

Managing Natural Resources - an International Dimension Brugge, Belgium, 6 December 2006

- Inconvenient Truths
- Echoes from the Past
- The Panel



An Inconvenient Question

- Are we managing natural resources?
- Or are natural resources managing us?

An Inconvenient Truth (2006)

- International **Protocol**, targets and plans
- Policy instruments (economic, legal, voluntary)
- Impacts of failure **visible** to general public
- Bankers, economists, (ex) politicians, media
- **Sound scientific base** (IPCC)

An Inconvenient Truth (2006)

- The **sleeping giant** is finally waking up!

Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

- More diverse and complex
- Depletion of our resource base
- More people, more needs
- Poverty and unequal distribution

What do we throw at *this* giant?

- International agreements, targets and plans
- Policy instruments (economic, legal, voluntary)
- Impacts of failure visible to general public
- Bankers, economists, (ex) politicians, media
- Scientific base

JPOI Chapter III on Consumption

- 15. Encourage and promote the development of a **10-year framework of programmes** in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, **delinking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste.** All countries should take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development needs and capabilities of developing countries, through mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance and capacity-building for developing countries.

JPOI Chapter II on Poverty

- (a) Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than 1 dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water;
- (c) Develop national programmes for sustainable development and local and community development, where appropriate within country-owned poverty reduction strategies, to promote the empowerment of people living in poverty and their organizations. These programmes should reflect their priorities and enable them to **increase access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, employment opportunities, credit, education and health;**
- (h) **Provide access to agricultural resources** for people living in poverty, especially women and indigenous communities, and promote, as appropriate, land tenure arrangements that recognize and protect indigenous and common property resource management systems;

JPOI Chapter II on Poverty ctd.

- (c) Promote a **sustainable use of biomass and, as appropriate, other renewable energies** through improvement of current patterns of use, such as **management of resources**, more efficient use of fuelwood and new or improved products and technologies;
- 10. Strengthen the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and **sustainable natural resource management**. This would include actions at all levels to:
 - (a) Provide assistance and mobilize resources to **enhance industrial productivity** and competitiveness as well as industrial development in developing countries, including the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on preferential terms;

Addressing Natural Resource Use in international perspective

- **Economy**: doing more with less, resource-efficiency, innovation
- **Environment**: impacts over full life cycle
- **Humanity**: improve access to resources for the poor

From Waste to Resource

Consuming and producing **more efficiently** and differently ...



... and **providing opportunities** for the poor.

From Consumption Society to Smart Society



Marrakech process

- Regional **consultations**
- Regional and national **strategies**
- Local, national and regional **projects**
- Monitoring, **co-ordination** and information sharing



Marrakech consultations 2003-2007

- **Latin America:** Argentina, Nicaragua, (Brazil)
- **Asia:** Indonesia, Republic of Korea, China, India
- **Africa:** Morocco, Kenya, Ethiopia, (S Africa)
- **Europe:** Lithuania, Belgium, Germany, (Slovenia)



Marrakech Task Forces

- Sustainable **Lifestyles** (Sweden)
- Sustainable **Products** (UK)
- SCP Co-operation with **Africa** (Germany)
- Sustainable **Procurement** (Switzerland)
- Sustainable **Tourism** (France)
- Sustainable **Construction and Building** (Finland)
- **Education** for Sustainable Consumption (Italy)



International policy making process on SCP

- Marrakech, Morocco, 2003
- St. Jose, Costa Rica, 2005
- **Stockholm, Sweden, 2007**
- Somewhere in Asia ? 2009
- CSD New York, 2010/2011
- Start of ten-year framework: **2012**

