Using statistics to make the case for a green economy transition – the Partnership for Action on Green Economy's work in Mauritius

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Presentation outline

- Introduction
  - Green economy
  - Green Economy Indicators for Mauritius
- Transition of Mauritius towards a green economy
  - Green economy targets for Mauritius
  - Initial PAGE activities in Mauritius
- Challenges in gathering data on environmental statistics

What is Green Economy?

- An economy that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities (UNEP, 2011).

- Increased investment into sectors that drive growth and reduce environmental risks:
  - Clean energy
  - Waste management
  - Organic agriculture

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Green Economy Indicators for Mauritius

A draft report has been produced with the support of PAGE and the EU

- **Provides a review of existing national statistics** that could support measuring and monitoring of a green economy transformation
- **Selects indicators** for
  - agenda setting,
  - policy formulation and
  - policy impact evaluation in key sectors
- **Identifies data gaps** for further data collection
- **Provides a time series** for all relevant indicators available and analysis of trends.

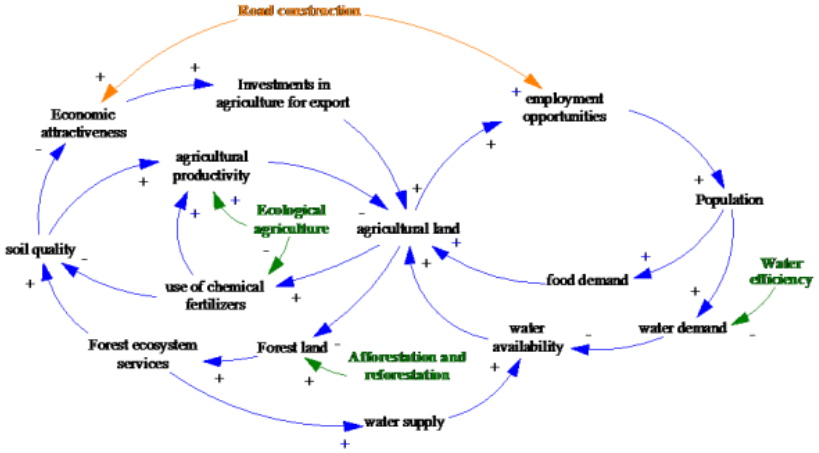
Example: Tourism sector (Issue: Coastal ecosystem degradation)

Issue identification indicators	Policy formulation indicators	Policy assessment indicator(s)
• No. of tourist arrivals per year • Number of hotels and other accommodation facilities in coastal areas • Average tourist stay (days) • Tourism GDP (%) • Number of hotels with waste water treatment facilities • Coastal Water Quality (mg/l) • Number of pleasure crafts, especially motorized vehicles • Health of coral reef ecosystem(% of live corals) • Number of eroded beaches	• Number of marine conservation areas • Target % of beaches under the Blue Flag programme • Contribution of tourists into an Ecological Fund (Rs/year) • Investment in beach protection (Rs/year) • Environment Protection Fee generated • Marine protection fee per year by pleasure crafts • Number of lagoons zoned	• Improvement of Coastal Water Quality (mg/l) • Health of Coral reef Ecosystem (% of live corals) • Beaches rehabilitated (no/year) • Percentage of lagoons zoned (%)

Adapted from Green Economy Indicators for Mauritius (unpublished)

Green Economy Assessment

Another draft report uses **systems dynamics** modelling to look at the impacts of increased 'green' investment in seven sectors



- Agriculture,
- Energy,
- Transport,
- Manufacturing,
- Tourism,
- Waste and
- Water

Green Economy Assessment – Model results

Sector	Investment required	Direct impact on environment
Macroeconomic	Investment of 0.9% of GDP per year between 2014 and 2035	Higher water and energy productivity, less waste, CO2 emissions reduced by 16.17%

- Annual savings of ~3% of GDP
- GDP is projected to be about 6% higher in the GE case relative to the BAU case, by 2035

Source: Green Economy Assessment for Mauritius (unpublished)

Modelling the impacts of GE interventions

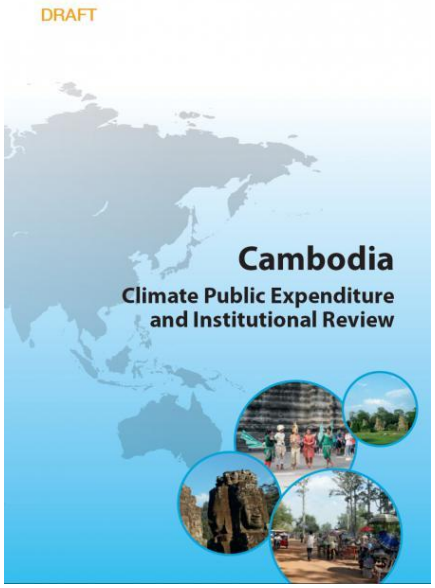
Sector	Target	Economic impacts	Environmental impacts
Waste	· Increase recycling from 12% in 2012 to 50% by 2025.	Cost reduction of waste collection and disposal by Rs 3.9 billion, Additional income of Rs 131.5 million	Increase of 74.5% of compost stock in 2025 Decrease of about 25 million tonnes of CO_2 by 2025.
Energy	· Increase renewable energy penetration up to 35% by 2030	Total savings on fuel import of Rs 54.2 billion by 2025, and Rs 146.6 billion by 2035 Annual average: Rs 4.5 billion. .	Decrease of 18.2% and 20% in GHG emissions in 2025 and 2035, respectively

