

Institutions and Strategies in Environmental Governance

- *“The existence of transnational or even global environmental problems raises many strategic questions and institutional considerations which must be dealt with in a ‘new’ manner.” (Achterberg, 2001: 183)*



The Case of Majora Carter (New York)

- 19 mins talk on Urban Environmental Governance
- Go on the TED Ed site and complete the Think and Dig Deeper exercises
- What does governance now mean to you?



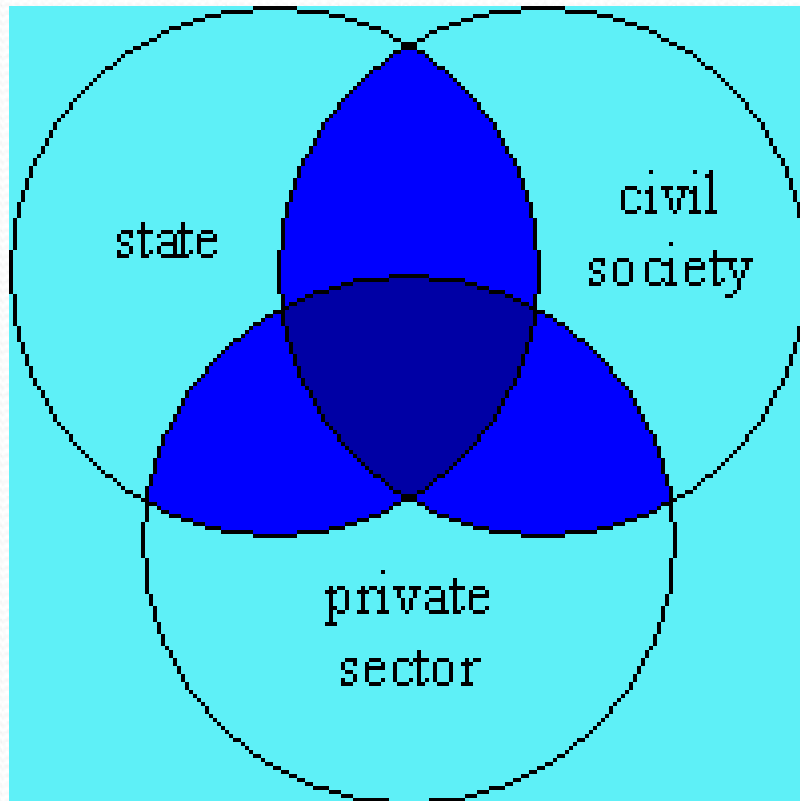
Definitions

- Define conservation
- Define Environmental Science
- Define governance
 - Discuss Principles of good governance
 - What do you think is the order of these principles and why?
- Why is governance important to consider within Conservation?



