | EC | Ghana |
| | | France | Mauritius | Kazakhstan |
| | | Austria | Costa Rica | Uganda |
| | | Senegal (PRS) | Indonesia | Zambia |
| | | | | St Lucia |
| | | | | Dominica |

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Identified challenges

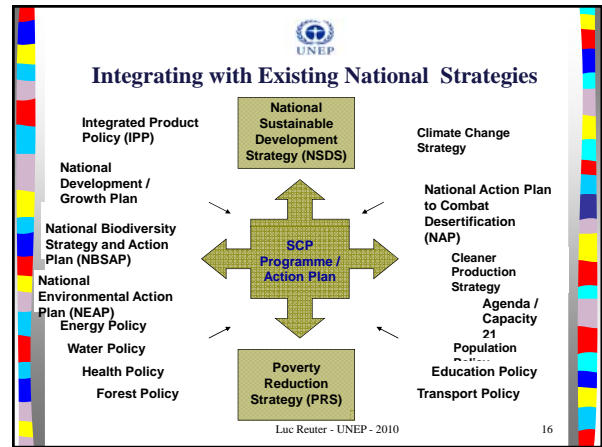
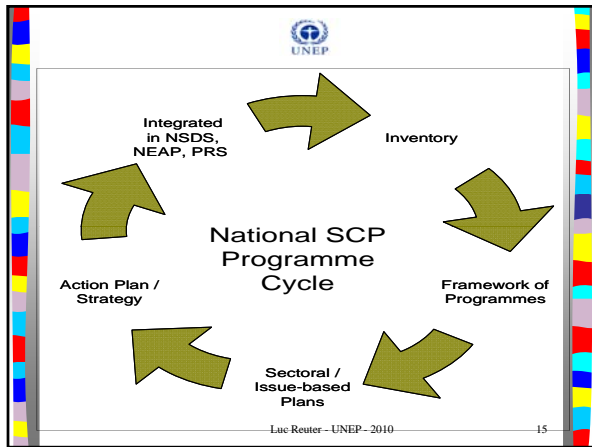
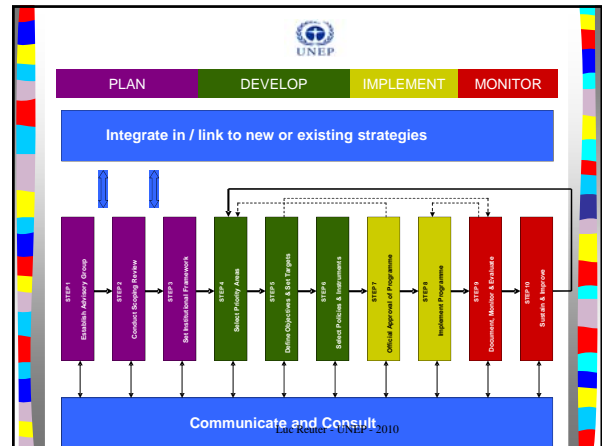
- High concern on SCP, but little implementation;
- Many policies/initiatives exist but are often isolated;
- Need for coherence and coordination to integrate and work for the same target;
- Important to develop national dialogues and engage all stakeholders;
- Lack of transversal cooperation in the governments;
- Need to identify and communicate better the economic, social and environmental benefits;

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Mainstreaming or Developing new SCP programmes ?

- Take into account country specific situation;
- Choose the most coherent, most cost-efficient and most result-oriented option;
- No value hierarchy between options;
- UNDAF, PRSCP, national development strategies, national sustainable development strategies, ...;
- PEI (UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative);

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National SCP Programmes


| Country | Inventory | Framework of Programmes | Action plan / Strategy | Integrated in existing Strategy | Other integrated approach | Under development |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Argentina | | | | | | |
| Austria | + | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | + | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | |
| Finland | + | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | |
| Germany | + | | | | | |
| Jamaica | | | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | |
| Norway | | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | |
| Thailand | | | | | | |
| The Netherlands | | | | | | |
| UK | | | | | | |

