

STRENGTHENING CAPACITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC : DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CHAMPIONS

Siem Reap, 27 November - 1 December 2017

SESSION 2B: GEO6 REPORT – GLOBAL & REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

**Presented by Prof Alexander Paterson
University of Cape Town**



OVERVIEW OF THE SCOPE/CONTENT SESSIONS

- Introduction for environmental law
- Environmental (spatial) planning & EIA law
- Environmental protection law
- Biodiversity and heritage law 
- Natural resources management law
- Climate change/clean energy law
- Environmental dispute resolution
- Rights in environmental law
- International environmental law
- Regional environmental law

PURPOSE OF THIS SESSION

Awareness of Environmental Issues

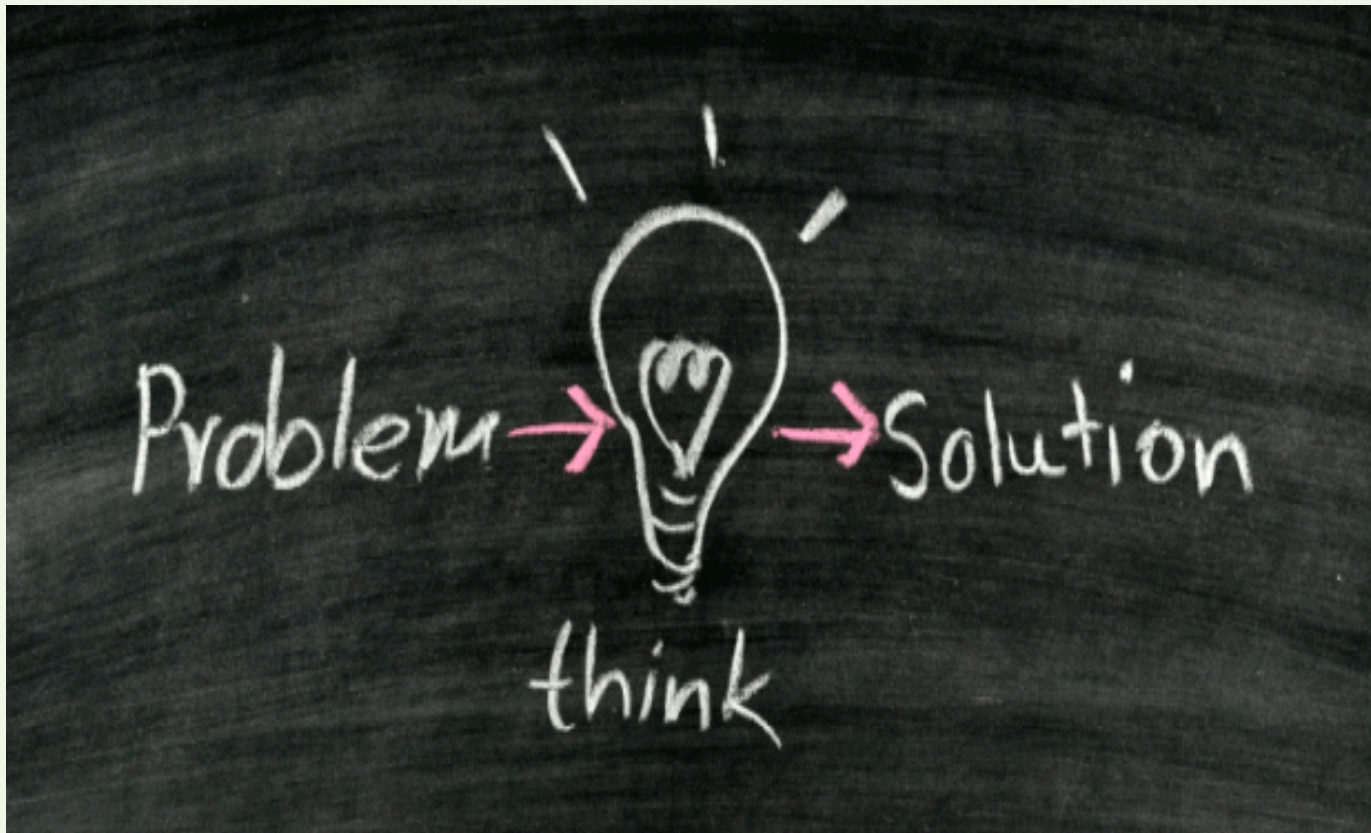
CONTENT OVERVIEW

Global & Regional Reports

SKILLS

Open-ended Small-Group Discussion

WHY LOOK AT THE ISSUES?



THE MAIN RESOURCES

inform governments

1992

state of the environment

future outlooks

possible policy measures

2019

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT OUTLOOK

Global Environment

UNEP GEO5 Global Environment Outlook 5 Environment for the future we want

HEALTHY PLANET HEALTHY PEOPLE

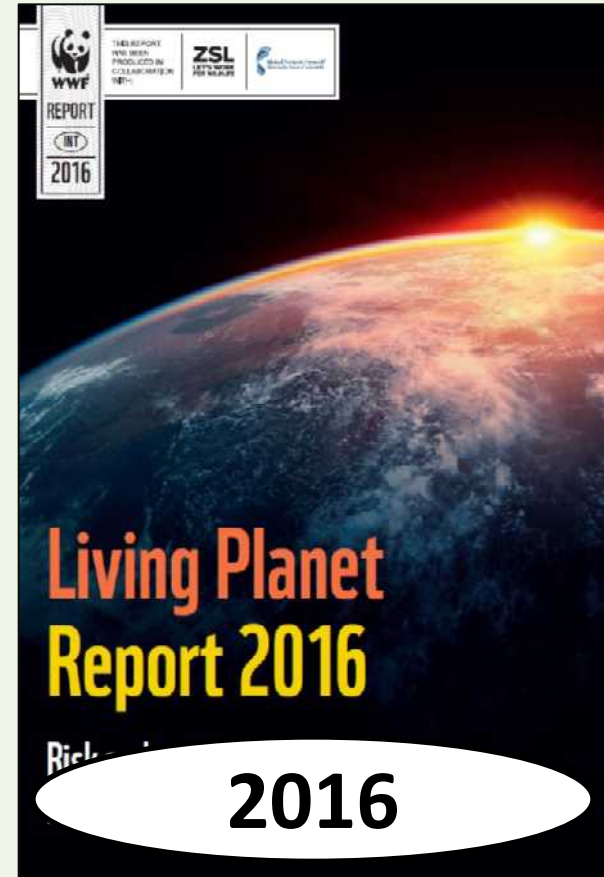
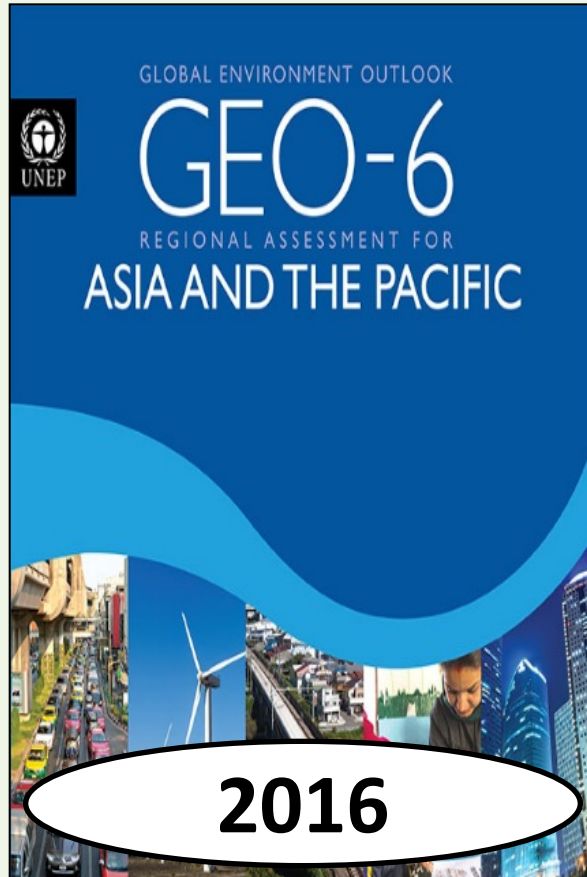
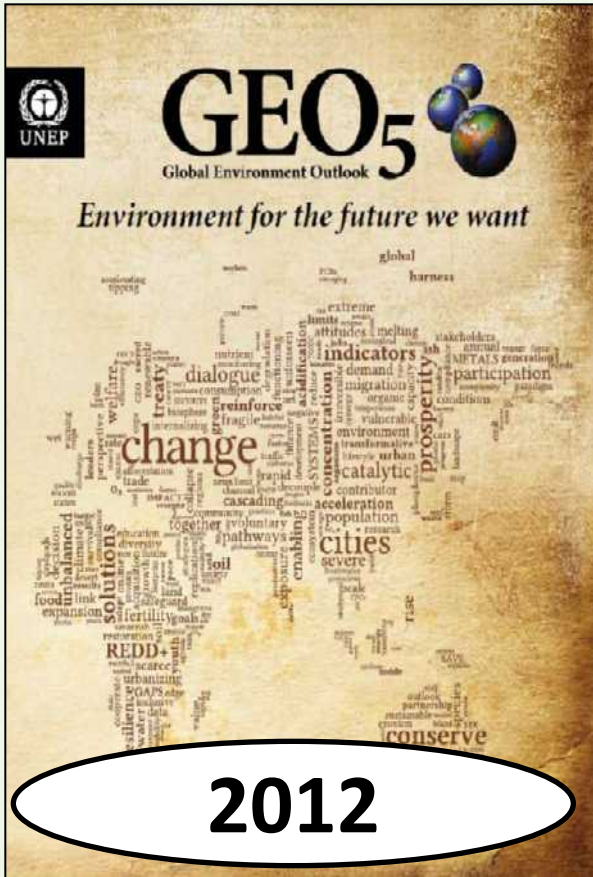
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT OUTLOOK

United Nations Environment Programme

THE MAIN RESOURCES...



THE MAIN RESOURCES...

