



SEEA Implementation Plan and the Science-Policy Interface

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19 September 2013



Assessments

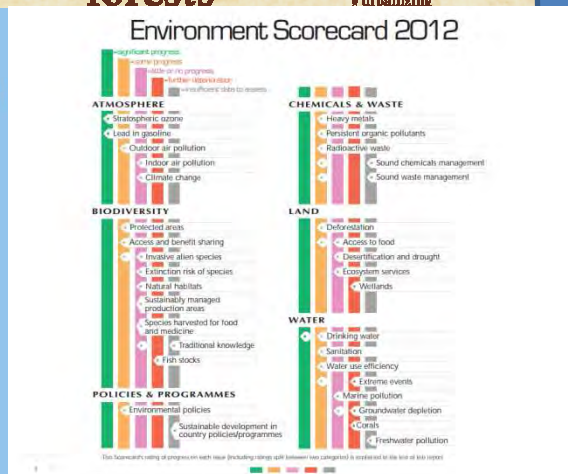
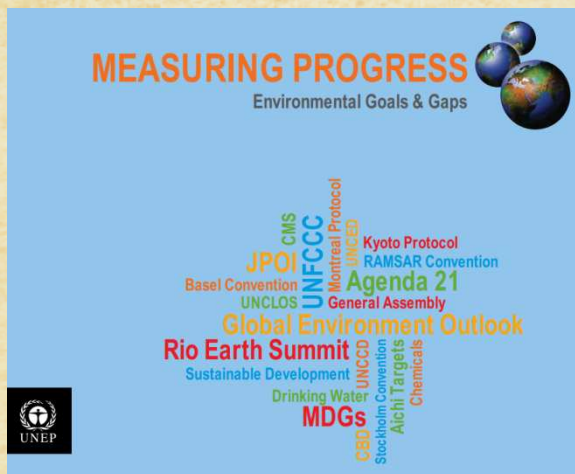
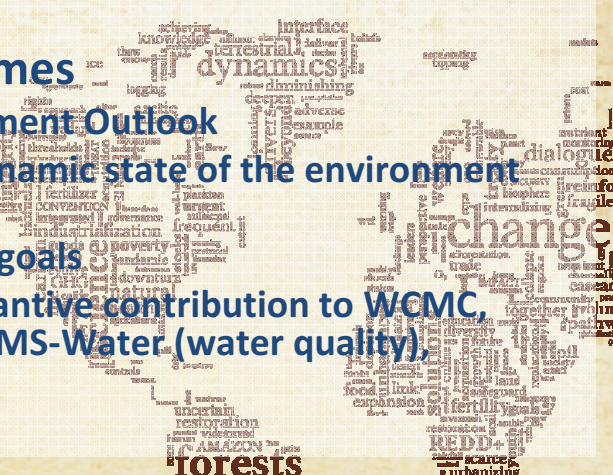
- **Request from Rio+20:**
 - Promote a strong science-policy interface, building on GEO-5
 - Disseminate and share evidence-based information
 - Provide capacity building to countries

(The Future we Want, para. 88)

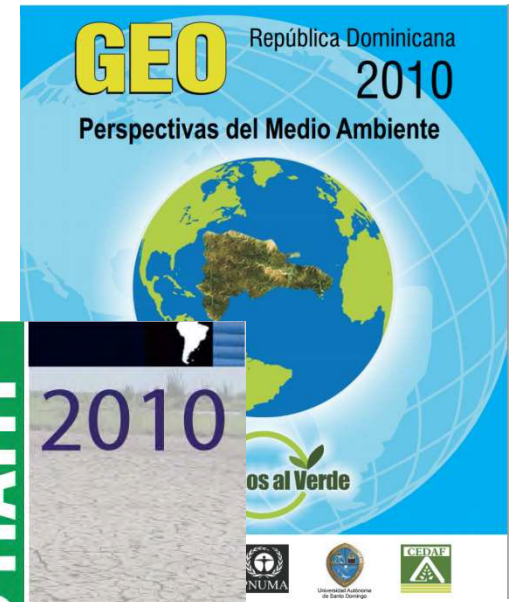
- **Global programmes**
 - Global Environment Outlook
 - “UNEP Live” dynamic state of the environment platform
 - Environmental goals
 - Staff and substantive contribution to WCMC, IPCC, IPBES, GEMS-Water (water quality), GEF/STAP, etc

“The lack of reliable and consistent time-series data on the state of the environment is a major barrier to increasing the effectiveness of policies and programmes. Additionally, many of the most important drivers of environmental change or even their impacts are not systematically monitored. All countries should undertake to monitor and assess their own environment and integrate social, economic and environmental information to inform decision-making processes. As standardized approaches to data collection are needed, international cooperation and capacity building for collecting data must be strengthened. Improving access to information is also essential.”