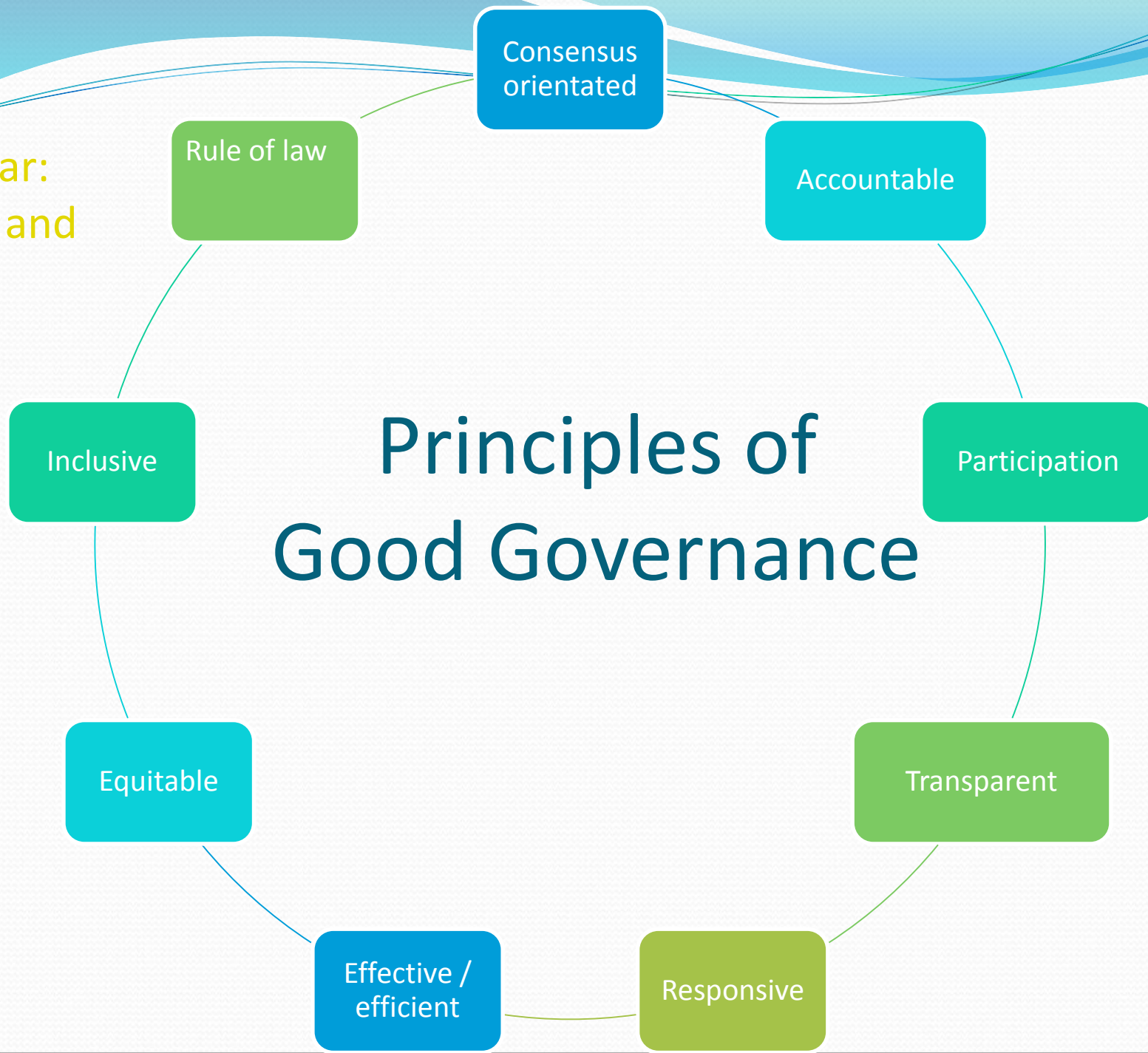
What is Governance?

“the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented” (UNESCAP, 2014:56)



Governance includes the state, but transcends it by taking in the private sector and civil society. All three are critical for sustaining human development. The state creates a conducive political and legal environment. The private sector generates jobs and income. And civil society facilitates political and social interaction - mobilising groups to participate in economic, social and political activities. Because each has weaknesses and strengths, a major objective of our support for good governance is to promote constructive interaction among all three.

