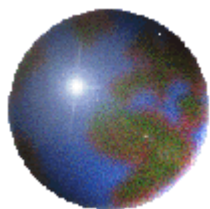


Jean Monnet Module *EU*
Environmental Policy:
Internal
and External Dimensions (EU
ENVI)



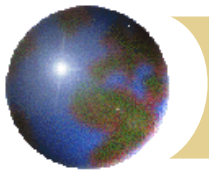
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



ENVIRONMENT & DEVELOPMENT

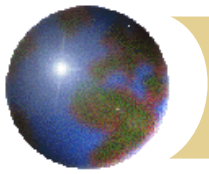
Environmental issues in the EU
development cooperation

Prof dr. Maja Bučar, UNI LJ, FSS



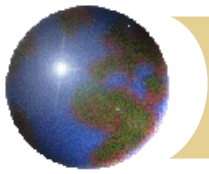
Content

- ✚ Basic relations between environment and development
- ✚ Discussion on international activities in general, and especially on SDGs
- ✚ EU as promoter of environmental protection through development cooperation



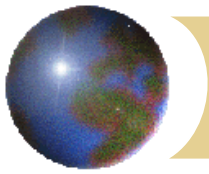
Why is environment so important?

- ✚ Are environment and development excluding objectives?
- ✚ **The North** cannot exclude itself from damage to the environment: in fact, the consumption patterns of the developed world are depleting global resources!
- ✚ **South:** high population growth and dynamic economic growth in some quickly industrialising countries with little concern for environment ...
- ✚ LDCs are used as dumping ground for toxic waste...
- ✚ Only global action can be successful!



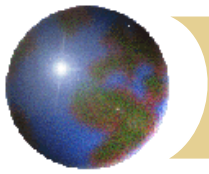
Environment & poverty

- ❖ Absolute poverty does not allow for environment protection
- ❖ Rural areas: extensive agriculture on poor soils, advancement of desert, salinisation of land, cutting of scarce forest, causing erosion and filling of river beds > flooding, burning/ cutting of rain forests, hazardous pesticides and insecticides used without proper control...
- ❖ Urban areas: slums with no water and sanitation, traffic congestion, industrial emissions,...



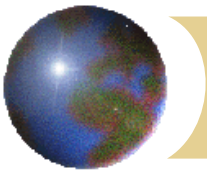
Institutional failure

- ⊕ Who owns natural resources? Public good/ public bad?
- ⊕ ? Common property? – but who is responsible?
- ⊕ Environmental Kuznets curve
- ⊕ State ownership? Environment damage is a negative externality, not recognised by the market: introduction of environment taxes in developed countries.
- ⊕ International agreements: emission rights!



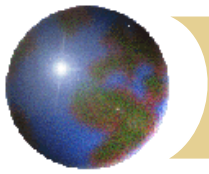
International activity- from the beginning

- ✦ **The Limits of Growth- Rome Club 1972!**
- ✦ 1972- UN Conference on the Human Environment recommended creation of UN Environmental Organisation
- ✦ **UNEP** was created in the same year by UN General Assembly
- ✦ 1987- Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the ozone layer
- ✦ **"Sustainable development"** *Meeting the needs of present generation without compromising the needs of future generations* Brutland Report: Our Common Future, 1987, World Commission on Environment and Development.



Cont.:

- 1988 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) - led to Kyoto;
- 1992- UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) publishes Agenda 21, a blueprint for sustainable development : Rio de Janeiro Brazil, 3 to 14 June 1992.)
- ⊕ **Agenda 21**, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the Statement of Principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests were adopted by more than 178 Governments.
- ⊕ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1994.



The Millenium Development Goals - MDG

⊕ **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**

⊞ *Target 9*

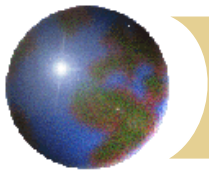
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

⊞ *Target 10*

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

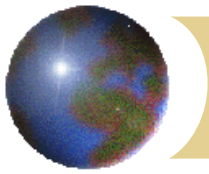
⊞ *Target 11*

By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers.