Source: Green Economy Assessment for Mauritius (unpublished)

PAGE is also supporting a Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)

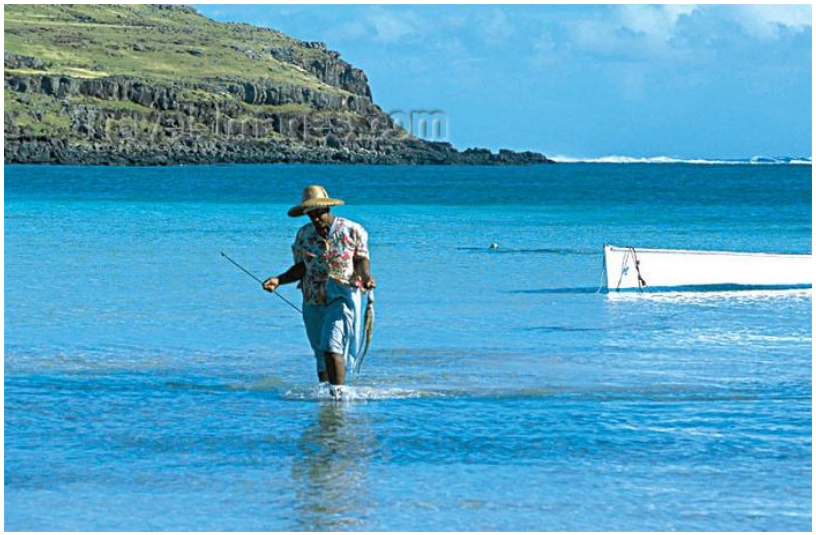
CPEIR

- allows analysis of amount Government is already spending to address Climate Change.
- draws attention to the required levels of investment in different sectors,
- Reveals important trends and gaps.



Poverty-Environment Initiative for Rodrigues

- Develop a statistical system to measure and foster pro-poor programme progress with appropriate baseline data and SMART indicators.
- An effective M&E system should be built linking technical and financial data on activity progress and outcome/benefit generation.

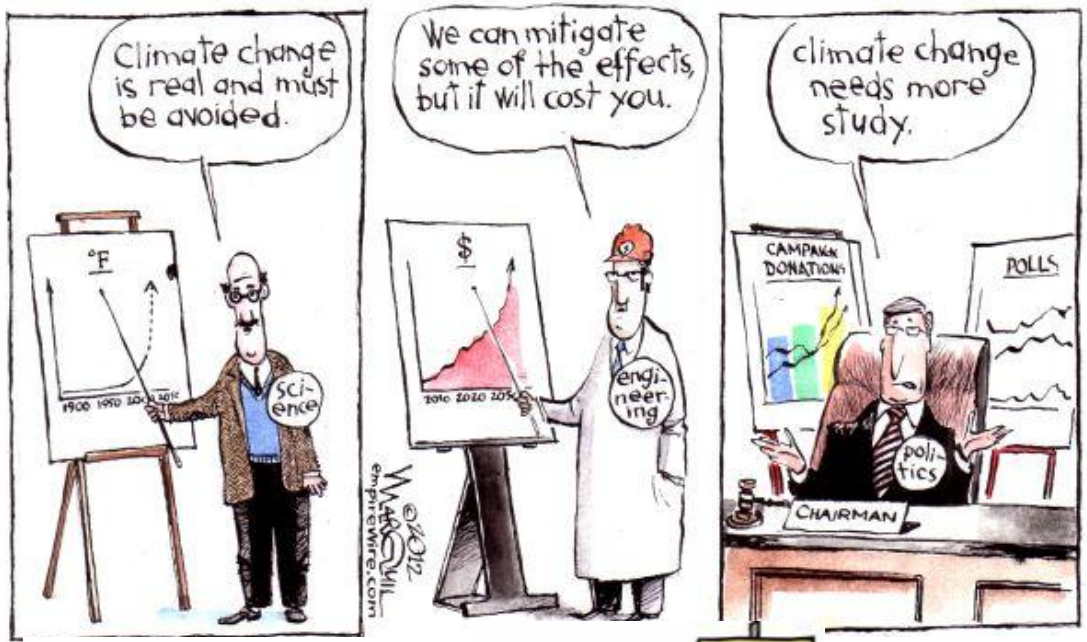


Challenges in environmental statistics
1. Gathering data

- Insufficient national statistics on establishing and monitoring green economy policies
- Certain sectors have real lack of data
- Statistics Mauritius has been a great partner for the GE initiative

Challenges in environmental statistics
2. Different horses for different courses

- No single suite of indicators can suit the needs of everyone
  - Prime Minister– a small set of macro indicators
  - Policy Manager– indicators on a specific issue in a specific sector
  - Researcher – detailed long-term statistics



GREEN economy

THANK YOU