



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Policy Options to Advance Environmentally Sustainable Inclusive Growth

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Focus

- Policy and country examples for integrating environment into trade, industrial policy
- Incentive systems, institutional mandates, enabling policy frameworks, financing
- Examples of UNDP, UN, partner support

Key Considerations

- GDP and the quality of growth
- the role of integrated public policy
- why integrated approaches that consider **environmental** concerns can be key to inclusive and sustained growth.

Social, **Environmental**, and Economic Links

- many jobs dependent on natural resources
- healthy ecosystems underpin agriculture, extractives, tourism, transport and trade
- soil provides over US\$16 trillion of ecosystem services each year
- 5% percent of agricultural GDP lost annually due to land degradation: US\$500 billion
- By 2030, global demand for food, energy and water to increase by 50, 45, and 30%

Business Case and Economic Justification

“Green” growth policies can:

- enhance efficiency and productivity
- underpin industrial policy and macroeconomic goals
- improve quality of life and, if implemented well, address social equity issues and employment

New techjobs vs **greening** traditional jobs



Source: ILO Green Jobs

Green Growth Best Practice Initiative: Key Steps

- Nat'l, sub-nat'l policy design, implementation;
- Inter-ministerial co-ordination, coherence;
- Vision, baselines, and targets;
- Assessing costs and benefits of inclusive growth options, e.g. through modelling;
- Prioritizing env sustainable growth options;
- Mobilizing domestic, int'l investment;
- Incentivizing public-private collaboration; and
- Monitoring and evaluation

Incentivizing, Mandating, Enabling Policies

- incentivize transition through pricing and fiscal policies
- mandate transition through regulations, standards or codes; and
- enable transition through public investment including information and education;

Type	Economy-wide policy	Sector-targeted policy
Fiscal and pricing policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Environmental (e.g. carbon and pollution) taxes and subsidies ☐ Allowance schemes ☐ Payment for environmental services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Full-cost pricing of energy, water, or fuels ☐ Taxes and charges e.g. waste disposal, congestion ☐ Feed-in tariffs ☐ Targeted subsidies ☐ Tax credits e.g. clean energy, technologies ☐ Fossil fuel subsidy reform
Regulations, standards, and codes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Air quality or water pollution standards ☐ Green public procurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Efficiency standards ☐ Energy performance/efficiency standards ☐ Green public procurement ☐ Vehicle standards ☐ Building codes ☐ Regulation of utilities, public transport ☐ Renewable portfolio standards
Enabling policies, including information, education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Redirection of environmental tax revenue ☐ Earmarked budget, e.g. infrastructure, R&D ☐ Education, skills and training ☐ Awareness raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Green jobs training programmes by sector ☐ Product labelling and consumer awareness initiative ☐ Soft loans ☐ Land tenure regulation

Financing

- traditional and innovative financing
- efficient use of public resources to leverage private and foreign direct investment
- Sovereign Wealth funds:
globally 45 based on oil and gas revenues
totaling > **USD 4 trillion**.

Country Examples

- Brazil Agriculture Policy
- Korea Labor Market Policies
- India Optimization Tools for Green Technologies
- Thailand Agriculture Policy

Global Partnerships and Programmes

- Extractive Industries Strategy
- **Green** Commodities Programme
- UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative
- Partnership for Action on **Green** Economy, UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative
- **Green** Growth Knowledge Platform
- Global **Green** Growth Forum
- Global **Green** Growth Institute



Global Policy and Research Centres

- World Centre for Sustainable Development or RIO+ Centre in Brazil
- Global Private Sector Policy Centre in Istanbul
- Green Economy Centre of Excellence in Dubai
- Center for Economic Research in Tashkent





Closing

- Ours the last generation that can avert catastrophic climate change and reverse environmental degradation
- Ours also the first generation with resources and knowledge to change business-as-usual in ways that can advance inclusive, sustainable growth
- UNDP and partners are ready to collaborate

Thank You

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