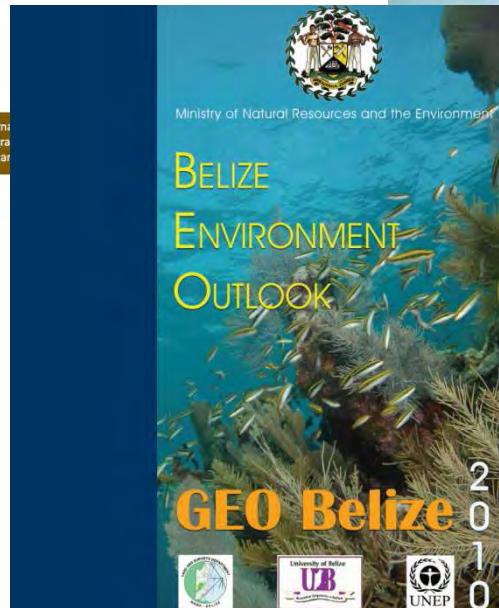
—Fifth Global Environment Outlook (GEO-5), Summary for Policy Makers (UNEP 2012)



National assessments (examples)



Special Edition for the Mauritius Interim 10-year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States



GEO HAITI



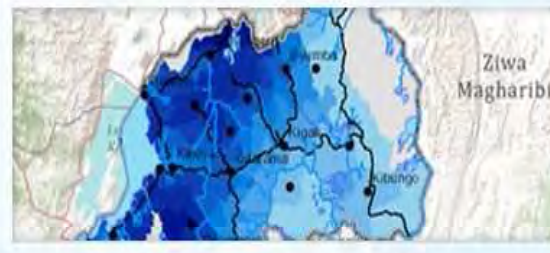


www.unep-live.org

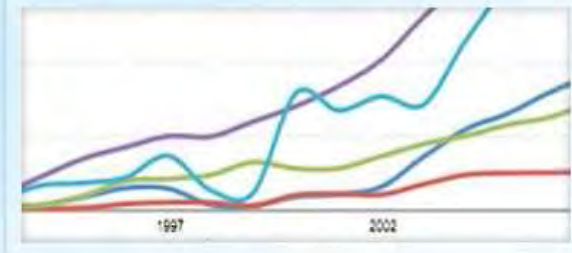
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Identify Emerging Issues »



Track State of the Environment Live »



ILAC—Latin America and Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development

ILAC Priorities for Action		
5—Economic issues, including competitiveness, trade, and production and consumption patterns		
Goal	Indicative Purpose	Indicators
5.1 Increase use of renewable energy	i) Increase the use of renewable energy in the region to at least 10% of total energy use	Proportion of population using solid fuel
		Renewable energy use as a proportion of total energy used
		Energy use per US\$1,000 of GDP
5.2 Promote cleaner Production	Establish Cleaner Production Centres in all the countries of the region	Consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons
	Incorporate the cleaner production concept in a significant percentage of major industries, with emphasis on small- and medium-sized industries	Number of companies with ISO 14000 certification
5.3 Create beneficial economic instruments	Establish an economic incentive system for productive and industrial transformation projects that preserve natural and energy resources, and bring about a reduction in effluents released into water, land and air	Existence of economic instruments implemented by the country

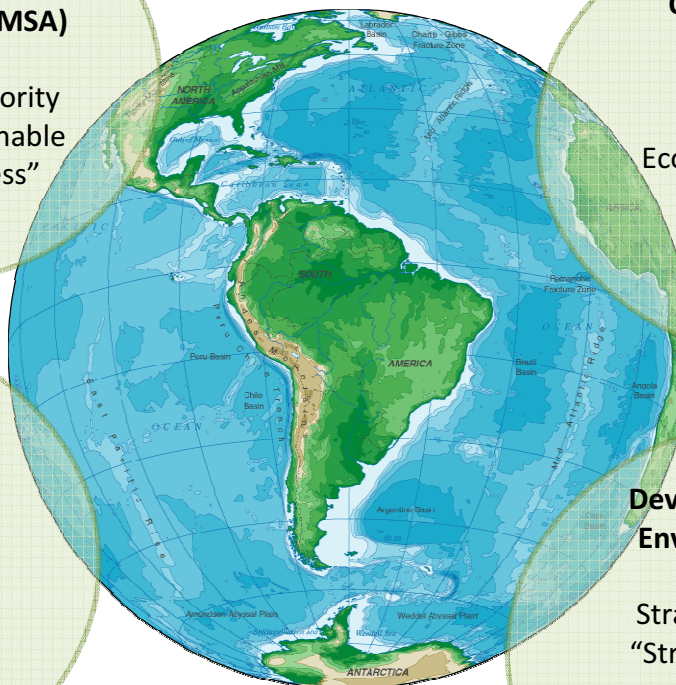
Regional and subregional policy processes