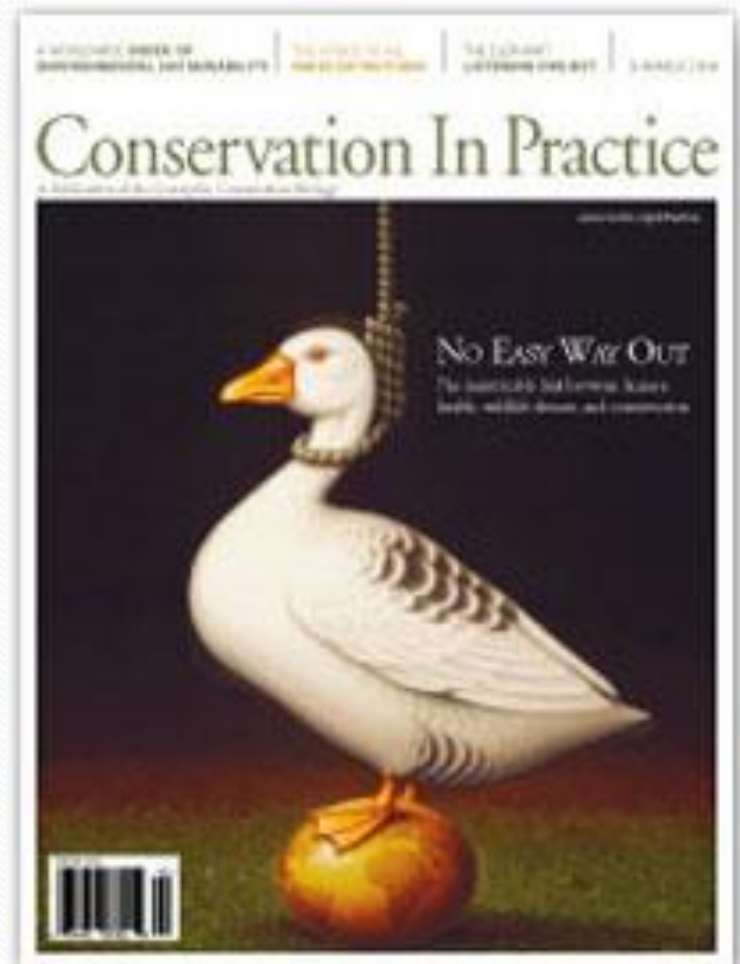
Seminar:
Select and
define
these
terms



Why is it important to conservation?

Read 'The uneasy chair handout' Christensen, 2005.

- Do you agree?
- How does the extract help us understand the importance of governance for conservation?



Lessons for good governance (UN, 2011)

Environmental governance is a concept in political ecology and policy that advocates sustainability as the supreme consideration for managing all human activities—political, social and economic. Governance includes government, business and civil society, and emphasizes whole system management. To capture this diverse range of elements, environmental governance often employs alternative systems of governance, for example watershed-based management (Nutshell, 2005: 8)

Awareness
Of
environmental
problems



Empowerment
Control of
situation



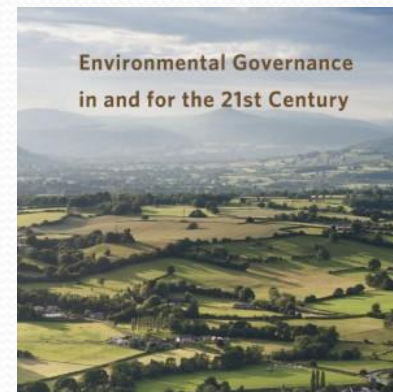
Coordination



Enforcement.
Achieving
agreed targets



Keys for
project
success



Awareness

- Undertake thorough contextual assessments before decision-making
- Foster a sense of ownership and responsibility
- Enhance transparency and accessibility to information
- Science and evidence
 - E.g. Resource indicators UNEP Asia Pacific 2016 [Video 6 mins](#)
 - What does it mean for conservation and governance?



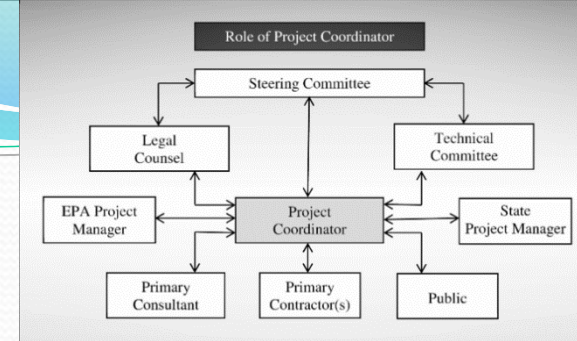
Empowerment

- Integrate pro-poor perspectives and opportunity creation for enhancing livelihoods
- Make use of the power of institutionalisation



Coordination

- Enhance networking and partnership
- Mainstream and share a common understanding on the activity aims



Enforcement

- Ensure effective application of legal power
- Monitor and survey progress for long term commitment and adaptation
- E.g. Wildlife Crime Kenya 2016 (Kenya initiated the need to discuss wildlife crime)



Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council
Community Services

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

**ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
ENFORCEMENT POLICY**

A GUIDE ON THE ENFORCEMENT APPROACH IN RESPECT OF
PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Levels of Governance

- Local/Regional
 - UK / US
 - Unitary/ Federal
 - Why important?
- National
 - Nation state
- Supranational
 - e.g. EU
- They vary between states and therefore influence conservation in different ways.
- Quiz
 - Discussion



Subsidiarity

- It's a system of **Co-responsibility**
- The principle of subsidiarity is defined in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. It aims to ensure that decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen and that constant checks are made to verify that action at EU level is justified in light of the possibilities available at national, regional or local level.
- Specifically, it is the principle whereby the EU does not take action (except in the areas that fall within its exclusive competence), unless it is **more effective** than action taken at national, regional or local level. It is closely bound up with the principle of **proportionality**, which requires that any action by the EU should not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Treaties.



- (EUR-Lex, 2016: 4).

Local Councillors Swansea

- **District Name Party Councillors:** **Bishopston** Marsh, Keith Independent **Bonymaen** Gibbs, Mair ELabour Hague, John Independent **Castle** Hynes, Barbara J Labour Kirchner, Erika Labour Lloyd, Alan Labour Phillips, David Labour **Clydach** Lewis, Sylvia M Liberal Democrat Smith, Roger L Labour **Cockett** Morgan, Keith Liberal Democrat Rees, Adrian Plaid Cymru Thomas, Rhodri Plaid Cymru Webb, Vanessa Plaid Cymru **Cwmbwrla** Black, Peter Liberal Democrat Holley, Christopher Liberal Democrat Thomas, Graham Liberal Democrat **Dunvant** Newbury, John Liberal Democrat Tregoning, Nicholas Liberal Democrat **Fairwood** Hood-Williams, Paxton R Conservative **Gorseinon** Seabourne, Glyn Labour **Gower** Lewis, Richard D Independent **Gowerton** Thomas, Ronald M Labour **Killay North** Jones, Mary Liberal Democrat **Killay South** Clement, Gerald Liberal Democrat **Kingsbridge** Evans, W Gethin Labour **Landore** Abbott, Viv Liberal Democrat Speht, Robert Liberal Democrat **Llangyfelach** Sullivan, Gareth Independent **Llansamlet** Bailey, Lawrence D Labour Evans, June Independent James, Dennis H Labour Jardine, Yvonne V Labour **Loughor Lower** James, D Raymond Labour **Loughor Upper** Price, Darren Plaid Cymru **Mawr** Richard, Ioan M Other **Mayals** Kinzett, Rene Liberal Democrat **Morriston** Davies, John Labour Francis-Davies, Robert Labour Hedges, Michael Labour Lloyd, Bob Labour Stewart, Robert Labour **Mynyddbach** Clement, Audrey Independent Thomas, Ceinwen Labour Welsby, Ray Independent **Newton** Waller, Susan M Liberal Democrat **Oystermouth** Peters, Joan Conservative **Penclawdd** Tucker, Paul Independent **Penderry** Burtonshaw, June E Labour Jones, Doreen Labour Phillips, Grenville Labour **Penllergaer** Fitzgerald, Wendy Independent **Pennard** Smith, Margaret Independent **Penyrheol** Jones, David I E Labour Seabourne, Alison M Labour **Pontarddulais** Downing, Philip Labour Miles, John T Labour **Sketty** Day, Mike Liberal Democrat Lloyd, Anthony Conservative Philpott, Cheryl L Liberal Democrat Rees, Huw Conservative Stanton, June Liberal Democrat **St Thomas** Richards, Alan R Labour Robinson, Alan Independent **Townhill** Burtonshaw, Geoffrey H Labour Hopkins, David H Labour Jones, Billy Labour **Uplands** May, Peter Liberal Democrat Rice, Stuart J Liberal Democrat Waller, Claire M Liberal Democrat Woodman, Jayne Liberal Democrat **West Cross** Child, Mark C Labour Thomas, Des Labour