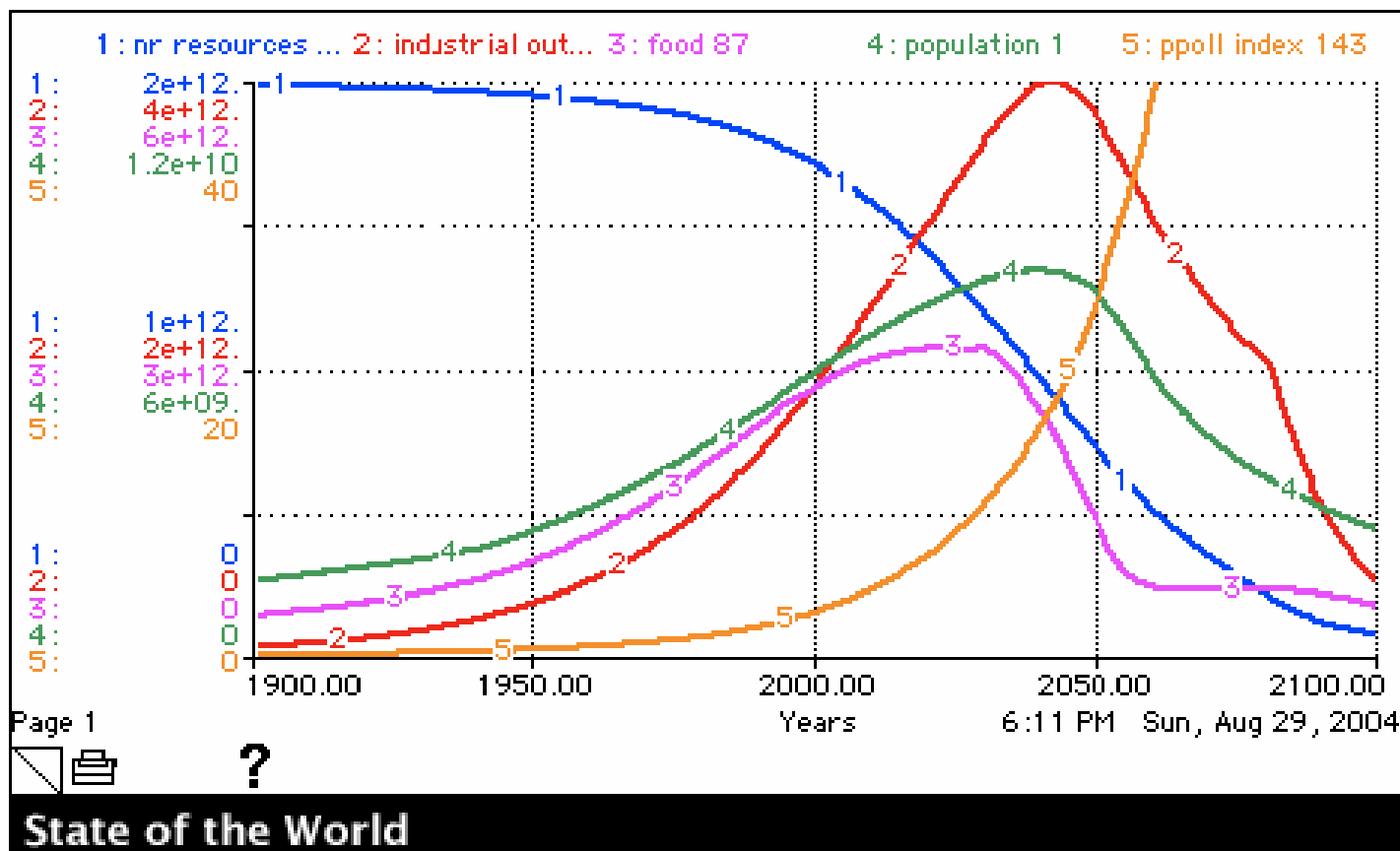
- All material on www.unep.fr/sustain



An Inconvenient Truth II (2011)

- International framework
- Science based evidence and solutions
- Fit to transmit the sense of **urgency**?
- Fit to strengthen the **implementation**?

Limits to Growth – the Update (Dennis Meadows)



Echoes from the past?

- Conclusions **not changed** in 34 years
- **1972**: goal was to slow down before hitting limits
- **Now**: goals must be: to get back down below the limits without war and great damage to the earth
- Negative growth in population and **use of energy/materials** over the next 10-30 years

... or *lessons* from the past?

The Critics Said **Don't Worry**:

- (1970s) There are no effective **limits**.
- (1980s) Perhaps there are limits, but they are **far away**.
- (1990s) Perhaps the limits are near, but **technology and markets** can avoid with them easily.
- (2000) Perhaps technology and markets did not so far solve these problems easily, but they will solve them, if we get **more growth**.

We have to avoid this:



(2010) Perhaps growth did make the problems worse, but don't worry:

It is too late to do anything!

That is why it is very encouraging to know that already ...

- ❑ **China** implements **Circular Economy** concept – including sound scientific research, targets, legislation and pilot projects;
- ❑ **Japan** implements **Recycling Society** concept (3R) – including sound scientific research, targets, legislation and pilot projects;
- ❑ **Europe** works at **Integrated Product Policy (IPP)**, **SCP Action Plan**, **Natural Resource Strategies** and related programmes and directives
- ❑ ... and an **International Panel on Resources** is in the making!

UNEP is pleased to initiate and support the International Panel



- key **impacts of use** of resources in life-cycle perspective
- approaches for **decoupling/delinking**
- **capacity building** in developing countries
- contribute to Marrakech process and related initiatives

To be supported by the EC and other partners

Time line establishment Resource Panel



- September - December 2006: **first identification** of issues, partners and procedures
- February 2007: briefing event at UNEP's **Governing Council**, Nairobi
- May 2007: **first meeting** of the Panel

Dank u wel!

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