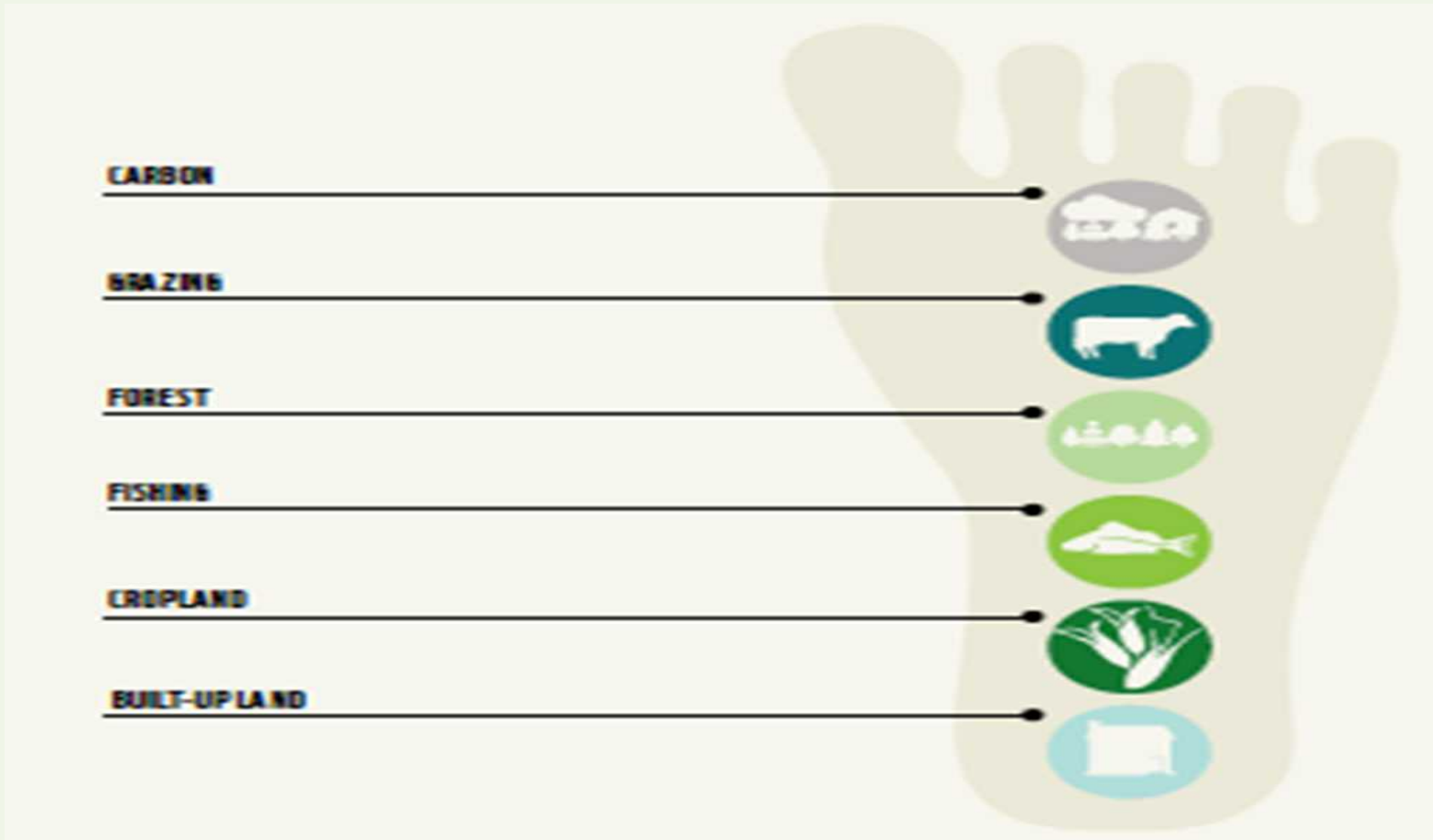


A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE



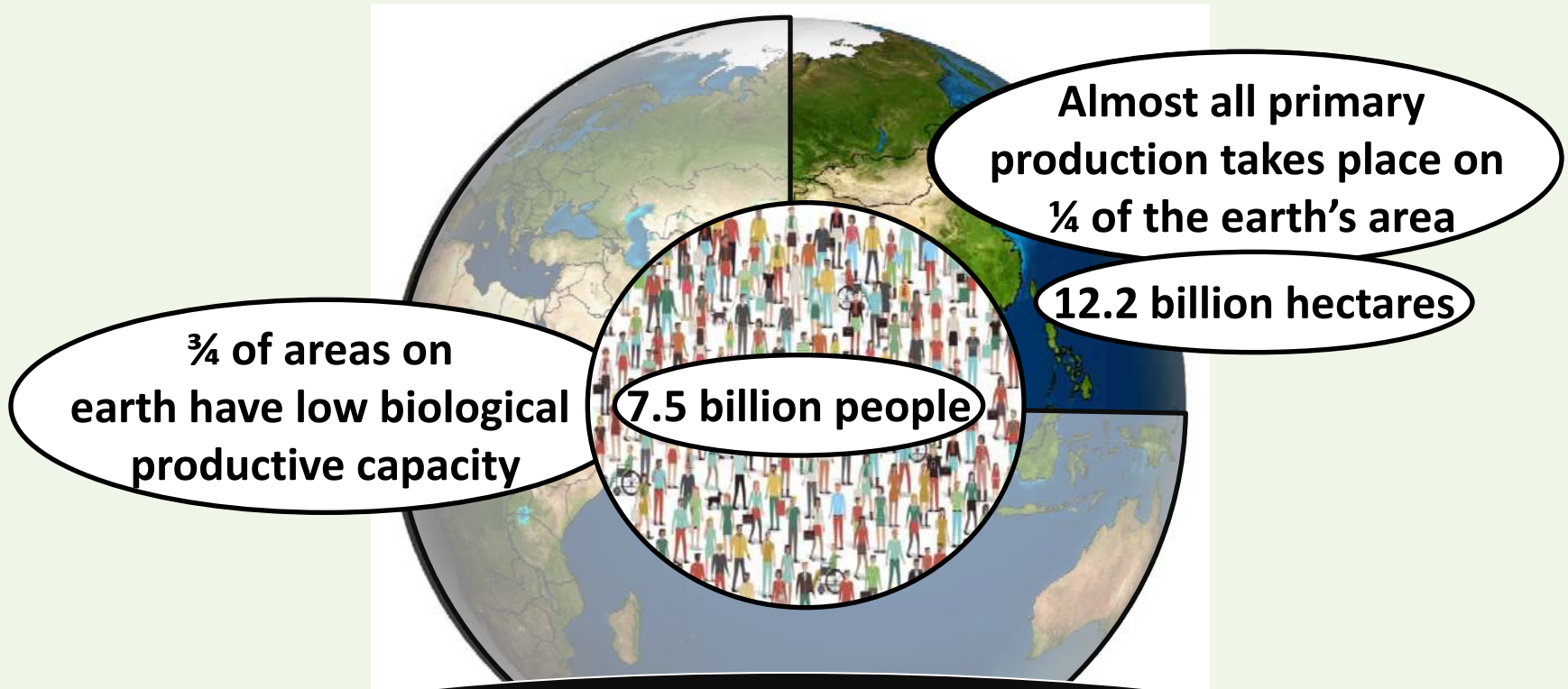
'ecological footprint'

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE...



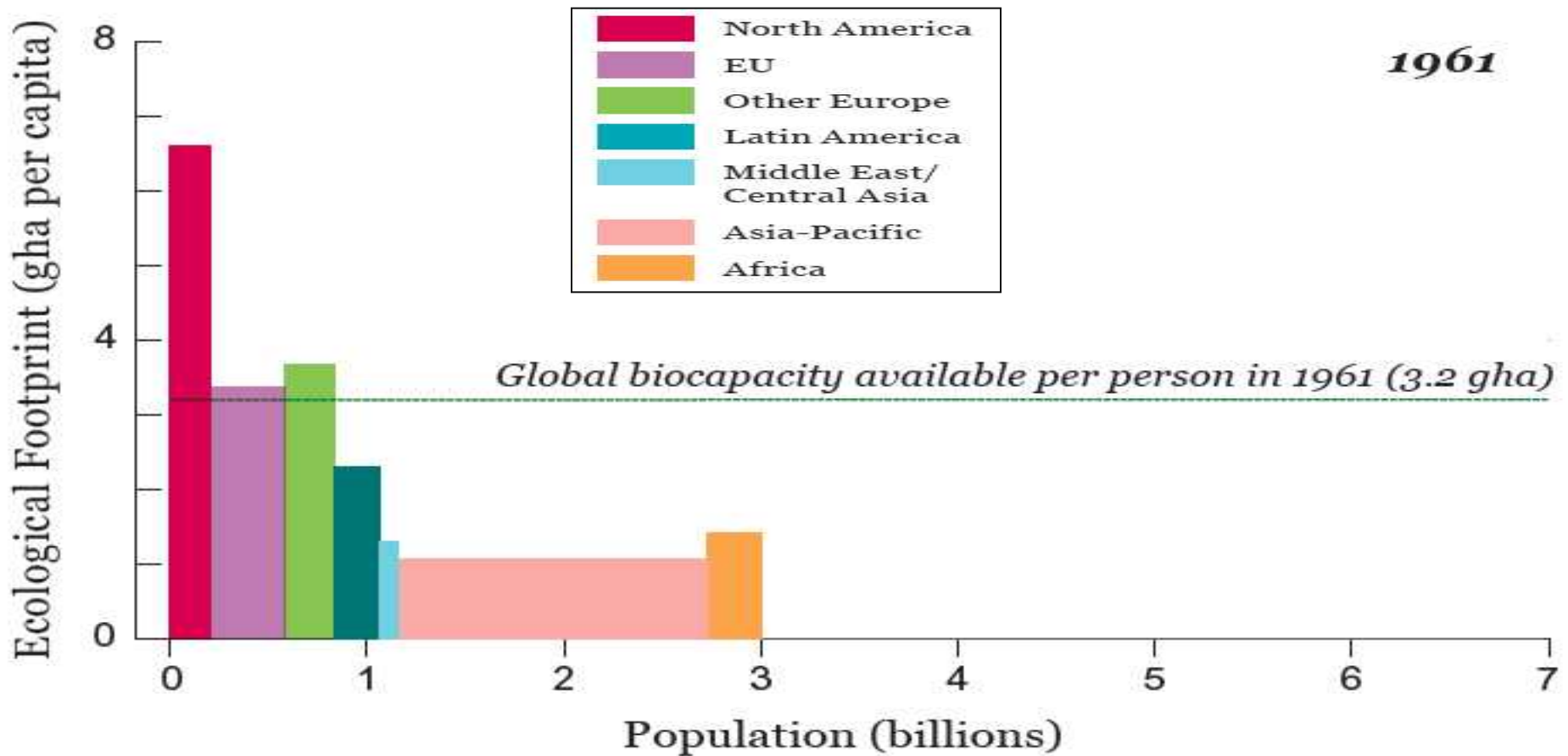
'ecological footprint'

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE...

