



Green Human Development

Challenges and Opportunities

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Structure of Presentation

- Concept of Green Human Development and focus on win-win's
- Challenges and opportunities (including win-win's from UNDP's work)
- Some thoughts on the way forward

Concept of Green Development

- Seeks to harmonize economic growth with poverty reduction and environmental sustainability
(safeguarding the limited ecological carrying capacity)
- Effective way to move toward a climate-friendly, environmentally sound & socio-economically sustainable development pattern

Green Human Development concept- as we see it...

- In UNDP green “human” development:
 - Qualitative (equity, pro-poor, pro-job) issues must come upfront. Green growth devoid of qualitative side of human development is not what we aim for.
 - “Human development” must remain the goal in new world of “green” development.

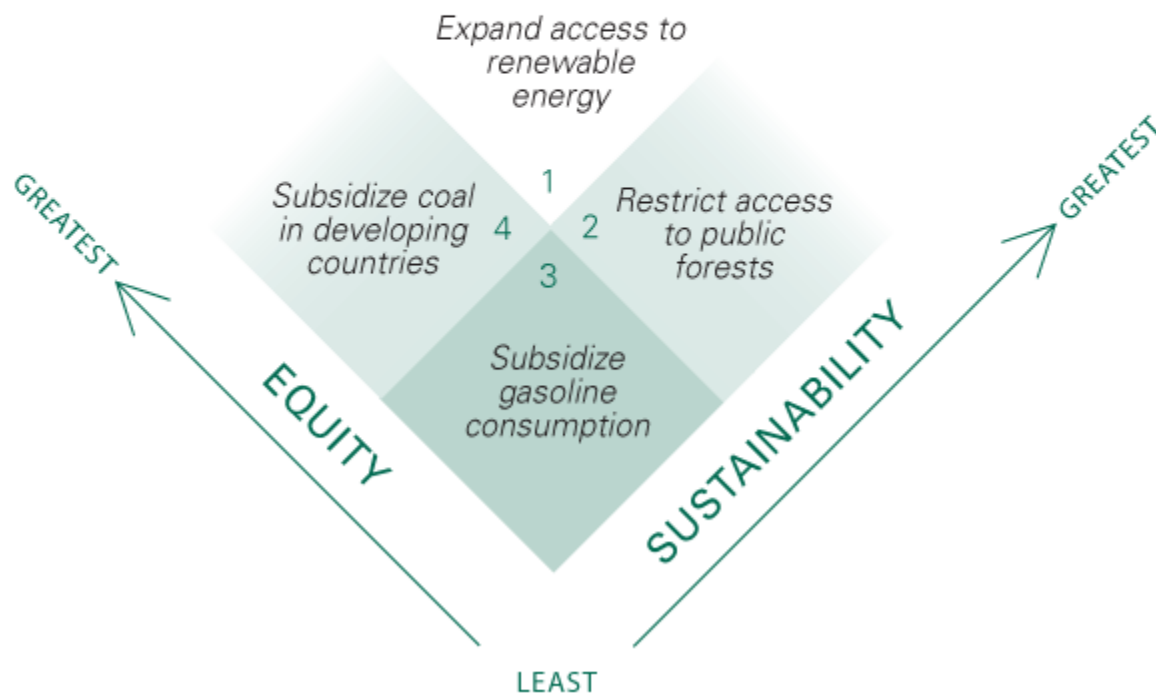
- HDR 2011 highlights:
 - Intra-generational equity versus inter-generational equity (sustainability)
 - Sometimes trade-offs (e.g. energy generation)
 - focus on win-win solutions
 - Climatic threats, exacerbated by unsustainable development, will have disproportionate effect on poor & will worsen inequalities.
 - Access to energy for pro-poor growth & poverty reduction, where possible with clean & sustainable non-fossil sources

From HDR 2011: Positive synergies between equity and sustainability

FIGURE 1

An illustration of policy synergies and trade-offs between equity and sustainability

This framework encourages special attention to identifying positive synergies between the two goals and to considering trade-offs.



