Sustainable consumption and production

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Sustainable consumption and production and its significance for Africa
3. SCP, inclusive green growth and structural transformation in Africa
4. Conclusion and questions

1. Introduction

Promoting sustainable consumption and production for inclusive green growth and transformation in Africa

- **Definition**
- Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) reflects the public and private decisions affecting production and spending for goods and services to satisfy basic needs for better quality of life while reducing the use of natural resources and the amount of waste and emissions over the life cycle of a service or product (UNEP, 2013)
- SCP: Resource efficiency & clean production & lifestyles

1. Introduction-ctd

- Rio+20: 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) as the 1st multilaterally agreed framework for action (SCP)

- *The Future We Want* (paragraph 4) *: P*overty eradication, **the promotion of SCP** and the protection and management of natural resources as the **"overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for sustainable development"**

- SCP will gain renewed traction with post- 2015 agenda

- The General Assembly : HLPF can provide recommendations to the board of the 10YFP for SCP, as well as to the UNEP

1. Introduction-ctd

- The African 10 YFP on SCP:
  - Linking SCP with the challenges of meeting basic needs sustainably
  - 4 thematic areas of focus: energy; water and sanitation; habitat and sustainable urban development; and renewable resource based industries.

- Actions towards SCP will help: Scale up energy, food, water and industrial production and achieve sustainable structural transformation (ST); promoting and implementing holistic and integrated policies and actions

2. SCP and its significance for Africa

- Between 1970 and 2012, 1319 climate related disasters occurred in Africa, killing a total of 698,380 people and with an economic loss amounting to $ 26.6 billion (WMO, 2014)
- Depletion of the wealth base: Adjusted Net Savings (ANS) = -2.38 (%GNI; 2010, Africa)
- Exports from the continent have remained concentrated in a few commodities such minerals, oil, and metals

2. SCP and its significance for Africa-ctd

- The core storyline of sustainable development:
  - (1) Legitimate developmental aspirations
  - (2) Generalizing wealth for all under the current development paradigm would over-burden the world's natural resources and ecosystem

- Economic growth should therefore be promoted, but achieved in ways that are environmentally benign and socially just.

2. SCP and its significance for Africa-ctd

- Status
- Some countries with notable progress
- Many others are undertaking policy
- Few economic instruments are in use in African countries
  - Sustainable public procurement (!): Little progress…
- SCP is a relatively new concept in Africa…

3. SCP, IGG and structural transformation in Africa

Domestic actions

- SCP and inclusive green growth (IGG) all refer to diverse but complementary approaches and ways for achieving sustainable structural transformation in Africa (CAP, Agenda 2063).
- IGG & SCP policies and strategies to address key development challenges and opportunities for ST:
  - Natural capital depletion
  - Poverty and inequality
  - Climate change impacts on the economy, society and environment, infrastructures (transport, energy, water, etc.)
  - Technological and industrial upgrading
  - Value addition, rapid economic growth, structural transformation
  - Economic integration and international trade

3. SCP, IGG and structural transformation in Africa-ctd

- **Domestic actions**

- SCP: Strengthening policy frameworks for IGG and ST:
  - Ensure efficient, equitable and sustainable use of Africa's natural resources
  - Reduce the adverse impacts of economic growth

- Investments will determine:
  - Technologies, processes and practices
  - How economic sectors structurally transform
  - Desirable outcomes in all 3 dimensions of SD

4. Conclusion and questions

- **Conclusion**
- Considerable investments (technology, capacity, etc.) are required
- SCP approaches should be home grown and tailored to countries' transformation path

4. Conclusion and questions-ctd

- **Questions**

1) How to ensure that African countries have access to SCP related technologies adapted to local needs and circumstances?

2) R&D and education are at the core of context-based SCP innovation and development. How to provide Africa's research institutions with well human capacity, technological and financial resources?

3) How to ensure that indigenous and local knowledge form an integral part of SCP promotion in Africa?

4) What relevant and innovative funding mechanisms countries should explore to scale up SCP approaches and practices?

5) Which set of policy interventions should countries target in order to influence activities in key economic areas, including through the mainstreaming of SCP into national development frameworks and the implementation of target-oriented action plans?

Thank You!

Merci!