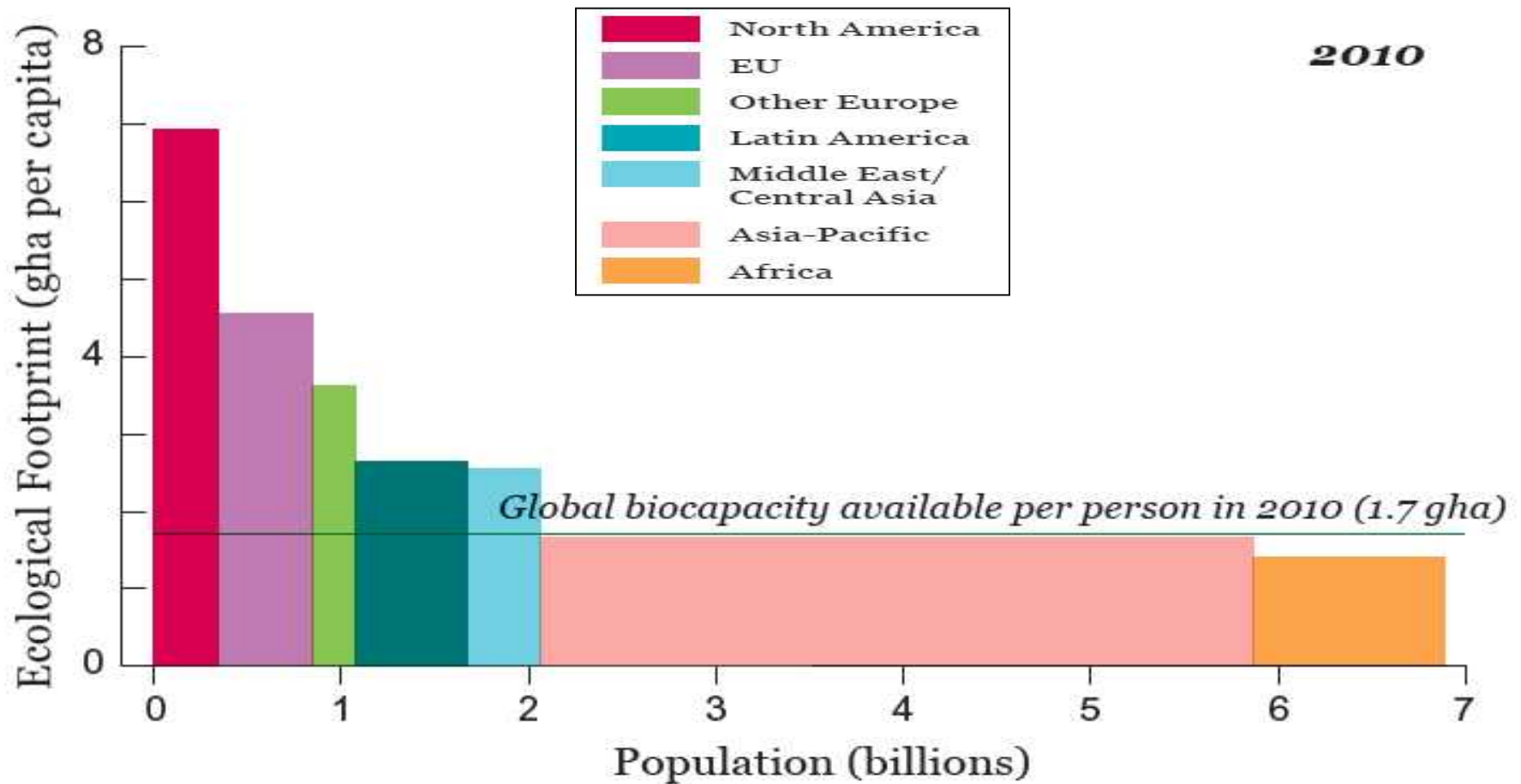


$12.2 / 7.5 = 1.7$ global hectares per person

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE...



GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE...

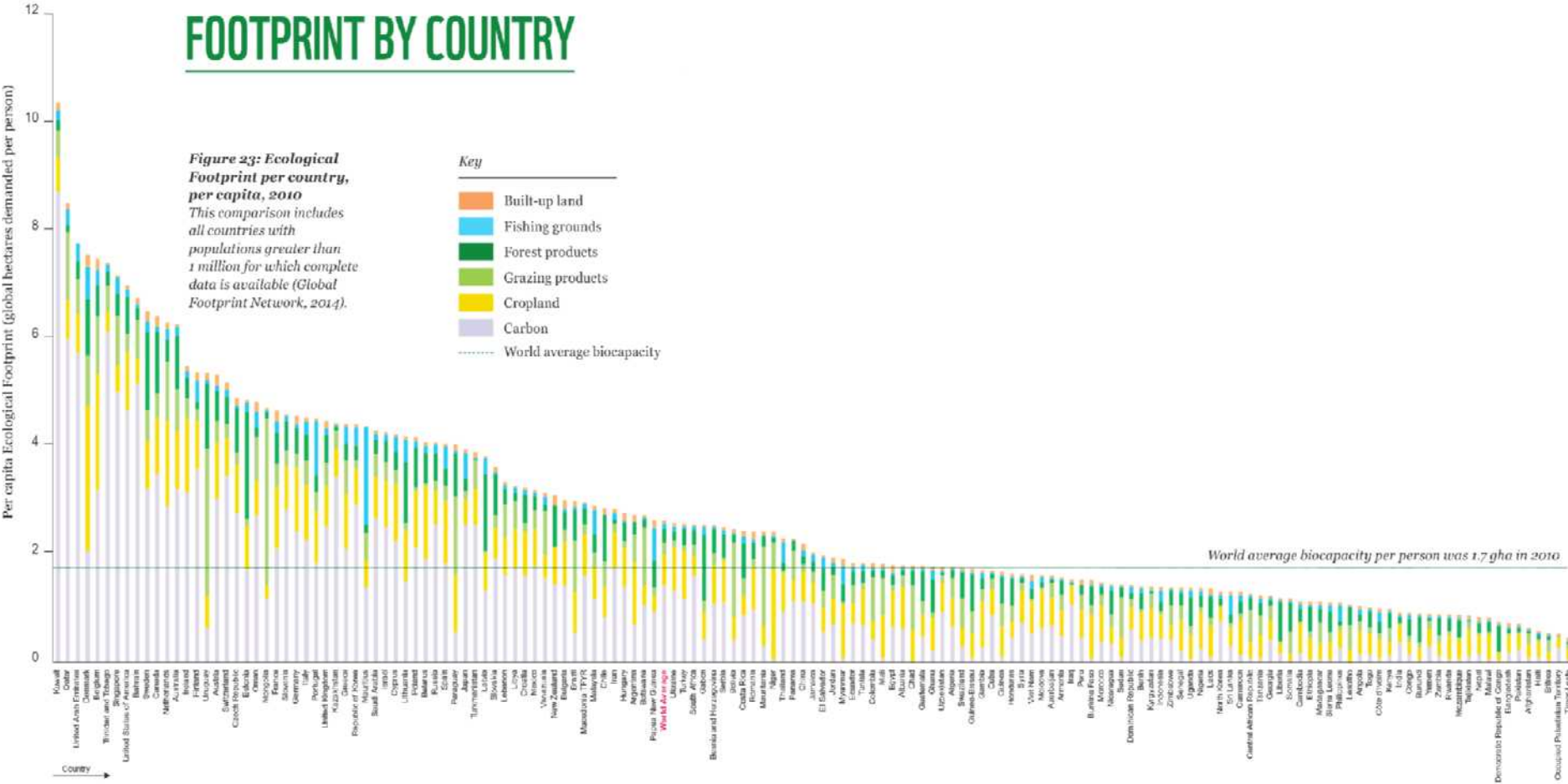


GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE...

FOOTPRINT BY COUNTRY

Figure 23: Ecological Footprint per country, per capita, 2010
 This comparison includes all countries with populations greater than 1 million for which complete data is available (Global Footprint Network, 2014).

- Key**
- Built-up land
 - Fishing grounds
 - Forest products
 - Grazing products
 - Cropland
 - Carbon
 - World average biocapacity

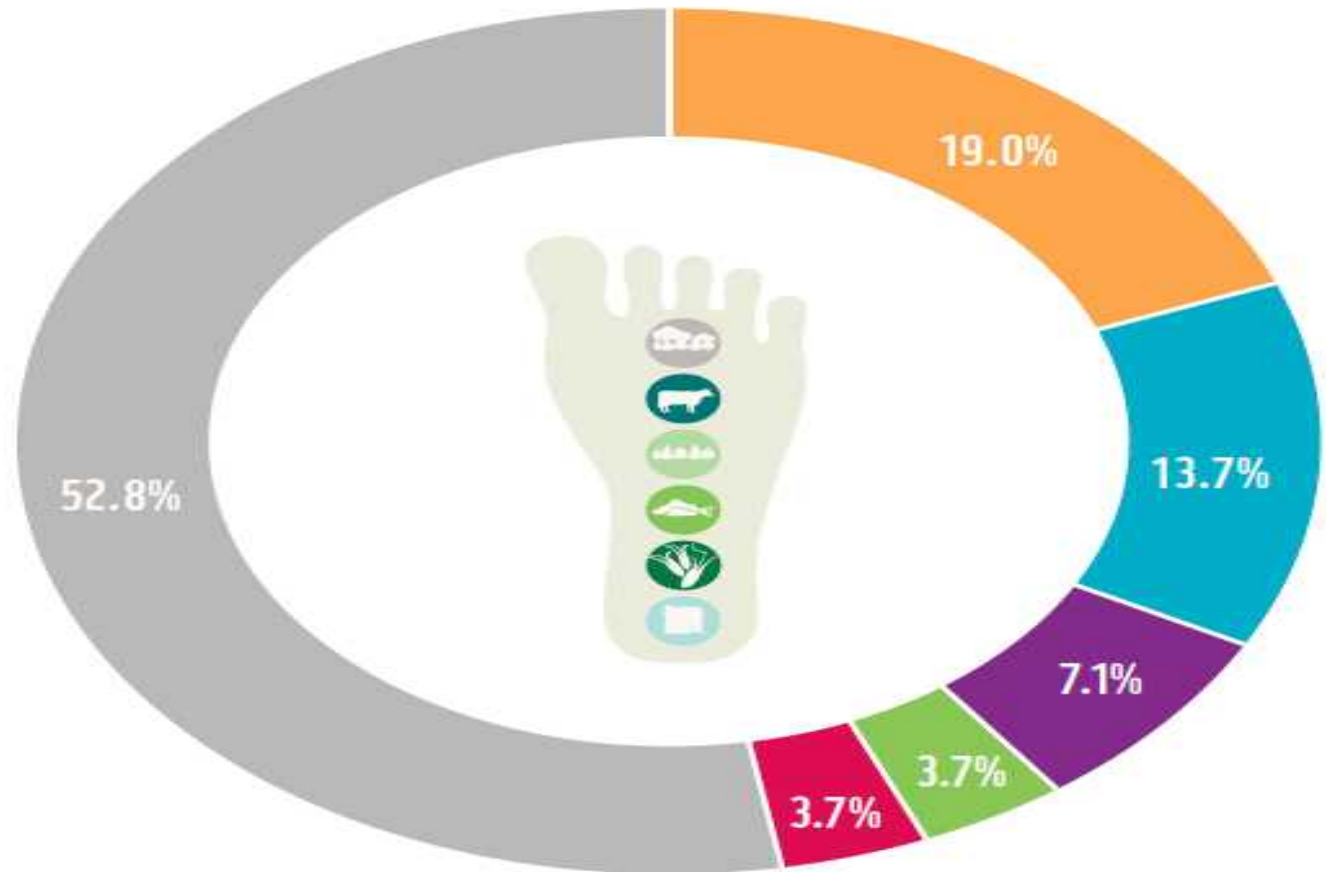


GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE...

