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Role of the 10-YFP on Sustainable Consumption and Production(SCP) for SIDS



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Presentation Structure

- Relevance of SCP for SIDS
- Status of SCP in SIDS and Challenges/Constraints
- Key Lessons Learned
- The Way Forward and Role of the 10-YFP for SIDS
- SCP in Mauritius
- Conclusions

Why do we need SCP?

“The major cause 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)

PFIA 21 (Section 28)

JPOI (Chap III)

Mauritius Strategy SIDS(Theme 15)

The global context

Multiple crises: More than a financial and economic crisis:

- **Social**-unemployment, poverty
- **Fuel** –12% of SIDS imports are oil
- **Food** - prices cost developing countries US\$ 324 bn in 2007
- **Ecosystems** - EUR 50 bn worth of biodiversity is being lost each year
- **Climate** - current global GHG emissions at 42 Gt per annum - 5 times higher than the threshold

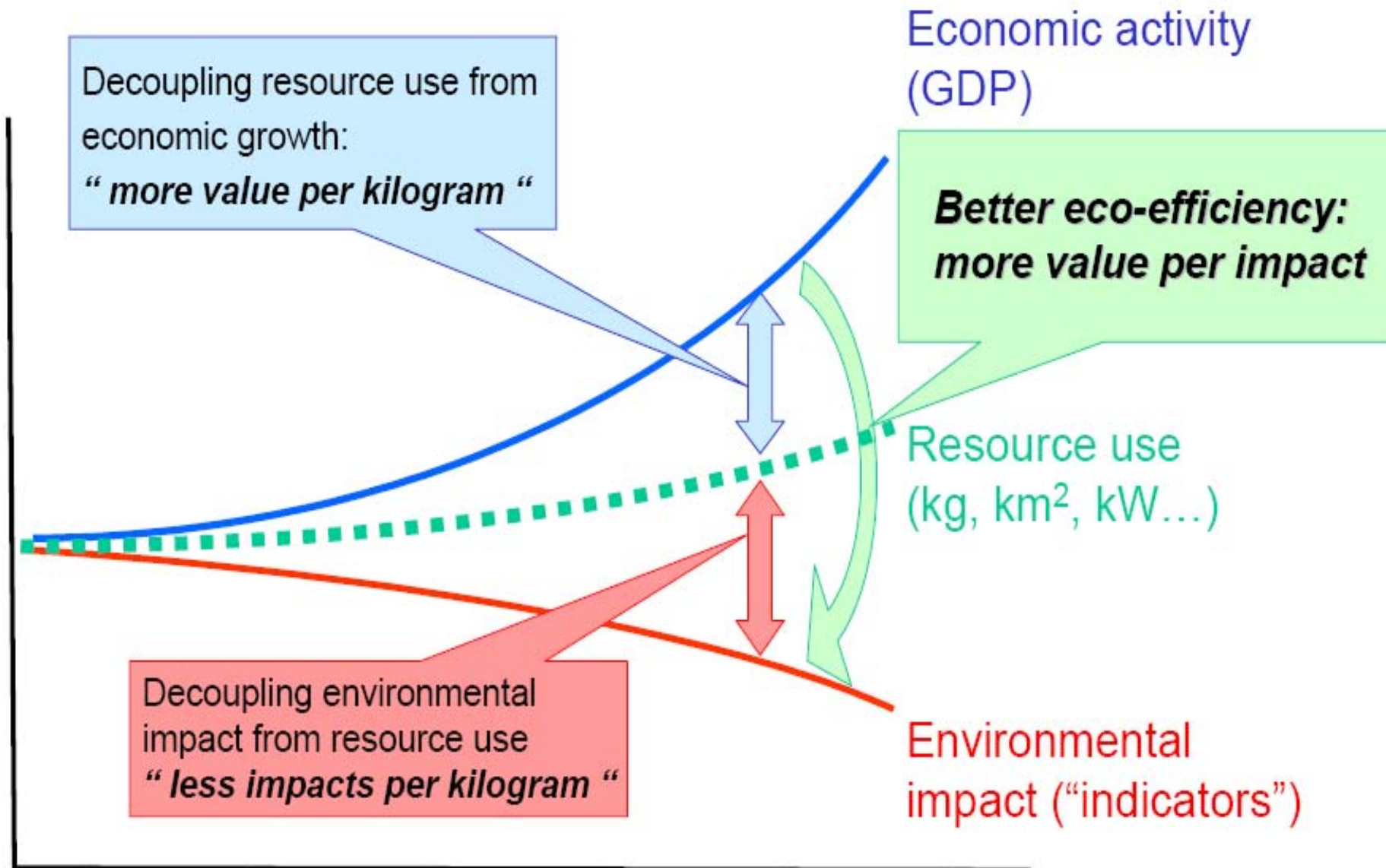
A multidimensional crisis rooted in patterns of development-Need to transform economies for a new development paradigm.

