



SCP in Western and Caucasus EECCA countries

PARTNERS:

- MAMA-86, Ukraine, Environmental league, Georgia, St James Research, UK with support of Eco-Accord, Russia and ANPED
- Input from Environmental Agency, London; Reuters Fnd., London; Shell Int., London; RIANovosti, Radio Liberty, Tbilisi; UkrSat Kyiv
- EEA and UNEP



National policies and SCP in the EECCA countries: any progress?

- Commonalities and differences of Western and Caucasus EECCA
- Environmental policy integration as a mechanism
- Intentions without concept existed
- NGOs role ahead

**By Anna Golubovska-Onisimova,
VEGO “MAMA-86”**



Countries in transition

- Industrialized
- Extensive energy and resources use model rooted by common history
- Market economy is emerging
- Newly independent
- Democracy is very young
- Environmental policy is a new pillar of development



Main questions

- What is a stage in SCP pattern adoption?
- How are the SCP elements reflected in a policy and legislation?
- Could NGOs of these countries to play serious role to speed up environmental integration into the development agenda?



How we shaped the answer

- 17-19 April, Kyiv, Tbilisi – 2 international seminars “SPC in countries in transition of Western and Caucasus EECCA countries”
- + teleconference Kyiv-Tbilisi-London-Kopenhagen-Geneva-Amsterdam
- based on countries snap-shot survey prepared by NGO experts of 7 countries



Purpose and objectives

- Elucidate national and sub-regional progress on SCP policy development
- support the EcoForum position on SCP at the Belgrade
- to track UN CSD SCP cross-cutting issues to 2010 and beyond, thus bringing the EECCA countries into the international SCP framework
- test telecommunication technology for international workshop



NGOs role is a focus

- **A priority theme** is the civil society role, through its NGO representatives, in establishing the necessary forums between government, industry and civil society to set out and to implement priorities at national and local levels to tackle SCP within strategic development policy sectors on a country-by-country basis.



Questionnaire

- SDS instruments in brief
- Existence of national SDC
- SEA and PRTR Protocols
- Linkages to socio-economic and sectoral policies
- Existence of economic modernization or restructuring strategies
- SCP principals reflection in policies and legislation



Questionnaire cont.

- Energy balance and targets
- EfE influence towards environmental integration and SCP nationally
- economic instruments to stimulate SPC
- UN CSD influence to national SPAC policy
- NGO campaigns to influence government policies towards SCP and its impact

Preliminary findings/ NSDS

Country	SDS	National (SCP)	SDC	SEA	PRTR
Armenia	NO	2002, no meetings, formally NGOs incl.		S-R (2007)	S-R in prog
Azerbaijan	NO	NO		- WG	- WG
Georgia	NO	1996, 2005, formal, no NGOs		s	s
XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
Belarus	YES 2004 (2 nd edition)	YES/ NGO separated	SDC	Formal national	-
Moldova	NO	YES (+poverty)		s	s
Russia	Concept (1996)	NO		local	local
Ukraine	NO	cancelled		s	S-R some



Preliminary findings SD

- Terminology: “sustainable” = steady economic development
- Lack of political will for transition to sustainability
- External incentives works better v.s. internal

BUT

- Main environmental I&p framework is adopted from zero since 1991



Preliminary findings SPC

SCP in national development and sectoral policies

- = steady development
- SD forest sector development strategy MD
- Mid-term and long-term economic development strategies incl. elements mainly in the form of environmental chapter



Preliminary findings: sectors

Major economic sectors/ energy

- Investments priority in all countries
- Dominated by oil and gas
- Outdated technologies
- Energy generation growth and export
- New NPPs dreams



Preliminary findings/ energy sector

Country	Coal	Gas	Oil	Nuclear	Renewables
Armenia	0	27	-	40	33
Azerbaijan	-	63	8,0	?	29
Georgia	-	-	-	?	-
Belarus	3	53	22	10	22
Moldova	-	-	-	-	6 (law)
Russia	22	47	23	6	2
Ukraine	30,6	18,8	11,3	31,2	8,1 (6)