Figure 24: Share of total Ecological Footprint among the top five countries with the highest demand and the rest of the world (Global Footprint Network, 2014).

Key

- China
- United States of America
- India
- Brazil
- Russia
- Rest of world



GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE...

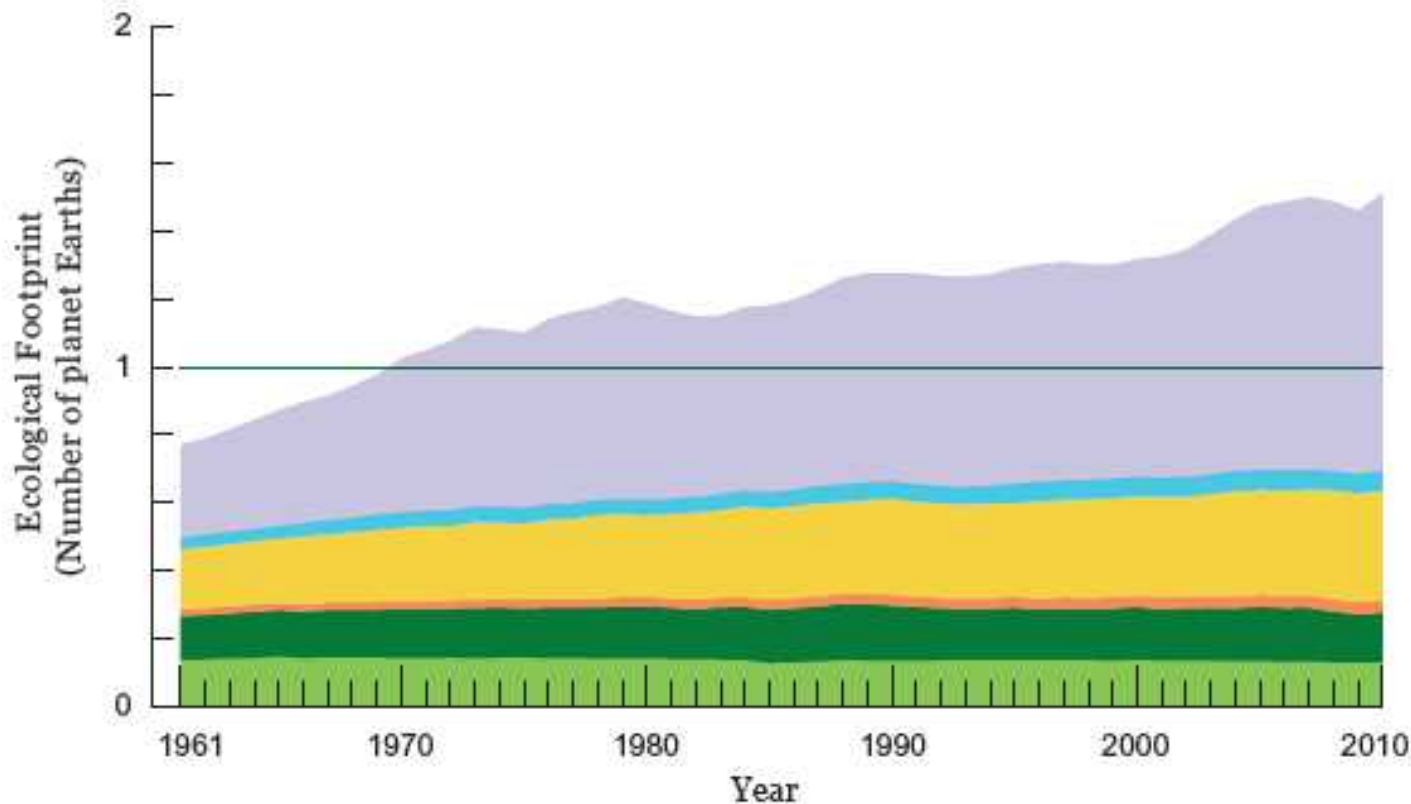


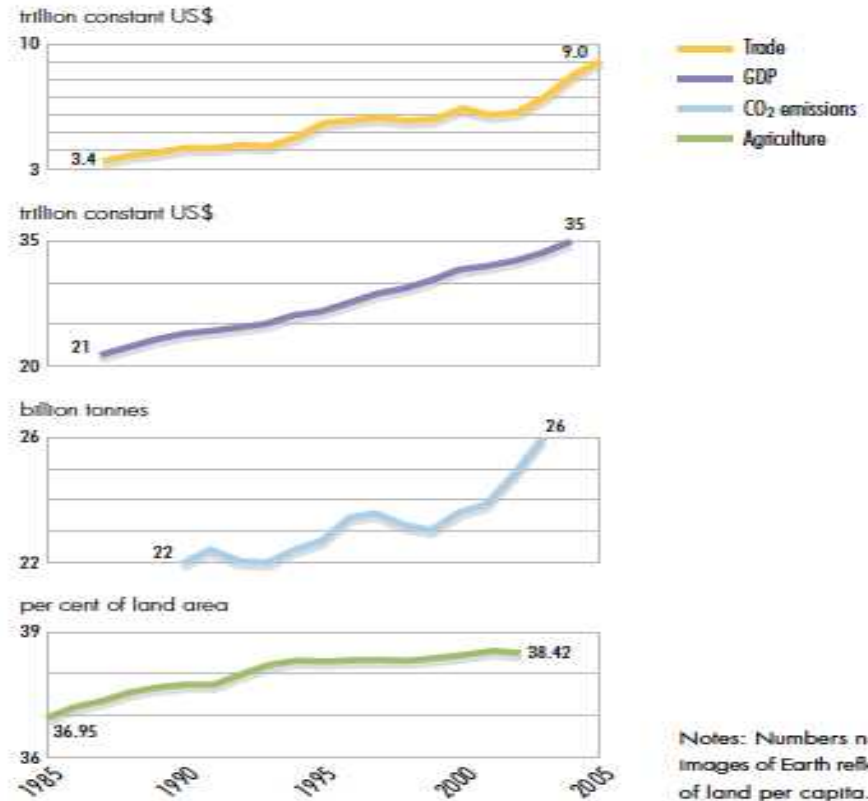
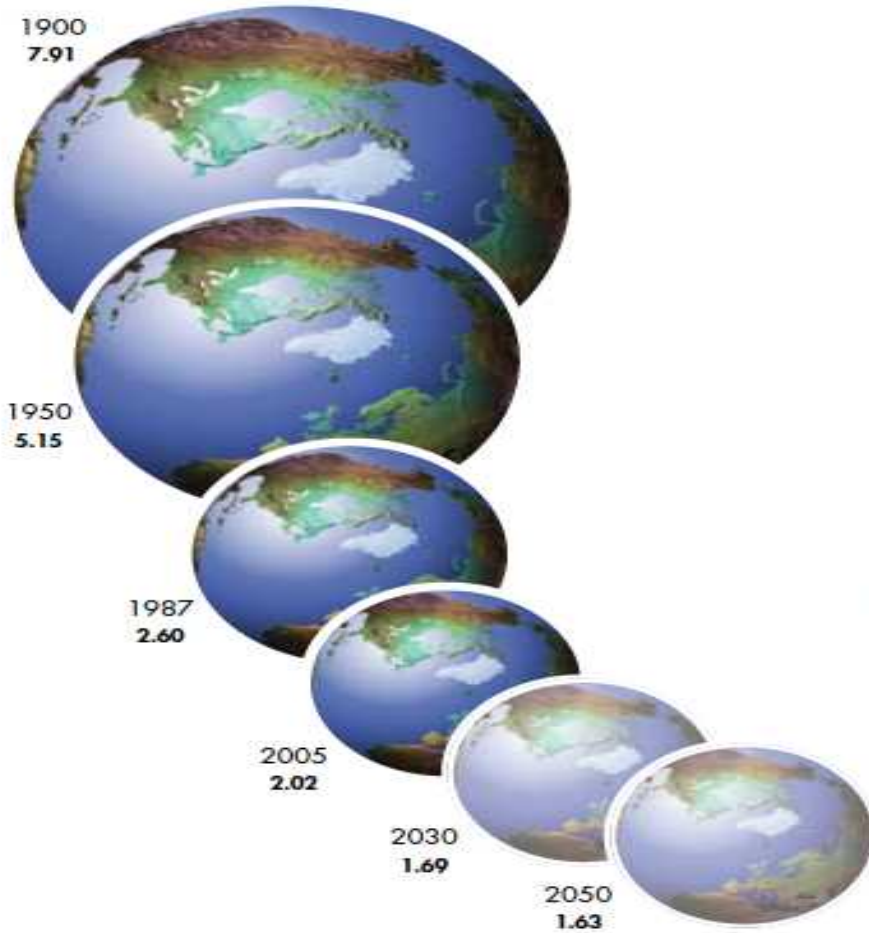
Figure 21: Global Ecological Footprint by component (1961-2010)
 Currently, the largest single component of the Ecological Footprint is the carbon component (53 per cent) (Global Footprint Network, 2014).

Key

- Carbon
- Fishing grounds
- Cropland
- Built-up land
- Forest products
- Grazing products

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE...