What is SCP?

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

- Breaking the link between economic growth and environmental degradation and promote economic and social development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems
- Getting more from less
(more consumer needs fulfilled using less energy or water, more value added to a product with less pollution and waste in the process.....more units of happiness with less damage)
- Practical implementation strategy to achieve Sustainable Development-cross cutting issue based on the life cycle approach that requires wide stakeholder involvement

Goals for a SCP Programme



Relevance of SCP for SIDS

- Islands are inherently resource-constrained and SCP helps to reduce their high levels of intrinsic vulnerabilities and to create the ecological and economic space for the poor to meet their basic needs
- SCP would contribute to meeting other objectives , such as the MDGs , and reduce future costs and increase competitiveness
- SCP offers new opportunities such as the creation of new markets, green and decent jobs(organic food, fair trade, sustainable tourism, renewable energy..)
- There are many opportunities in SIDS to “leapfrog” towards more SCP patterns
- How can the 10-YFP on SCP help in enhancing resilience to the multiple crises?

Status of SCP in SIDS

- Impact and penetration of SCP activities is still very limited in most SIDS. SCP is in progress....but still not enough to create national level impacts. On-going activities for SCP is still not sufficient for this transition or leapfrogging
- SP is in progress(several examples for SP). Few examples for SC and capacity for promoting SC is far less developed than for SP.
- An attractive vision and the economic case is missing. Activities led by different actors(government, business, civil society) are not linked. There is a lack of ownership in society or the business sector.
- SCP initiatives are fragmented along sectoral and ministerial lines. No integrated and strategic approach.

Challenges and Constraints

- (i) Poor Education and lack of awareness on the benefits of SCP among all stakeholders**
- (ii) Government failures** (lack of legislation and/or enforcement; weak recognition of SCP in most policies; weak institutional capacity for monitoring and use of economic instruments; lack of decentralization to local authorities;)
- (iii) Lack of human and technical capacity** (lack of capacity for product development and formulating bankable CP projects in industry; lack of capacity on SCP tools in government; wide scale reliance on obsolete technologies; lack of information on emerging clean technologies)

Challenges and Constraints (contd)

- (iv) Economic** (under-pricing of natural resources; lack of appropriate financing mechanisms for SCP investments; lack of financial incentives-for example for RETs; product affordability issues)

- (v) Systemic** (lack of monitoring ; lack of systematic training of employees and lack of R&D in Industry; lack of reliable data on pollution and resources use; inadequate research on SCP; consumer traditions)

- (vi) Organizational** (poor institutional setting; absence of collaborative projects and exchange programmes in the region to facilitate knowledge sharing)

Key Lessons Learned (1)