Meso-American Plan for Environmental Sustainability (EMSA)

One of three priority areas on “Sustainable Competitiveness”

ALBA Group

“Actions to promote sustainable development through environmental protection laws, stimulating a rational use of resources and avoiding the proliferation of wasteful consumption patterns outside the realities of our peoples.”



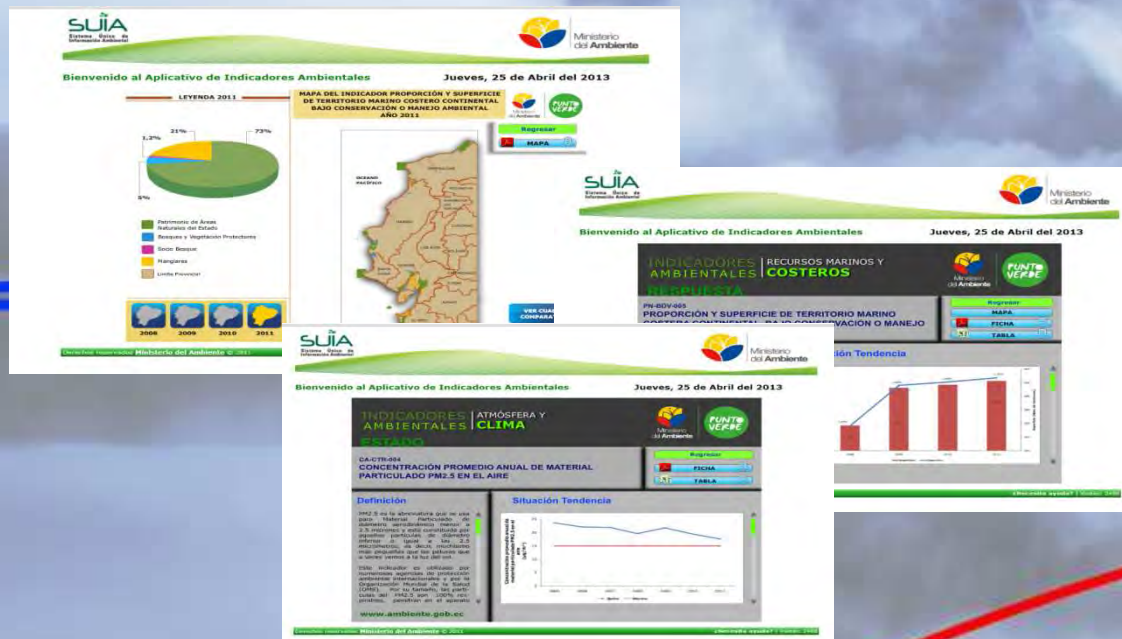
OECS (St George's Declaration)

Principle 6: Use Economic Instruments for Sustainable Environmental Management

Latin American Development Bank (CAF) Environmental Strategy

Strategic line of work on “Strengthening of natural capital and valuing of services furnished by nature.”

National ILAC reports and platforms



Valuation studies



- The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)
- Jeanette Kawas National Park, Honduras
- Amazon Vision

Green economy and SCP

- **Macro-level support:** economic stimulus packages, GE policies and plans, fiscal policy/taxation, analyzing contribution of natural capital to economies, policy development, investment shifts
- **Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)** with UNIDO, UNITAR and ILO
- Analysis and compilation of **innovative legislation** and regulatory instruments
- **Assessment and indicators:** Resource Efficiency—Economics and Outlook; Material Flows Analysis
- **Regional Council of Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production**
- **Sustainable public procurement and ecolabelling** (combined approach to improve performance of products through lifecycle)
- **Sustainable tourism** and Green Passport Campaign (e.g., Greening of World Cup)
- Resource efficient and cleaner production in **Small and Medium Enterprises:** UNEP/UNIDO National Cleaner Production Centres, eco-innovation tools, waste minimization and waste-to-energy
- **UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative**

Thank you!