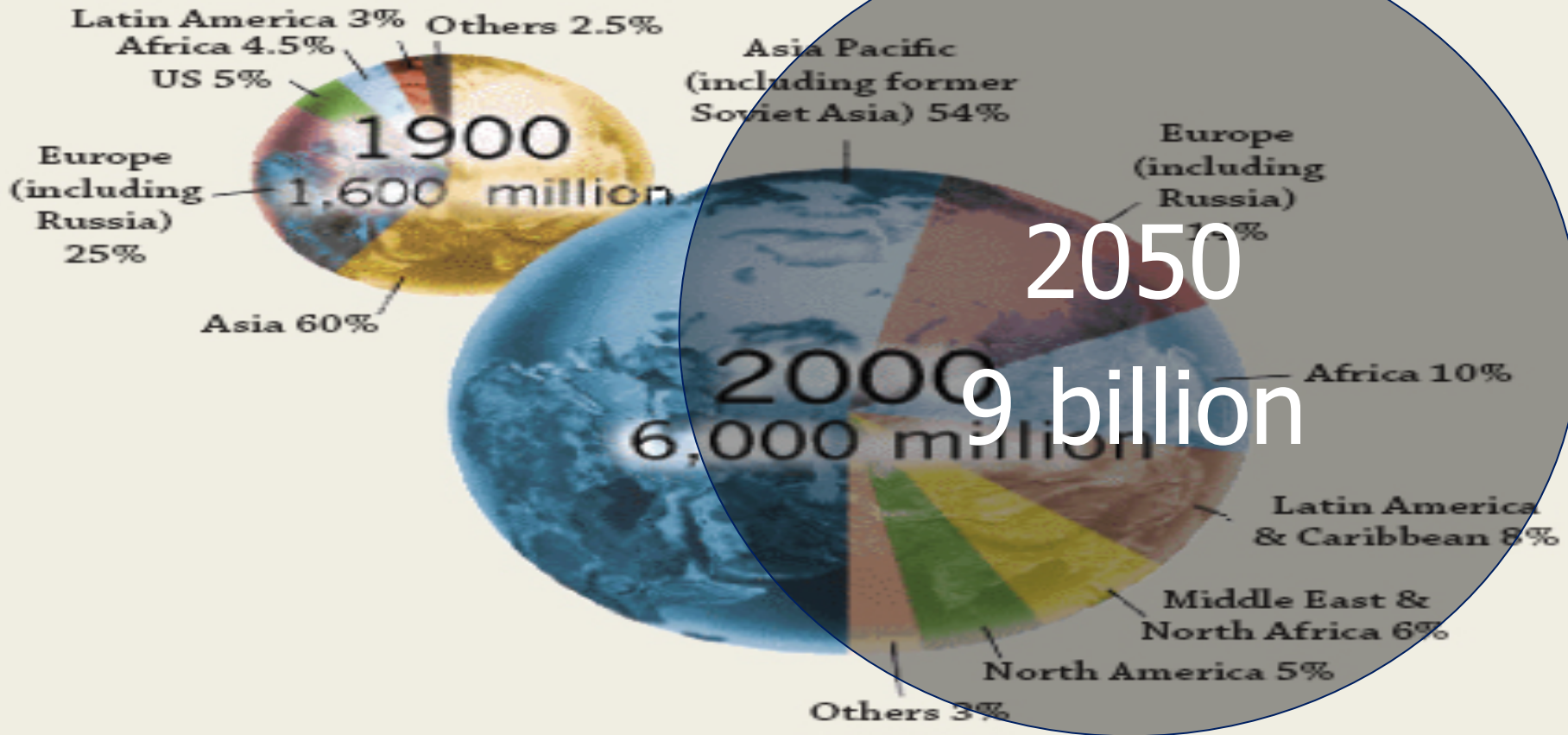
Figure 1: Our "shrinking" Earth



Notes: Numbers next to images of Earth reflect hectares of land per capita.
 Graphs show changes in trade volume (1987–2005), GDP (1987–2004), CO₂ emissions (1990–2003) and agricultural land area (1987–2002).

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE...

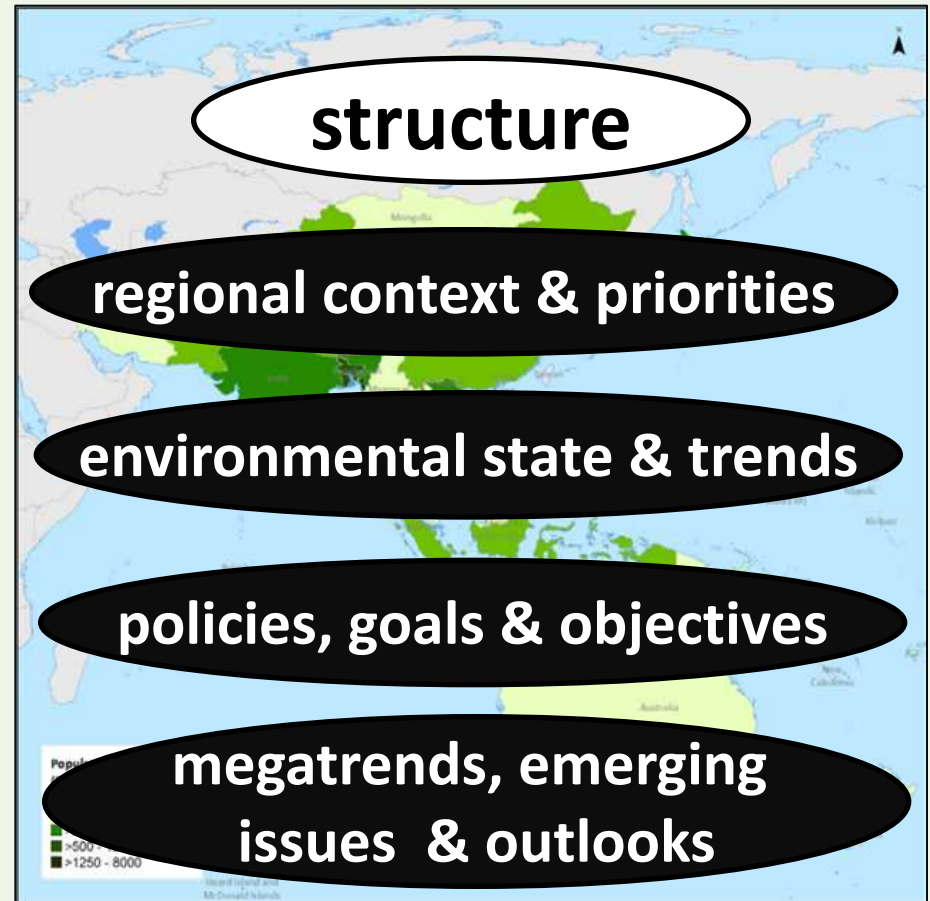
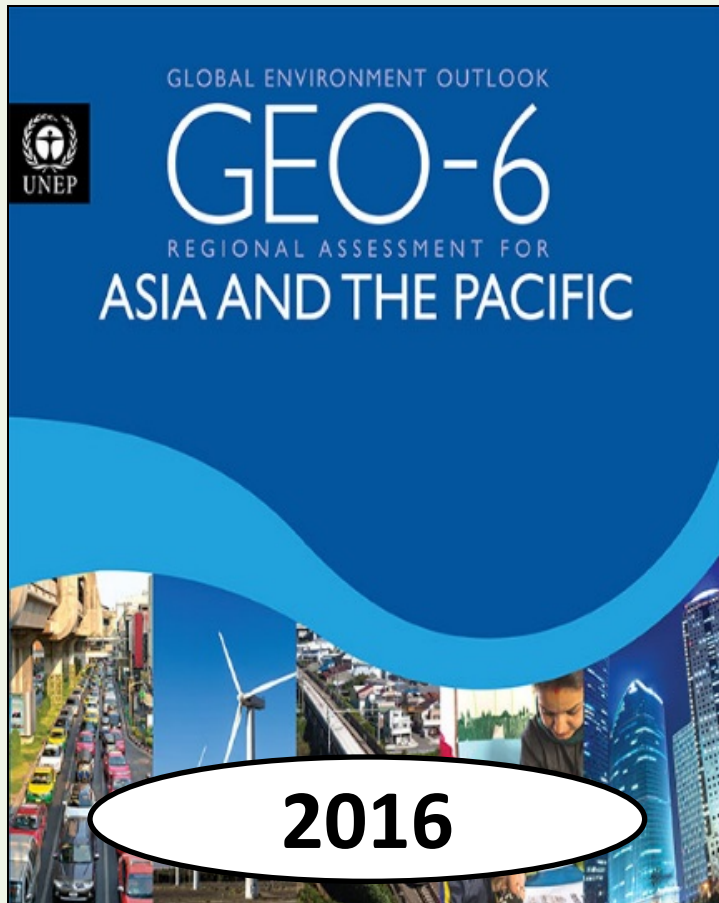
Population Change



GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE...

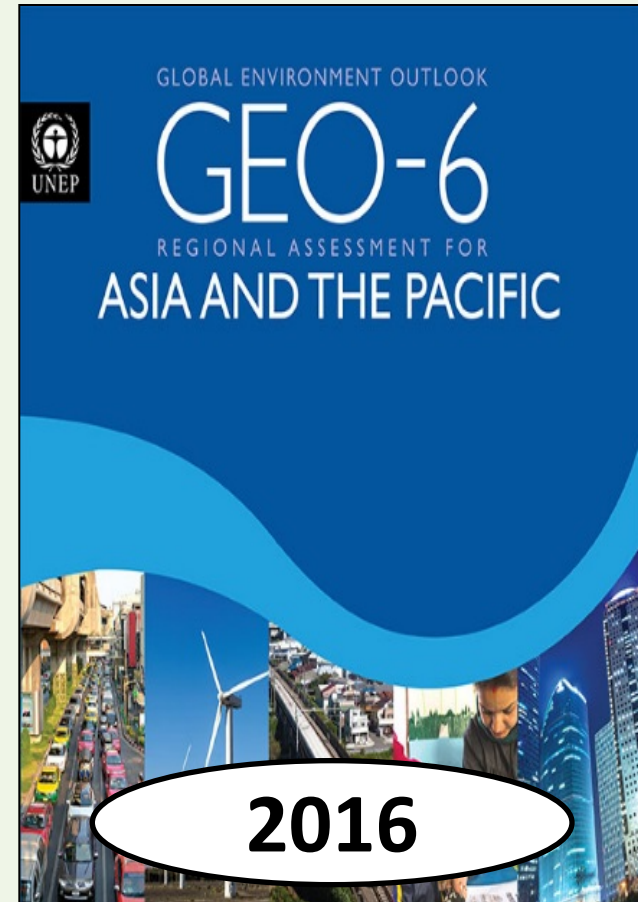


A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE



REGIONAL CONTEXT & PRIORITIES

- Changing demography, lifestyles and access to basic services
- Increasing inefficiency in the use of resources
- Increasing vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards and extreme events
- Increasing environmentally related health risks
- Widening gaps across the landscape of policies and legislation and their implementation