Preliminary findings/ agriculture

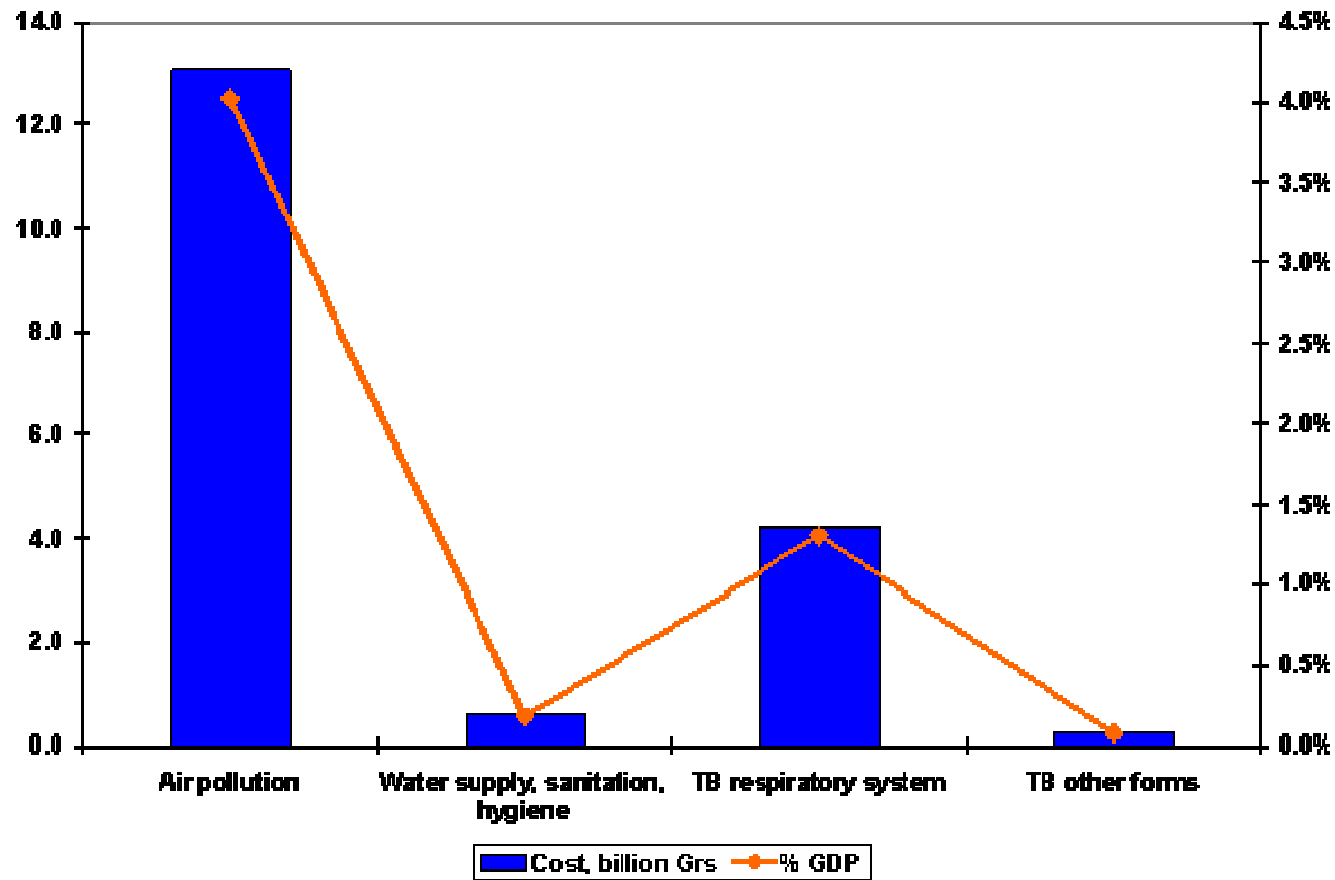
- Sustainable agriculture strategy of Armenia
- Generally, biosafety is addresses (Moldova – rural policy documents)
- Azerbaijan, Ukraine – new laws on GMOs (2006-2007)
- Lack of scientific and laboratory basis to comply and enforce



