



Green Economy

Busan, Republic of Korea
3-5 October 2011

Components

- I. Green Economy
- II. Green Economy in a Blue World
- III. What next



Green Economy

Definition:

“one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities”

We are proposing a shift from business as usual towards a more sustainable economic pattern

We talk about a transition



Green Economy

- A big part of that transition involves policies and investments that decouple growth from the current intensive consumption of materials and energy use.
- While there has been some decoupling over the past 30 years, the gains have been far too modest to put the planet on a sustainable path and conserve finite resources.



Green Economy Policies

- Innovative policies to generate enabling conditions to unleash markets and direct private sector investments into a Green Economic transition.
- Sound regulatory frameworks, a prioritizing of government spending and procurement in areas that stimulate green economic sectors and limits on spending that deplete natural capital.
- Taxation and smart market mechanisms that shift consumer spending and promote green innovation.



Green Economy Policies

- Innovative policies to generate enabling conditions to unleash markets and direct private sector investments into a Green Economic transition.
- Public investments in capacity building and training, alongside a strengthening of international governance (IFSD).



Green Economy

*How Two Per Cent of Global GDP can Trigger Greener,
Smarter Growth While Fighting Poverty
(USD 1.3 trillion)*



Green Economy Sectors

- The ten sectors key to greening the global economy are: agriculture, buildings, energy supply, fisheries, forestry, industry including energy efficiency, tourism, transport, waste management and water.



Green Economy Sectors

- Of the two per cent of GDP/year proposed in the report, the sums invested by sector at current levels of GDP would be:
 - \$108 billion for greening agriculture, including on small-holder farms.
 - \$134 billion in greening the building sector by improving energy efficiency.
 - Over \$360 billion in greening energy supply.
 - Close to \$110 billion for greening fisheries, including reducing the capacity of the world's fleets.



Green Economy Sectors

- Of the two per cent of GDP proposed in the report, the sums invested by sector at current levels of GDP would be:
 - \$15 billion in greening forestry with important knock-on benefits for combating climate change.
 - Over \$75 billion in greening industry, including manufacturing.
 - Close to \$135 billion on greening the tourism sector.
 - Over \$190 billion on greening transport.
 - Nearly \$110 billion on waste, including recycling.
 - A similar amount on the water sector, including addressing sanitation.



Green Economy in a Blue World

- Follow-up report to the GE report launch during UNEP Governing Council in Feb. 2011.
- Addresses calls from member states that indicated that marine and coastal ecosystems were lacking in the main report.
- The report highlights how the blue world will benefit from a transition towards a green economy by analysing the challenges and opportunities in key sectors that depend and/or influence the state of marine and coastal environment.



Green Economy in a Blue World

Following sectors are being analysed

- I. Marine renewable energy (wind, wave and tidal power generation) – Led by IUCN
- II. Marine minerals – Led by GRID-Arendal
- III. Fisheries (small scale) and aquaculture – Led by FAO and World Fish Center
- IV. Tourism (coastal) – Led by UNEP DTIE, Lund University and GRID-Arendal
- V. Transport (maritime) – Led by IMO



Green Economy in a Blue World

Composition of chapters

- Key messages
- Introduction: (for example) Fisheries as an important sector of Green Economy
- Challenges and opportunities
- Enabling conditions
- Conclusion and recommendations



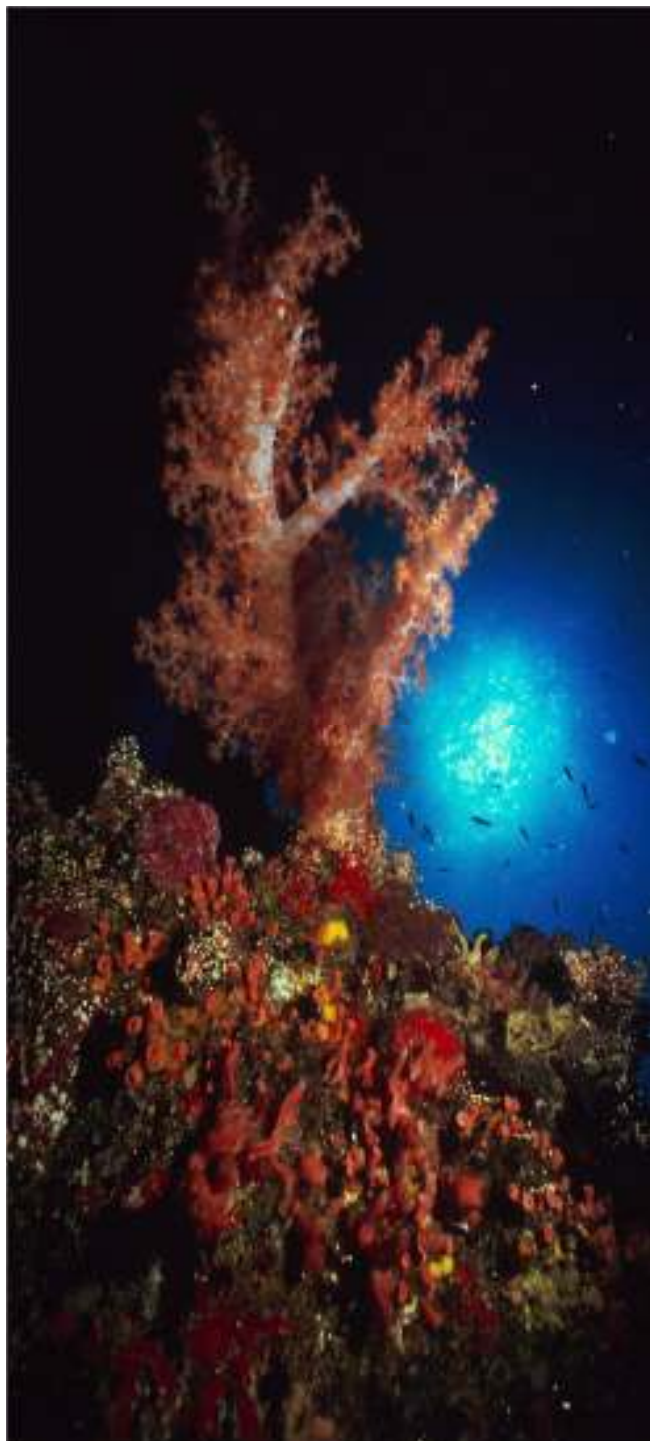
Marine Renewable Energy

Wind, wave, hydro turbine and based-biofuels

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions...

... increase energy security and provide socio-economic benefits

Financing mechanisms



Marine Minerals

Mining

Long-term interest?

Opportunities

Value of non-renewable resources



Small scale fishing and aquaculture

Economic gain

Rapid growth

Ecosystem dependency





Tourism

Largest market segment: Coastal tourism

5 per cent of world GDP

6-7 per cent of total employment

Becoming less sustainable

Possible solution: “Greeing”

Shipping

Environmentally sound

Energy efficient

Threats

Economic impacts





Nutrient pollution?

3x increase

Exponential growth rate

Call for externality internationalization

Global Framework required

Green Economy in a Blue World

- 2 reports are being developed:
 - A SIDS report in partnership with UN DESA
 - A global report in partnership with FAO, World Fish Centre, IMO, UNDP, IUCN and GRID Arendal
- Global report can be a UN-Oceans contribution to Rio+20





Thank you for your attention