ENVIRONMENTAL STATE & TRENDS



atmosphere



land



biodiversity



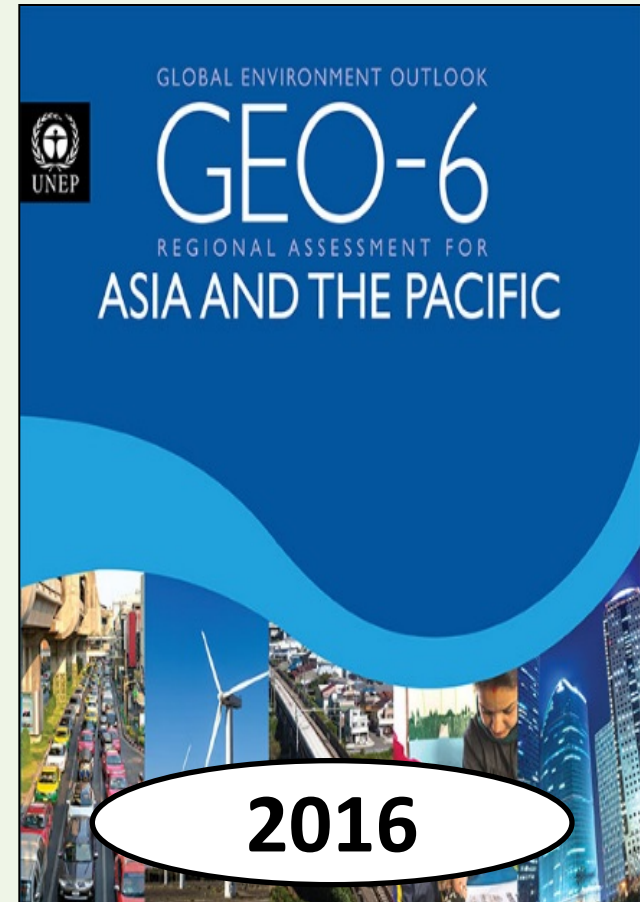
freshwater



coasts & oceans



waste

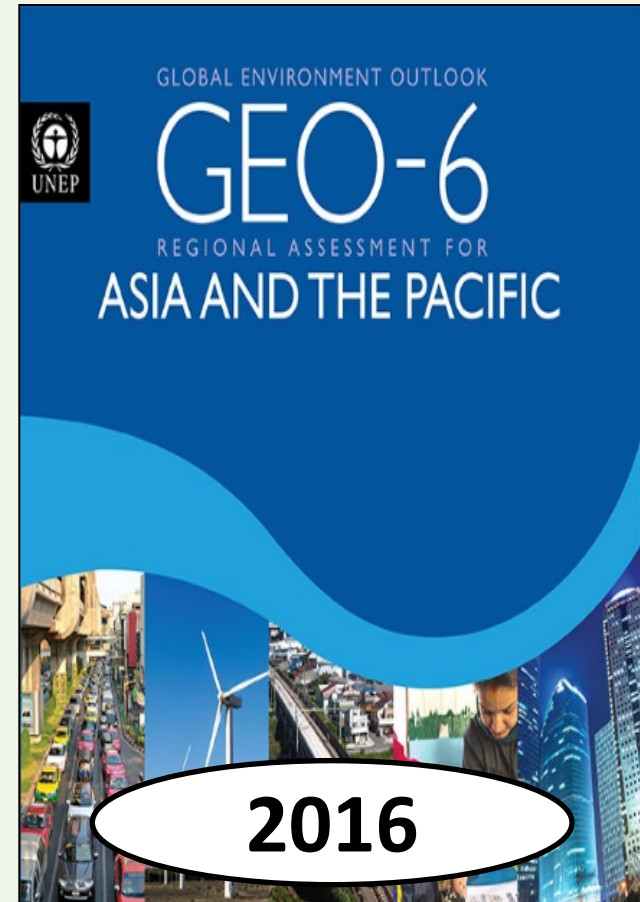


ENVIRONMENTAL STATE & TRENDS..

The word "atmosphere" is written in white lowercase letters inside a blue oval with a black border. The background of the oval is a photograph of a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds.

atmosphere

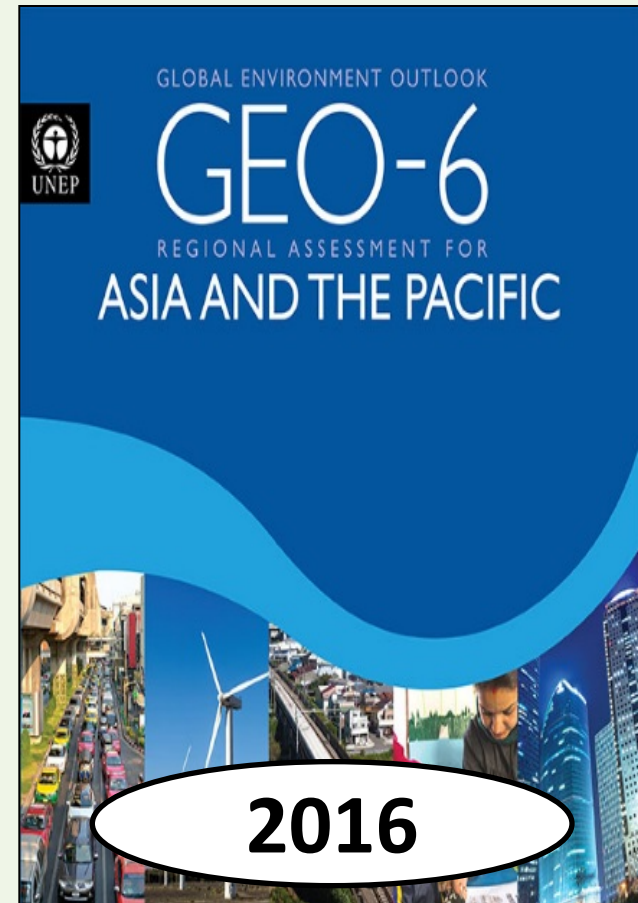
- Ambient concentrations of ozone & particulate matter
- Trans-boundary smoke haze pollution
- Indoor air pollution
- Climate change impacts



ENVIRONMENTAL STATE & TRENDS...



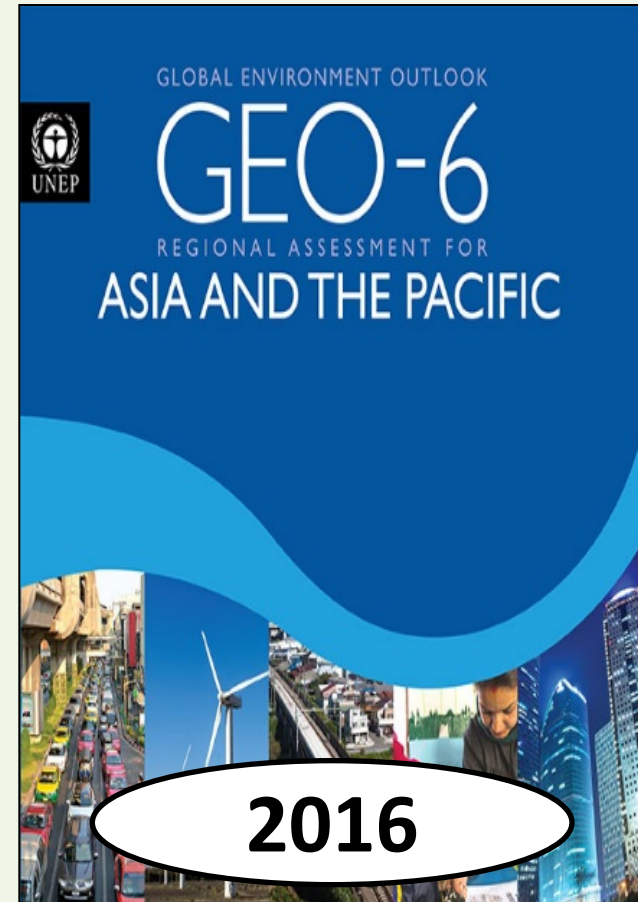
- Land degradation has intensified
- Displacement of indigenous people
- Reduction in forest products
- Urban growth and agricultural expansion have lead to loss of
 - wilderness
 - natural forest systems
 - mangroves



ENVIRONMENTAL STATE & TRENDS...



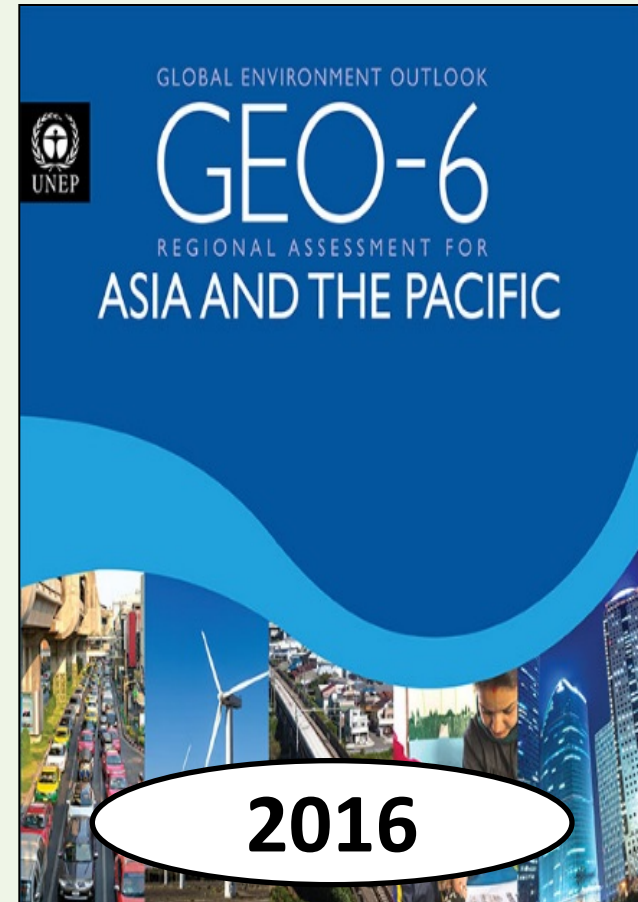
- Ecosystem integrity and biodiversity threatened throughout the region
- Natural forests declined drastically
- No. of threatened plant and mammal species increased by 18% and 10%
- 1/5 of all marine species threatened
- ¼ of conifers/cycads threatened
- Hard warm-water coral bleaching



ENVIRONMENTAL STATE & TRENDS...