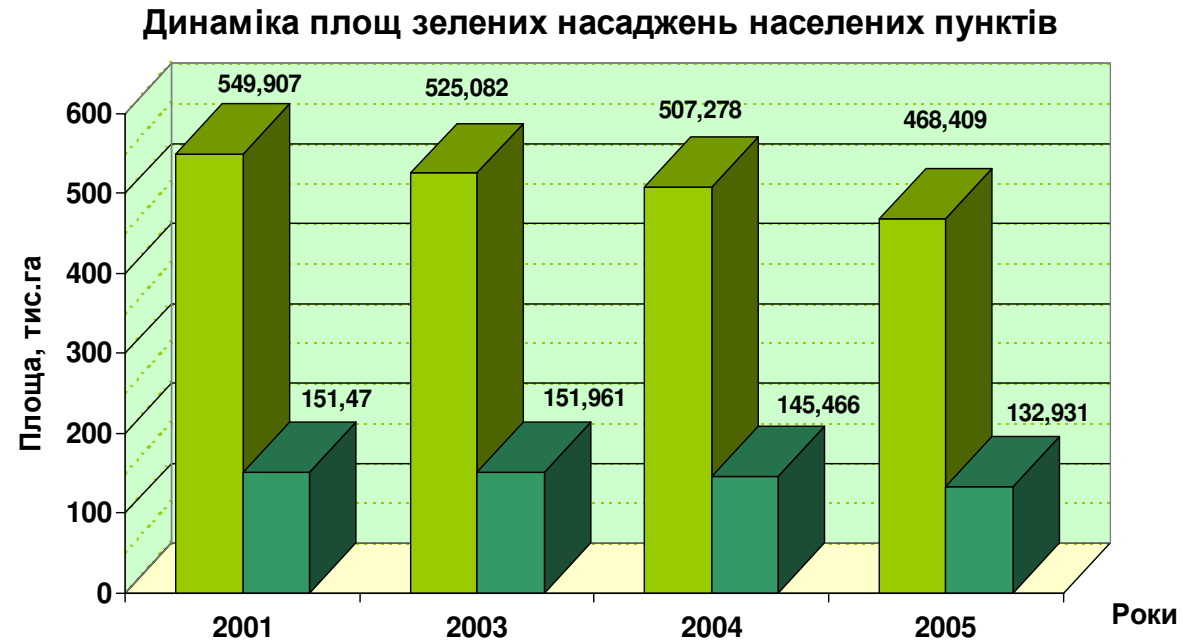
Preliminary findings/ transport

- Dominated by infrastructure development with tourism attached
- Environmental considerations smth mentioned
- Meanwhile, park of public transport is declining in urban
- Traffic jams is a mobility pattern

Annual mortality risk attributed to air pollution in Ukraine estimated at 27,000 (US EPA)



Shrinking green urban areas in Ukraine



■ Загальна площа зелених насаджень, тис.га

■ Площа зелених насаджень загального користування, тис.га



Conclusion

- Transition to SCP is difficult
- Need an experience from more advanced economies
- EfE provides support to environmental policy reforms
- Energy prices drive
- Both ends – policy and practice



NGOs role

- Institutional memories carriers
- Dedicated forces

We need to progress. Priority actions:

- Public awareness and lobbying campaigns
- Education for SD
- Policy dialogue as a process
- Demonstration projects
- Strengthening the network

NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION



Next stage of the project

- country consultations organised by NGOs on the reports findings and workshops recommendations
- summarising with linkages to the Belgrade's Eco-forum and Ministerial conferences outcomes
- establishing NGO country SCP platforms
- publishing the report x 2 languages
- country press-events
- + Central Asia



THANKS TO COLLEAGUES

o THANKS TO YOU!