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Key priority areas for National SCP Programmes

| Priority Areas | Argentina | Belgium | Costa Rica | Finland | France | Germany | Japan | Thailand | UK |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|----------|----|
| Agriculture / Food | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption Patterns | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Education / Transfer of Information | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Energy | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Local Initiatives | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Market Conditions | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Product Eco-Efficiency | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Public Procurement | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Social Needs | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Transport | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Waste & Recycling | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Water | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |


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A few initial lessons learned

- Involve a broad range of stakeholders from the outset (business and local NGOs);
- Evidence gathering / sound research on possible priorities and policies important;
- Implementing the programme can be harder than developing it, therefore need to consider:
 - Linking actions to existing funds / budgets
 - Strive for the highest level of official approval, but also be practical (some SCP programmes get stalled)
 - Incorporate in / link to existing strategy (e.g. PRSP)
 - Indicators and continuous updates early on in process
- Hire a local consultant to do the background study / help manage the process (Mauritius)

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Thank you for your attention

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Green Economy and Planning for Change

Luc Reuter
UNEP, DTIE Paris

Castries – St. Lucia, 9-10th April 2010

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“The objective of the **Green Economy Initiative** is to make and communicate a strong and convincing economic case for greening economies and creating decent green jobs by investing in a new generation of assets (social, natural, human, and financial)“

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Today's challenges:

- ❖ If the ecological footprint of those nine billion people mirror the consumption patterns of the United States or of Europe, then we are heading for trouble on an almost unimaginable scale.
- ❖ 2008 the year where the world witnessed a deep food, credit and energy crises with millions of people being plunged into poverty, uncertainty and chaos.

Green economy vs. old brown economy

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What is Green Economy Initiative ?

- ❖ Launched in October 2008 by UNEP
- ❖ Mobilize the international community and countries individually, towards investments in key sectors and in 'natural' infrastructure such as forests and soils.
- ❖ Best bet for real growth, reducing ecological scarcity, combating climate change and triggering a high-quality employment boom in the 21st century.
- ❖ A range of specific measures aimed at assisting poorer countries to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and to green their economies.

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Green Economy wins:

- ❖ Jobs will be created, wealth sustained and inequality reduced.
- ❖ By 2030 following the planned financial stimulus packages, 20 million jobs **could** be created in green sectors (whereas the fossil fuel industry accounts today for 2 million jobs).
- ❖ « Green investments » generates big profits
- ❖ Green entrepreneurs with the help of governments can make the difference.
- ❖ Globalization means global social and economic coordination => Climate change

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The UNEP Global Green New Deal

- ❖ Demonstrating that Greening is a new engine for growth, sizing sectoral opportunities, addressing hurdles & enabling conditions
- ❖ GGND was a key document of the 2009 G20 in London.
- ❖ Addressing both “Developed World” and “Developing World” circumstances
- ❖ International Components : Urgent reforms to international architecture.
- ❖ National Components : Green priorities for Fiscal spending, and reforms to national architecture

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Green economy implementation

Who: Economies, such as China, the Republic of Korea, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, are already committing part of their stimulus packages to green investments

How:

- ❖ Raising the energy efficiency of old and new buildings;
- ❖ Renewable energies including wind, solar, geothermal,...
- ❖ Sustainable transport including hybrid vehicles, high speed rail and bus rapid transit systems;
- ❖ Planet's ecological infrastructure including freshwaters, forests, soils and coral reefs;
- ❖ Sustainable agriculture including organic production

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Areas for GE implementation:

- ❖ Sustainable cities
- ❖ Sustainable buildings
- ❖ Renewable energy
- ❖ Sustainable transport
- ❖ Clean technologies and energy efficiency
- ❖ Agriculture
- ❖ Forests
- ❖ Waste management
- ❖ Water
- ❖ Fisheries



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Enabling conditions: legislation/standard setting

- ❖ Fiscal policy reform
- ❖ Financing and investment
- ❖ Development, transfer of technology and capacity building
- ❖ Trade policies and markets
- ❖ Information, awareness, education, and participation
- ❖ Private sector and public-private partnership
- ❖ Transparency, monitoring, and accountability
- ❖ Sustainable consumption
- ❖ Integrated policy-making
- ❖ GGND international coordination

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Merci

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