Post 2015 agenda

- ⊕ Adoption of „*The future we want*“ document – the outcome of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development - Rio+20 from June 2012
- ⊕ Establishing of the UN Development Group to coordinate national, global and thematic consultations
- ⊕ Need for involving of all national stakeholders in all countries in the world, who may be affected by post 2015 agenda
- ⊕ For the first time participation of citizens in the online agenda called ***World we want***



Process(es)

“Development” track:

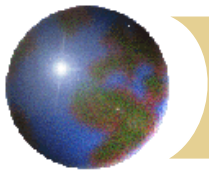
- ✦ High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons → Report on post-MDGs

“Sustainable” track:

- ✦ Rio+20 and the “Future We Want”
- ✦ Open Working Group → 17 Sustainable Development Goals

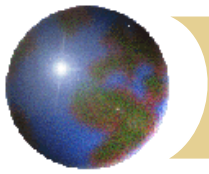
Financing for Development track

- ✦ Guyana and Norway lead preparations for special conference



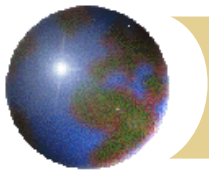
SDGs- 2016-2030

- ✦ 17 goals, 169 targets! Indicators were prepared by spring 2016!
- ✦ Apply universally, to all countries and should therefore be localised! The world needs to take early action to raise country-level ambitions and plan implementation.
- ✦ The SDGs must take into account regional- and country-level starting points.
- ✦ The SDGs represent the closest humanity has come to agreeing a **common agenda for a truly inclusive future** where no one is left behind.



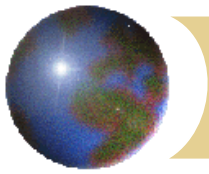
SDGs

- ⊕ Goal 1. End **poverty** in all its forms everywhere
- ⊕ Goal 2. End **hunger**, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- ⊕ Goal 3. Ensure **healthy** lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- ⊕ Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality **education** and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- ⊕ Goal 5. Achieve **gender equality** and empower all women and girls
- ⊕ Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of **water and sanitation** for all



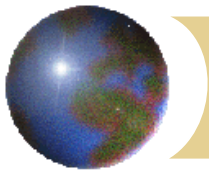
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- ⊕ Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern **energy** for all
- ⊕ Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable **economic growth**, full and productive **employment** and decent work for all
- ⊕ Goal 9. Build resilient **infrastructure**, promote inclusive and sustainable **industrialization** and foster **innovation**
- ⊕ Goal 10. Reduce **inequality** within and among countries
- ⊕ Goal 11. Make cities and human **settlements** inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- ⊕ Goal 12. Ensure sustainable **consumption** and production patterns
- ⊕ Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat **climate change** and its impacts



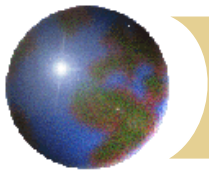
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- ✦ Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for **sustainable development**
- ✦ Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial **ecosystems**, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- ✦ Goal 16. Promote **peaceful and inclusive societies** for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- ✦ Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the **Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**



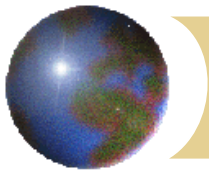
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- ✦ Strengthen **resilience and adaptive capacity** to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- ✦ **Integrate climate change** measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- ✦ **Improve education**, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- ✦ **Implement the commitment** undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the **Green Climate Fund** through its capitalization as soon as possible
- ✦ Promote mechanisms for raising **capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries** and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.



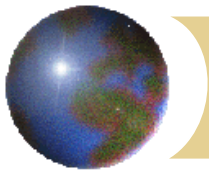
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- ✦ By 2025, prevent and significantly **reduce marine pollution** of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- ✦ By 2020, sustainably manage and **protect marine and coastal ecosystems** to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- ✦ Minimize and address the impacts of **ocean acidification**, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- ✦ By 2020, **effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing**, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics



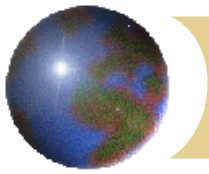
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- ✦ By 2020, **conserve at least 10 per cent** of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information;
- ✦ By 2020, **prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies** which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation;
- ✦ By 2030, increase the economic benefits to **Small Island** developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism;



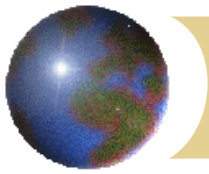
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- ✦ Increase scientific knowledge, **develop research capacity** and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries;
- ✦ **Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers** to marine resources and markets;
- ✦ Enhance the **conservation and sustainable use** of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.
- ✦ <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/oceans/>



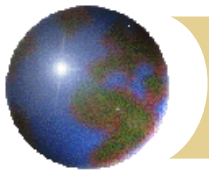
Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

- ✦ By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and **inland freshwater ecosystems** and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- ✦ By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of **forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests** and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- ✦ By 2030, combat **desertification, restore** degraded land and soil, including land affected by **desertification**, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
- ✦ By 2030, ensure the conservation of **mountain ecosystems**, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.