Key challenges to Green Human Development

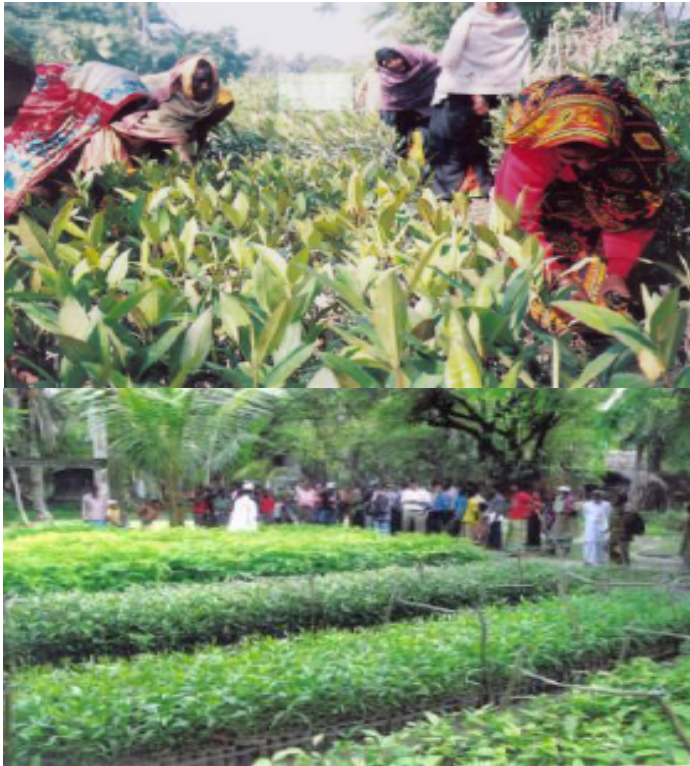
How to redirect existing & planned capital flows from traditional high-carbon to inclusive low-emission, climate-resilient “green” investments

- Capacity to access global climate finance funds apart from ODA
- Effective analytical, policy and planning and implementation mechanism for upscaled response
- Effective regulatory & market-based instruments (incl. incentives) to shift investments from fossil fuels to climate-friendly alternatives
- Internalizing Green Development as an equity issue —
 - issue of behavioral changes between developed & developing countries;
 - inter-generational and intra-generational equity concerns

Good practices at Policy Level

- **Planning Process:**
 - Poverty – Environment – CC mainstreaming
- **Public Finance Management Framework**
 - Review of institutional and financing modalities to come up with climate fiscal system
- **Sector Investment Plans**
 - Estimating additional investment necessary to address CC

Good practices on the ground : UNDP in Bangladesh



Integrating DRR and living environments - Disaster resilient habitat beyond cyclone shelters for vulnerable on frontline

DRR + livelihoods + climate mitigation – Coastal Afforestation with ‘triple win’ objectives



Good practices on the ground : UNDP in Bangladesh



Mitigation and improved economic efficiency - through incentives for the Private Sector:

Energy efficient brick kiln model for increased productivity, improved health, safety and gender empowerment and reduced emissions locally & globally.

A traditional “dirty” brick kiln



Good practices on the ground : UNDP in Nepal



Mitigation and health through energy efficiency: Smoke hood metal stove: Eco-friendly & energy-efficient alternative for cooking/heating

Mitigation: Solar lamps displace fossil fuel based kerosene lamps: affordable & immediate alternative solution for lighting houses in rural Nepal



Good practices on the ground : UNDP in Indonesia



Energy consumption of a sugar mill made highly efficient with microturbine cogeneration technology

Harnessing power of water ensures long term growth for communities while reducing carbon emissions



Green Development : way forward....

- Global consensus is now very urgent:
 - ✓ Climate change is real & poses existential threat to climate vulnerable countries
 - ✓ Adaptation & disaster risk reduction are short/mid-term responses to climate change
 - ✓ Long-term, we must follow mitigation in country specific low emission green development pathways

- Need to contextualize Green Development for each country—challenges may not be same; solutions must cater to local/national needs

- Policy and PFM framework needs to be adapted, as well as regulatory and incentive framework

Green development: way forward...(con' t)

- Climate vulnerable countries may agree on basic pillars of green development: *pro-poor; environmentally sustainable; equitable (intra and inter-generational) & within the carrying capacity of our planet*
- Developed countries must assist vulnerable poorer nations with little historic responsibility of emissions:
 - ✓ Easier access to climate financing incl. market based mechanisms e.g. CDM;
 - ✓ New climate finance to make up for deficit;
 - ✓ Capacity building to materialize “leap frog” & forging ahead a low emission green development pathway
- South-south cooperation will be important & must be harnessed