Link to Council sites

Swansea's Politicians & NPT Politicians

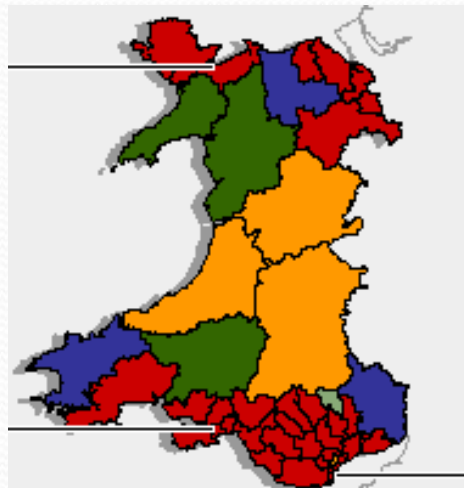
MP AM	Swansea East	Sian James (Lab) Mike Hedges (Lab)
MP AM	Swansea West	Geraint Davies (Lab) Julie James (Lab)
MP AM	Gower	Martin Caton (Lab) Edwina Hart (Lab)
MP AM	Neath	Peter Hain (Lab) Gwenda Thomas (Lab)
MP AM	Aberavon	Hywel Francis (Lab) Dave Rees (Lab)
MEP	Conservative 145,193	Kay Swinbourne
MEP	Labour 138,852	Derek Vaughan
MEP	Plaid 126,702	Jill Evans
MEP	UKIP 87,585 Greens got 38,160 (2009) next 2014	John Buffon

Assembly



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Assembly Cabinet



Quango

The Welsh Language Board, the qualifications and curriculum authority ACCAC and Health Professions Wales will have their duties and staff transferred to the assembly government

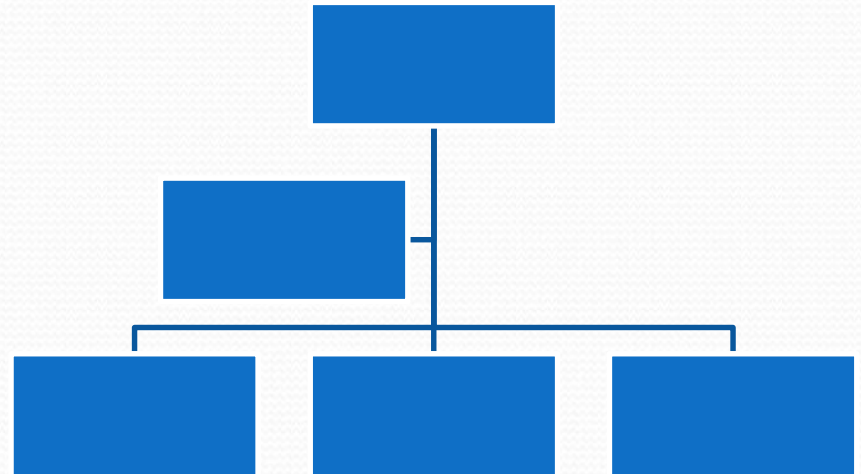


- The acronyms **Qango** and **Quango**, variously spelt out as QUAsi Non Governmental Organisation, **Quasi-Autonomous Non-Governmental Organisation**, and **Quasi-Autonomous National Government Organisation**



Environment and Countryside

- <http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/?lang=en>
- Using this www create a hierarchy schematic of how the environment is governed in Wales



Natural Resources Wales since 2013



- Emyr Roberts said Natural Resources Wales will be different from other bodies under the Welsh government. Chief Executive

UK Government

- System





DEFRA website

- Defra (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) is a UK Government Department.
- The overarching challenge for Defra is to enable everyone to live within our environmental means. This is most clearly exemplified by the need to:
- tackle climate change internationally and through domestic action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and
- secure a healthy, resilient, productive and diverse natural environment.
- **Assess how the 2016 reforms will influence environmental governance in England.**