- Increasing water scarcity and deteriorating water quality
- Climate change impacts on water availability
- Sewage contaminating surface water
- Groundwater contamination from variety of pollutants
- Water related diseases increasing

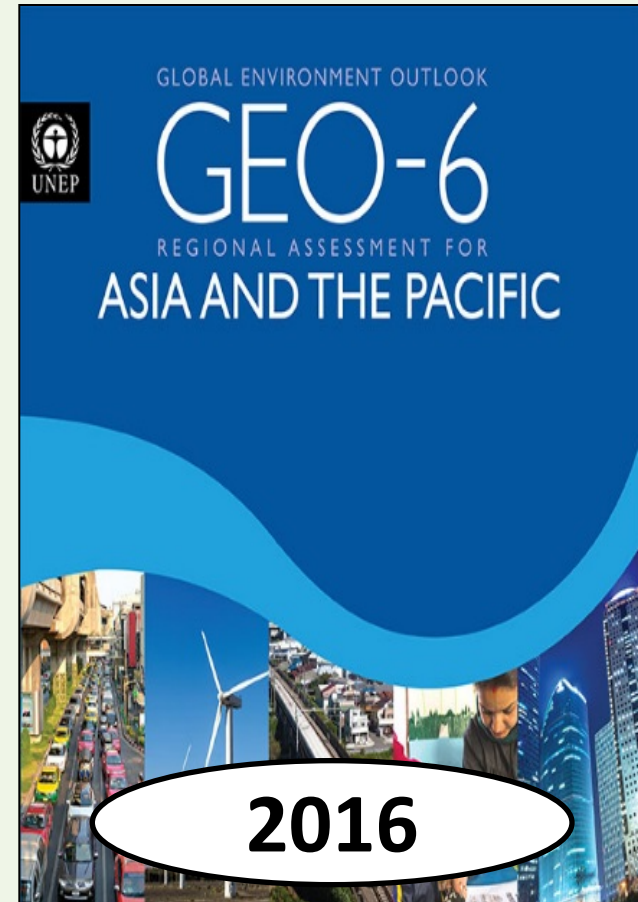


ENVIRONMENTAL STATE & TRENDS...



coasts & oceans

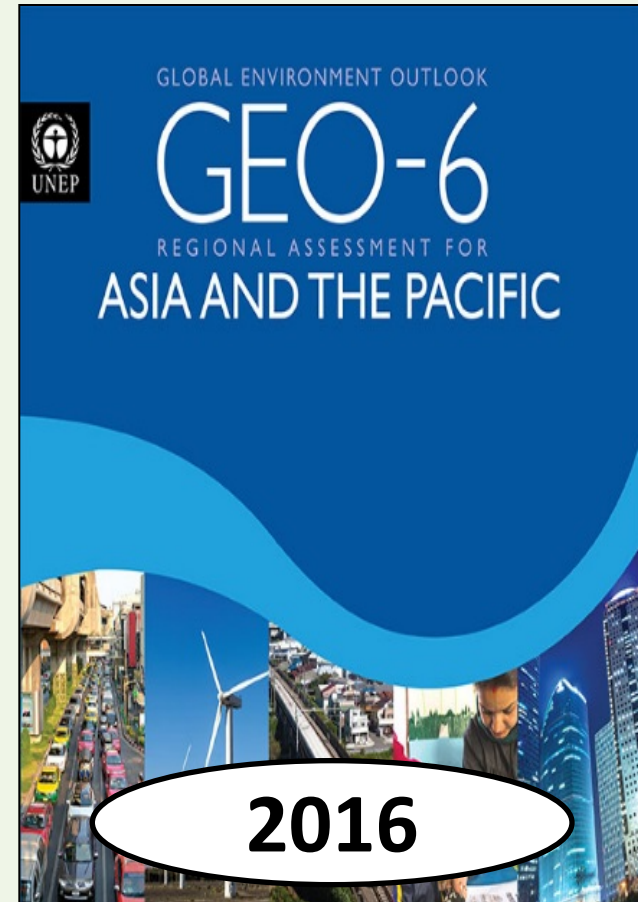
- 325 million more people expected to live in the coastal zone by 2025
- 60% of coastal mangroves cleared for development
- 80% coral reefs at risk
- ¼ of coastlines in SE Asia severely eroded
- Pollution by plastic debris increasing



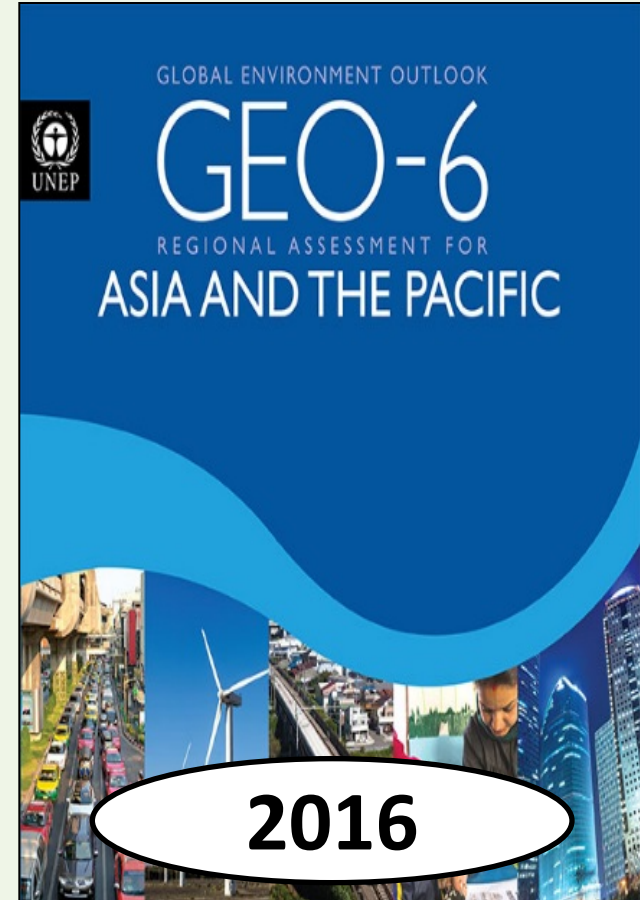
ENVIRONMENTAL STATE & TRENDS...



- 870 million tonnes in 2014 to 1.4 billion tonnes annually by 2030
- New and complex waste streams emerging (e-waste, food waste...)
- Continued uncontrolled dumping throughout region
- Emergence of waste to energy investment programs

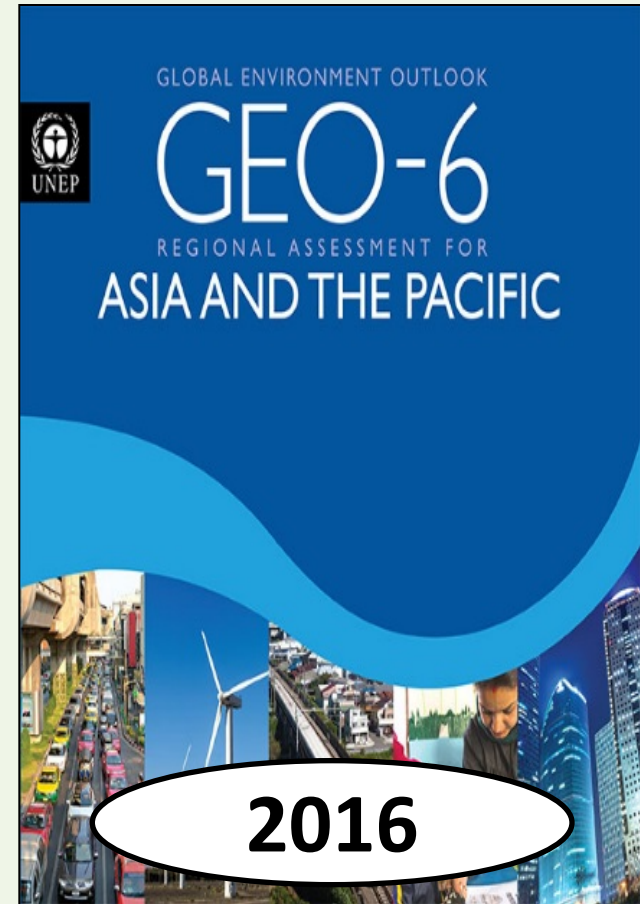


KEY POLICY MESSAGES

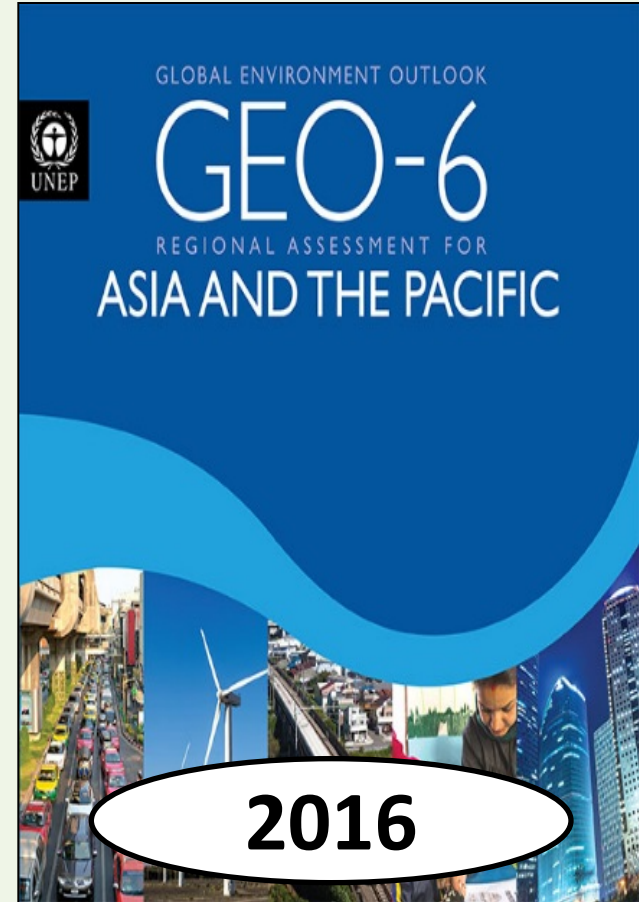
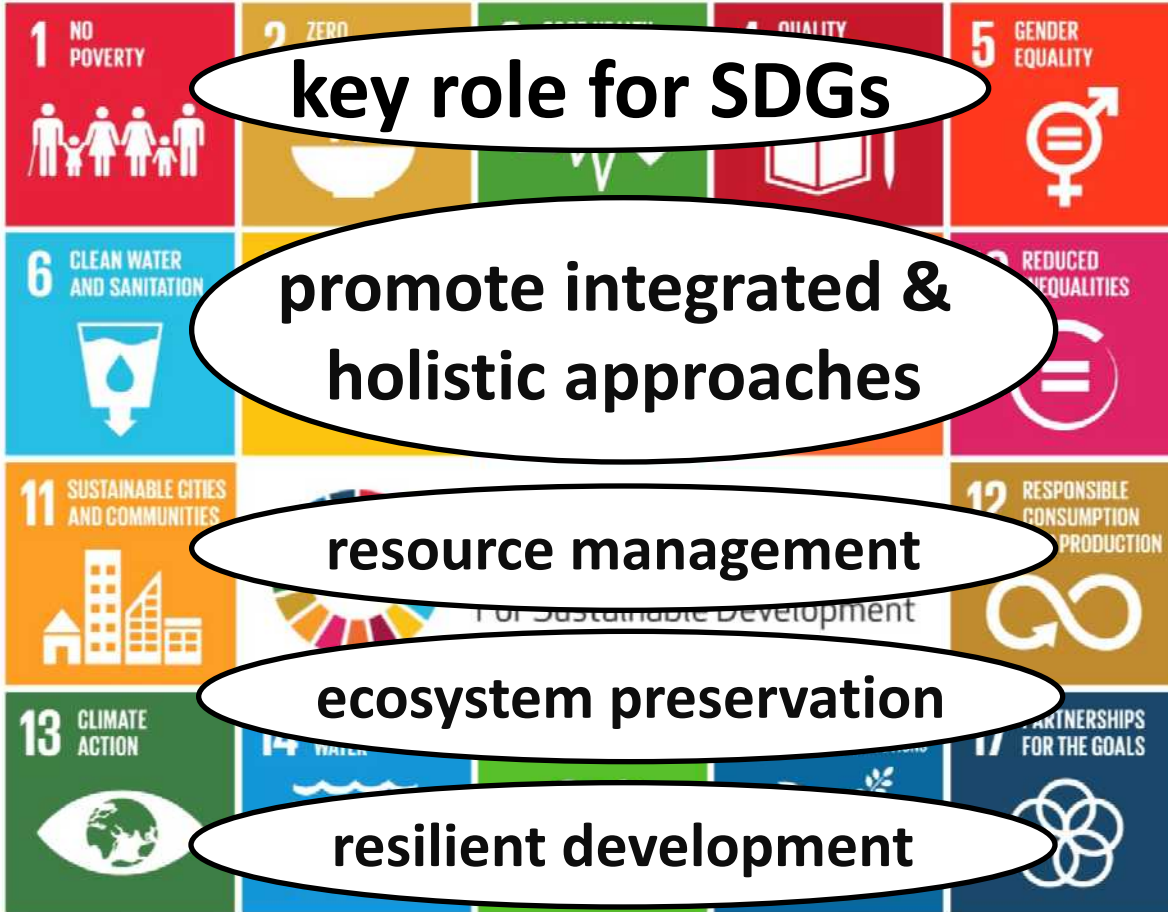