- Political will and commitment is essential to the effective implementation of SCP. Framework to be endorsed at the highest level. Active public policy intervention is needed.
- A basic condition for SCP is to achieve general awareness and understanding of the concept among all people. Government/ business/civil society must work together in a “triangle of change”.
- A unifying framework of programmes is needed that can reduce fragmentation and dissonance. It is necessary for Governments to develop, in partnership with a wide range of stakeholders, national SCP strategies
- SCP is a cross cutting issue requiring cooperation and coordination among national ministries as well as development cooperation agencies and financial institutions.
- Resource Mobilisation from both domestic and international sources to establish innovative funding mechanisms for SCP investments.
- Need to engage finance and planning ministries with development agencies and financing institutions to mainstream SCP into investment planning for sustainable infrastructures.

Key Lessons Learned (2)

- Visible implementation of SCP activities at an early stage is important to demonstrate the concept and to show that it can have a significant impact on the production-consumption system. Ex: government green procurement programs, waste recycling schemes, SMEs support programs for Cleaner Production, Introduction of CFL lamps, Incentives for Solar Water Heaters and Solar Panels, taxes on plastic bags, etc.
- Capacity building and skills development in tools to support or promote SCP (LCA; sustainable procurement; eco-labelling; ISWM and IWRM plans, EPR,etc) Capacity building of public sector is crucial.
- Build best practices databases and better use of Internet for sharing of information.
- In order to make further progress on sustainable lifestyles there is a need for massive education and awareness campaigns utilizing TV and media and the active involvement of NGOs.
- More needs to be done to make the business and economic case for SCP

The Way Forward

- ***Institutional and Policy Mechanisms*** (National SCP Programs, Legislation and economic instruments, SCP indicators, DSM programmes, donors programmes, etc)
- ***Supporting tools and instruments*** (CP, SPP, Eco-labelling, ISWM plans, CESR, LCA, etc)
- ***Education for SCP*** (curriculum development, use of media, best practice databases, centers of excellence, etc)
- ***Means of implementation*** (Financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building, information and outreach, partnerships etc)

Role of the 10 YFP for SIDS (1)

- The main elements of the 10 YFP (its vision, main functions, institutional structure, key programmes) should support the national initiatives and addressing cross cutting issues such as adequate financial support, capacity building, technology transfer and education.
- Seek bottom-up rather than “implementing” top-down approaches. The international systems should provide services on demand depending on countries priorities(policy advice, capacity building, technology transfer, mobilisation of financing, etc).

Role of the 10 YFP for SIDS (2)

- The 10-YFP should be designed as a knowledge bank. It should provide a platform for wide sharing of lessons learned and best practices- especially on the right mix and sequence policies and tools (voluntary, market based and regulatory).
- The concreteness of programmes is essential for mobilizing the required political and financial support for the 10-YFP. What type of programmes SIDS would like the 10- YFP to include?

CSD18 Chair's Summary: proposed programmes for the 10 YFP

Some priority sectors and areas:

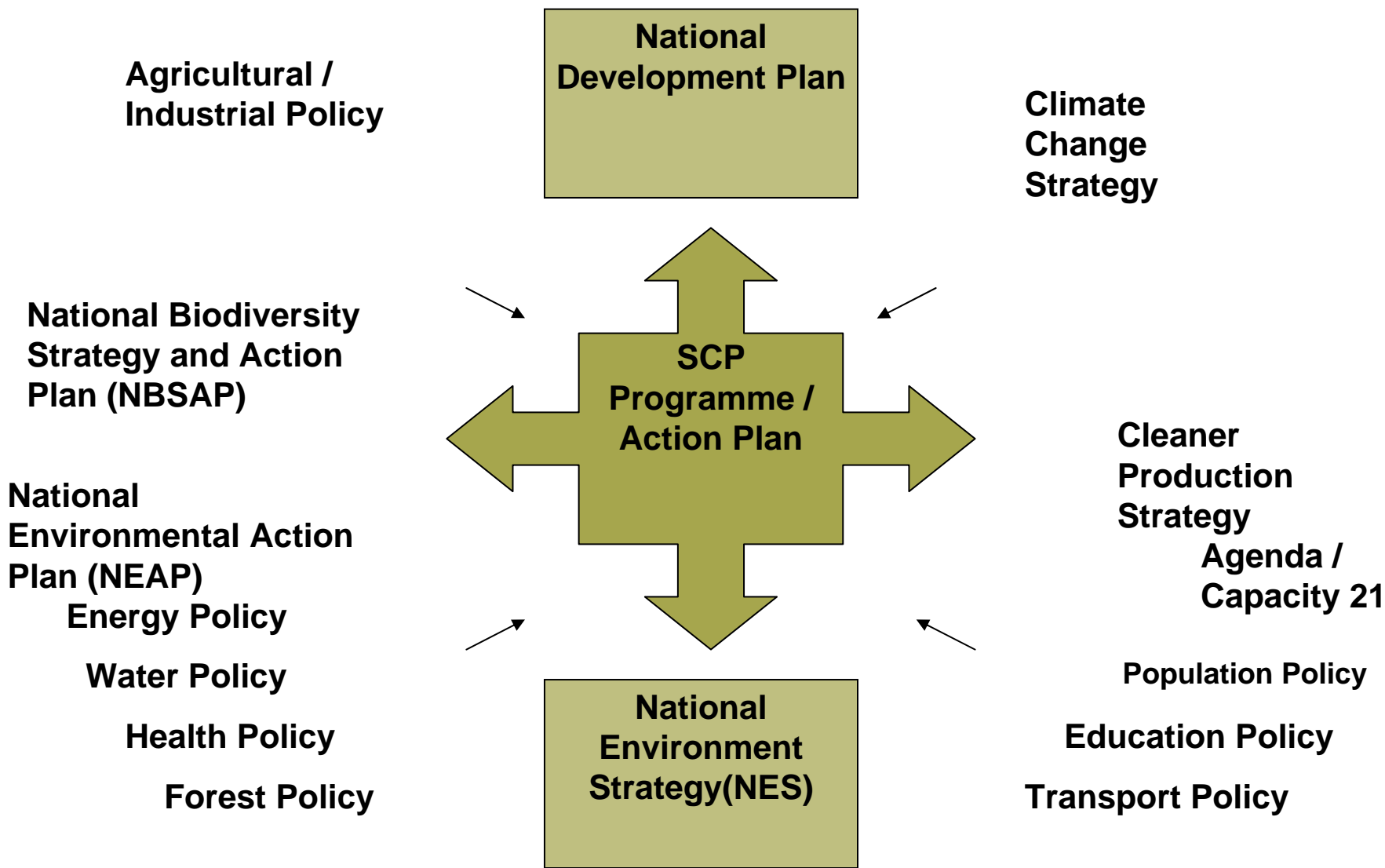
- Housing and Building
- Transportation
- Food and Agriculture
- Small-Scale Enterprises
- Energy and Water Efficiency
- Information and Technology sector
- Waste Management
- Sustainable Tourism
- +
- Sustainable Procurement
- Education for Sustainable Lifestyles

National Programme on SCP for Mauritius (2008-2013)

- Developed in collaboration with UNEP
- Approved by Cabinet in August 2008



Dedicated SCP Programme but Integrated with existing national level strategies



Critical processes for the success of a SCP programme are:

- the political process and the need of a strong political commitment from the top leadership
- the participatory process and the need to develop mechanisms for participation such as roundtables, workshops, public consultations and multi-stakeholder dialogues, and
- the resource mobilisation process from both domestic and international sources.