EU

- The Commissioner for the Environment DG is Stavros Dimas
- Office of the Director-General
- Directorate A: Communication, Legal Affairs & Civil Protection
- Directorate B: Protecting the Natural Environment
- Directorate C: Climate Change & Air
- Directorate D: Water, Chemicals & Cohesion
- Directorate E: International affairs & LIFE
- Directorate F: Resources
- Directorate G: Sustainable Development & Integration



EU Poster, 2006

EU Environmental Strategies

- **Seven Environmental Thematic Strategies**
- The Sixth Environment Action Programme (6th EAP), which was adopted by the European Parliament and Council in 2002 and ran until 2012, covered seven areas:
- Air Pollution (adopted 21/09/2005)
 - Prevention and Recycling of Waste (adopted 21/12/2005)
 - Protection and Conservation of the Marine Environment (adopted 24/10/2005)
 - Soil (adopted 22/09/2006)
 - Sustainable Use of Pesticides (adopted 12/07/2006)
 - Sustainable Use of Resources (adopted 21/12/2005)
 - Urban Environment (adopted 11/01/2006)
- The Thematic Strategies represented the next generation of environment policy. As their name suggests, they worked with themes rather than with specific pollutants or economic activities as has been the case previously. They took a longer-term perspective in setting clear environmental objectives to around 2020 and thus provided a stable policy framework. Finally, they focused on identifying the most appropriate instruments to deliver European policy goals in the least burdensome and most cost effective way possible.
- Each strategy was founded on thorough research and science, and follows an in-depth review of existing policy and wide-ranging stakeholder consultation. The aim was to create positive synergies between the seven strategies, as well as to integrate them with existing sectoral policies, the Lisbon Strategy and the Sustainable Development Strategy. Each Thematic Strategy helped achieve the long-term goal of environmental sustainability while contributing to the Lisbon goals of enhancing growth and employment and promoting eco-innovation.
- The Thematic Strategies are also an important contribution to the Better Regulation and simplification exercises. They simplify and clarify existing legislation and propose proportionate legislation where new laws are deemed necessary.

EU Environment Action Programme to 2020

Living well within the limits of our planet'

- **The 7th Environment Action Programme (EAP)** will be guiding European environment policy until 2020. In order to give more long-term direction it sets out a vision beyond that, of where it wants the Union to be by 2050

It identifies three key objectives:

- to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's **natural capital**
- to turn the Union into a **resource-efficient**, green, and competitive low-carbon **economy**
- to **safeguard** the Union's citizens from **environment-related pressures** and risks to health and wellbeing

Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these goals:

- better **implementation** of legislation
- better **information** by improving the knowledge base
- more and wiser **investment** for environment and climate policy
- full **integration** of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies

Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme:

- to **make** the Union's **cities more sustainable**
- to help the Union **address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively**.

The programme entered into force in January 2014.
(EU, 2015)

United Nations



UNEA

United Nations Environment Assembly
of the United Nations Environment Programme

Towards A Life of Dignity for All

- UNEP Responsibilities

- Climate Change
- Disasters and conflict
- Ecosystem Management
- Environmental governance
- Harmful substances
- Resource efficiency

- UNEA (Environment Assembly) (May 2016, Nairobi, Kenya)