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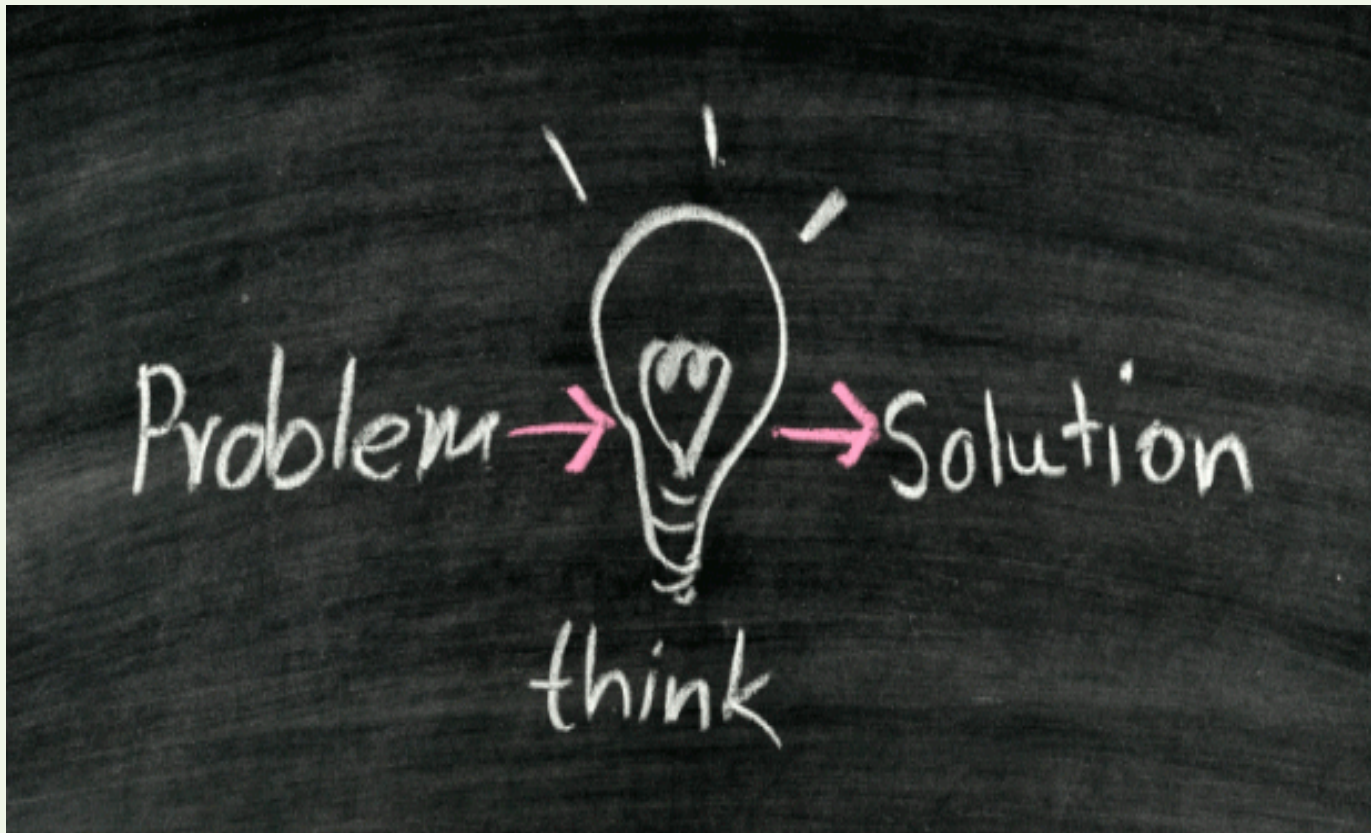
- Decarbonize development
- Improve resource efficiency
- Protect and enhance natural capital and ecosystem integrity
- Build resilience to natural hazards and extreme climate events
- Respond to environmental health risks
- Strengthen environ governance
- Strengthen science-policy interface and access to knowledge
- Enhance international/regional cooperation on climate, air quality ...



KEY POLICY MESSAGES...



WHY LOOK AT THE ISSUES?



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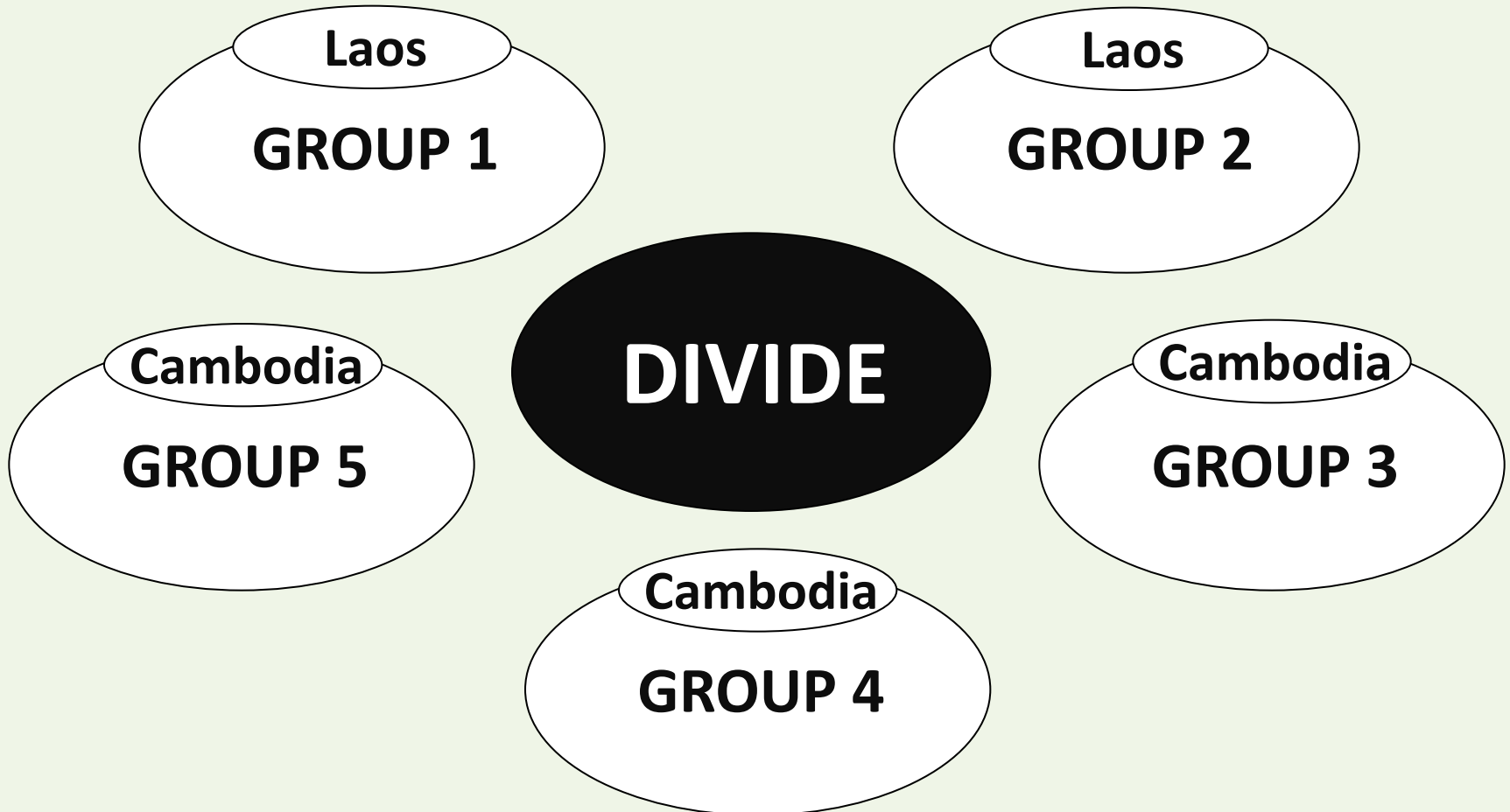
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SKILLS

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OPEN-ENDED SMALL-GROUP DISCUSSION



THE QUESTIONS



Identify the important environmental issues in your country.

Discuss which are the three most important and why.

THE TIME

discussion

25 MINUTES