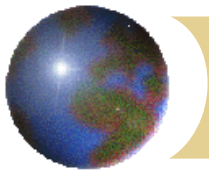
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- ✦ Take urgent and significant action to **reduce the degradation of natural habitats**, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species;
- ✦ Promote **fair and equitable sharing of the benefits** arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed;
- ✦ Take urgent action to **end poaching and trafficking of protected species** of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products;
- ✦ By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on **land and water ecosystems** and control or eradicate the priority species;
- ✦ By 2020, **integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values** into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts



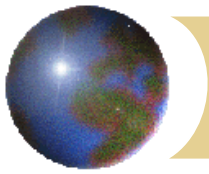
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- ✦ Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- ✦ Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- ✦ Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities
- ✦ <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/>



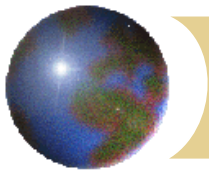
Policy options- developing countries

- ⊕ Proper resource pricing (careful subsidies)
- ⊕ Community involvement
- ⊕ Clearer property rights (land reforms)
- ⊕ Alleviation of poverty: all measures helping the poor not to misuse the environment
- ⊕ Economic status of women: access to information, educational attainment
- ⊕ Industrial emissions abatement policies



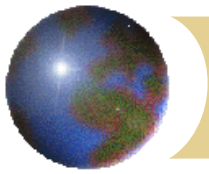
Policy options- international, aimed at LDCs

- ⊕ Trade policies: if trade is to be an engine for growth for LDCs- elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers, like agricultural subsidies of developed countries!
- ⊕ Debt relief: debt- for- nature swap.
- ⊕ Development assistance, especially in the area of appropriate technology transfers: several environment-friendly technologies are too expensive for LDCs! > new solutions from developing countries!
- ⊕ Developed countries' consumption patterns: a need to raise awareness among consumers.
- ⊕ Get serious about international negotiations & commitments!



The objectives of EU development assistance

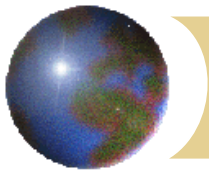
- sustainable economic and social development of the developing countries, especially the poorest;
- smooth and gradual integration of developing countries into the world economy;
- poverty reduction (reflects the international targets set out in the Millennium Development Goals)
- the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law.



The legal basis of EU's development co-operation: (ii)

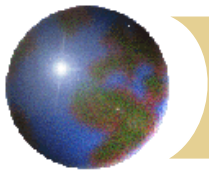
Three **principles** for EU development co-operation ("3 Cs):

- ✓ **Complementarity**: "Community policy in the sphere of development co-operation shall be complementary to the policies pursued by the MS" = to ensure better division of labour between the EU and the MS
- ✓ **Coordination**: "The Community and the MS shall coordinate their policies on development cooperation and shall consult each on their aid programmes..."
- ✓ **Coherence**: "The Community shall take account of the development objectives in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries"



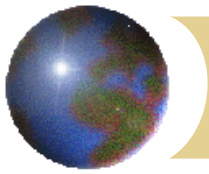
New European Development Concensus „Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future“

- ✚ Global challenges
- ✚ The EU Response
 - ✚ Alignment with EU External action objectives
 - ✚ Joint & coordinated action
 - ✚ Rights based approach, gender
- ✚ Our common priorities:
 - ✚ People- human development and dignity
 - ✚ Planet- protecting environment
 - ✚ Prosperity- inclusive and sustainable growth and jobs
 - ✚ Peace- inclusive societies, democracy, institutions, rule of law and human rights
- ✚ Partnership: joint programming, multi-stakeholder partnerships



EU development cooperation

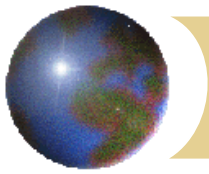
- ✦ EU support for the environment - including climate change, sustainable energy and water - **represented 5.7 %** (2.71 billion) of total funding for development managed by DG International Cooperation and Development (49.67 billion) in the period 2007-13.
- ✦ The main beneficiaries were countries in the African, Caribbean and Pacific regions, receiving 45% of all funds. These were followed by countries neighbouring the EU (9% for ENP East and 6% for ENP South), Asia (11%), Latin America (7%) and Central Asia (1%). The remaining 21% of funds were directed at all countries.



Examples of projects

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/cleaning-environment-central-asia_en

- ✚ From adaptation to climate change and disaster risk management to forest management; biodiversity, water management, etc.
- ✚ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/environment_en



Instead of conclusion:

*Words and declarations are nice, but we
need to be alert and monitor the
ACTIONS!*

- <http://www.odi.org/publications/10058-production-subsidies-oil-gas-coal-fossil-fuels-g20-broken-promises>

Thank you!