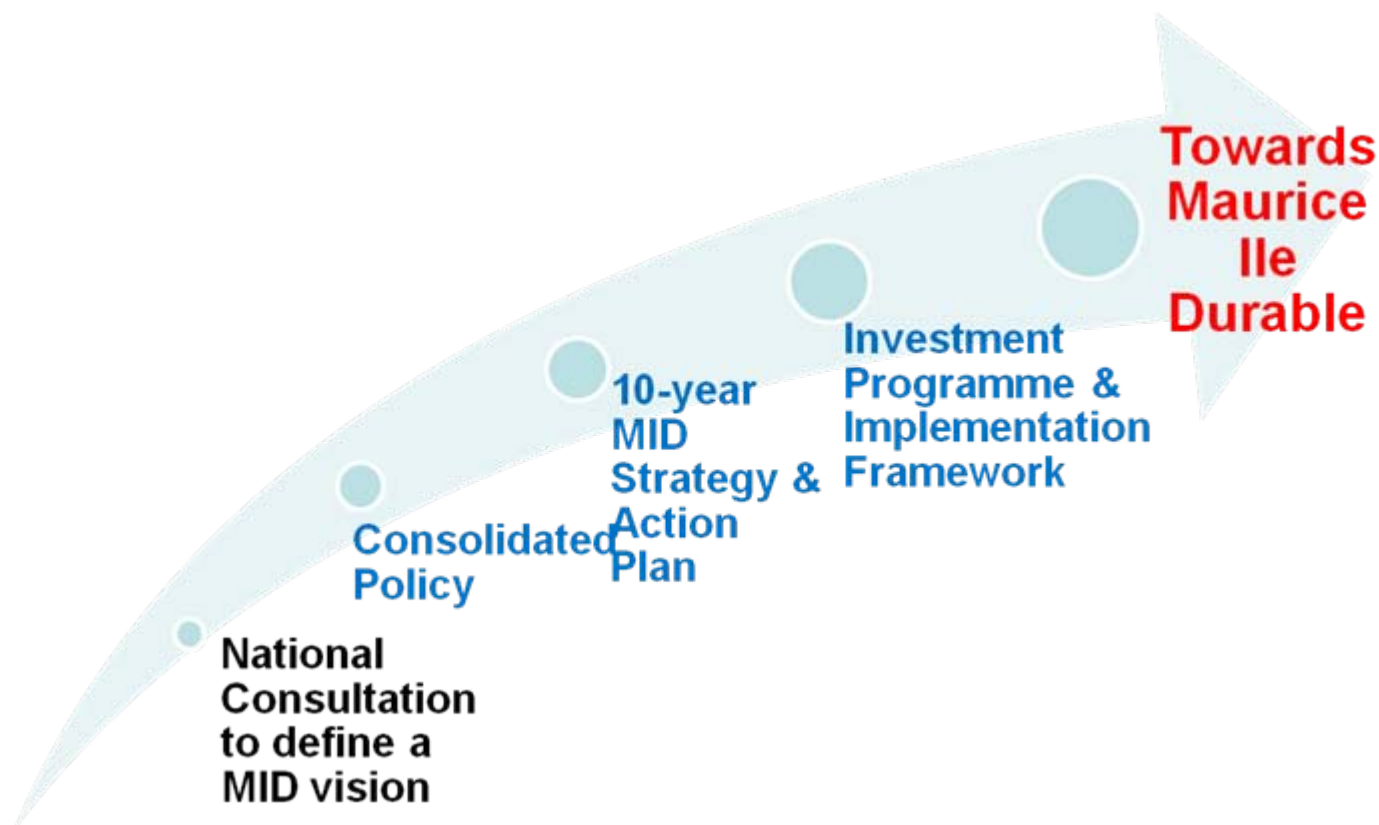
Maurice Ile Durable (MID)

- The "Maurice Ile Durable" initiative, launched in 2008 by the PM of the Republic of Mauritius, is to develop a coherent sustainable development policy and strategy. It will include the National Programme on SCP. Endorsed at the highest level and projects coordinated by a Steering Committee in the PMO
- MID addresses the challenges facing Mauritius as a SIDS (e.g: reducing the country's dependence on fossil fuels and increasing use of renewable energy-presently 20% of energy mix to 35% by 2025).
- Supported by development cooperation agencies (EU, AFD, UNDP,..)
- Creation of a MID fund through the budgetary process

