



Bridging the Implementation Gap for Rio+20

Workshop and Open Side Event to the HLPF

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The Green Economy as a Tool

“...56. We affirm that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions which is our overarching goal. In this regard, we consider green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as one of the important tools available for achieving sustainable development and that it could provide options for policymaking but should not be a rigid set of rules. We emphasize that it should contribute to eradicating poverty as well as sustained economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems.

“The Future We Want”



2 Elements of the Green Economy

“Practically speaking, a green economy is one whose growth in income and employment is driven by public and private investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. “

Low Carbon
Low Pollution

Energy and
resource
efficiency

Biodiversity
Ecosystems



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Areas of Progress

National Green
Economy
Strategies

Sector Wide
Policies and
Programs

South South
Cooperation

Other Areas

National Strategies – Four National Pathways to Inclusive Green Economies

Bolivia – Vivir Bien

China – Ecological Civilization

South Africa – Green Economy

Thailand – Sufficiency Economy

Sector-Wide Green Programmes/Projects

Organic Agriculture in Cuba

Turning the declining availability of pesticides, fertilizers and petroleum into an opportunity to shift toward organic production, with numerous environmental, social and economic benefits.

Waste Management in Republic of Korea

Targeted waste management and recycling policies have reduced waste generation, encouraged use of waste as an energy resource, created thousands of new jobs, and significantly reduced GHG emissions from landfill or incineration.

Ecosystem Restoration in Rwanda

Protecting the mountain gorilla, with ecological benefits and generating substantial eco-tourism revenues; and wetlands restoration, eliminating agricultural production in the restored areas, enabling production of high-quality products from sustainably harvested materials; and raising water levels, enabling hydro-power

Sustainable Energy in Kenya

Reducing unsustainable dependence on traditional biomass through adoption of feed-in tariffs to encourage shift to renewable energy sources, including solar, wind, small hydro, biogas, and municipal waste energy.

South-South Cooperation on Green Projects

<i>Renewable Energy</i>	Tunisia – PROSOL Initiative Innovative financial mechanism to encourage take up of solar water heaters.
<i>Sustainable Agriculture</i>	EAC (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda) – Regional Organic Agriculture Standards Promoting organic agriculture and the use of sustainability standards for certification
<i>Ecosystems</i>	Heart of Borneo Initiative Voluntary intergovernmental partnership (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia) to conserve and sustainably manage 220,000km ² of forests on Borneo.
<i>Manufacturing</i>	Vietnam—Cleaner Production Center. Clean production services for SMEs in Vietnam and the region, includes sustainable product innovation, corporate social responsibility, financial engineering, and support for implementation of MEAs

Other Areas