The “Maurice Ile Durable” Fund

- Announced in the 2008/2009 budget speech to finance sustainable development projects-Under the aegis of Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- Mobilize resources through taxes, subsidies, development partners, carbon credits, etc.
- Ex : taxes on plastic bags, PET bottles, petroleum products (15 cents per litre),increase in road tax for large vehicles, etc
- Mobilized about 30 million US\$ in 2008/2009
- Free consultancy services on energy audits for SMEs; Subsidies for CFL lamps, grants for solar water heaters, tax removal on hybrid vehicles , LED lamps for street lighting, incentives for SSIPP, etc.

Towards a MID(NSSD)Strategy



However, implementation remains a challenge

Concluding Note

How do we foster action?

- **What:** What do we want to achieve? A vision for SCP in SIDS..flourishing lives for all citizens
- **Why :** Why can't we achieve it with business as usual? Why do we need to change direction? Economic case of action v/s inaction and for leapfrogging
- **How :** How can we change direction? Which sectors? What are the best instruments? Who are the main actors?
- **Proof:** With what impact? Is there proof that such ideas work? Success cases, dissemination, CB.....

Limitations of Current plans

- We know the priority sustainability problems very well
 - Food, Mobility and Buildings cause 70-80% of environmental impacts
 - We need reductions of a factor four or more
- But it is much more difficult to solve them
 - We succeed in addressing production, but not consumption. Consumption growth outweighs efficiency gains, partly because of the rebound effect
 - We succeed in making incremental changes, but not radical changes and system innovation.

To develop an effective SCP programme

- 1. Lead change that can be realized within existing structures and mindsets. Agreement on means and ends (short term)**
 - Cleaner Production, 3Rs, Energy Efficiency, Enforcement of standards, Internalization of external costs, building codes, Sustainable Procurement; CSR, Green Buildings, eco-labelling, etc
- 2. Shared sense of urgency, agreement on ends, means unclear: experiment and reflect from new niche concepts to find direction (medium term)**
 - Illustration projects on sustainable buildings/cities
 - Renewable energy technologies, mass-transport systems
- 3. Develop inspiring approaches that can foster change in the future that is not feasible now. Disagreement over means and ends: challenge paradigms (long term)**
 - Happiness indices
 - Going Beyond GDP initiatives

To sum up

- SCP provides an ideal framework for achieving development goals in SIDS. Help to manage energy, food and water crises and build Green Economies.
- The vulnerabilities of SIDS adds a new dimension to the SCP challenges. The same vulnerabilities providing a significant opportunity to leapfrog to more resource efficient economies and sustainable resource use. However need legs to be able to leapfrog!
- Lessons learnt from pilots will help in sectoral policy and strategy review and ultimately in mainstreaming SCP in national policies/strategies. A new governance model is needed.
- Important to focus on some fast track projects and mobilize international/local support through the 10-YFP.

Fast Track SCP Projects for SIDS

- National SCP Programs to mainstream SCP , including innovative funding mechanisms for SCP projects
- Integrated land-use planning for sustainable infrastructures
- Promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy (solar water heaters, small hydro, feed-in-tariffs,...)
- Sustainable Public Procurement
- Promotion of Organic Agriculture through certification schemes
- Development of ISWM And IWRM Plans
- Sustainable Buildings-Codes and Standards
- Green Schools Project
- Cleaner Production in SMEs

An aerial photograph of a tropical island. The island is characterized by a large, dark, flat-topped mountain in the center. The surrounding water is a vibrant turquoise, indicating a shallow reef flat. A small town with red-roofed buildings is situated along the coast. The sky is bright blue with scattered white clouds.

***Thank you for your
attention!***