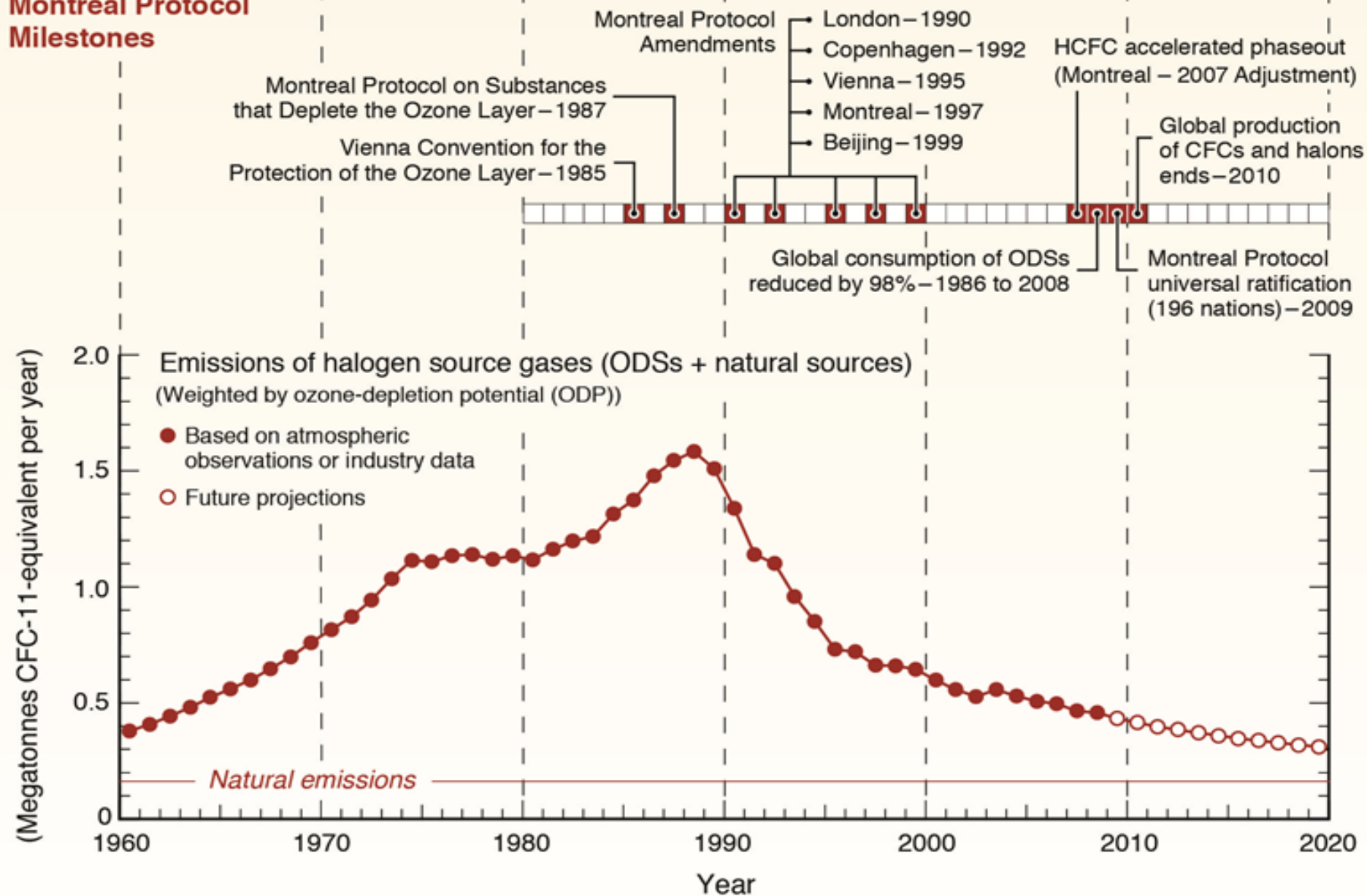
- UNEA 2016

- 25 years Montreal Protocol history

- 5 min success the Montreal Protocol on CFC



Montreal Protocol Milestones



EESC: Equivalent Effective Stratospheric Chlorine

ODSs: Ozone-depleting substances

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

TEAP: Technical and Economic Assessment Panel of the Montreal Protocol

WMO: World Meteorological Organization

UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

Climate Change: Paris



Countdown to the 2015 climate treaty

The "Paris accord" is designed to commit all countries to cutting greenhouse gas emissions, to prevent Earth's temperature rising by more than 2°C (3.6°F)

Feb 8-13

Geneva
Negotiations on text on new treaty

March 31

Deadline for countries to commit to specific greenhouse gas cuts

May 31

Deadline to agree on draft treaty

June 3-14

Bonn
Negotiations resume

Nov 1

UN calculates if **carbon-cutting pledges** made by individual nations will **collectively limit global warming to +2°C**

Nov 30-Dec 11

Paris
Agreement on new treaty, to come into effect in 2020

Alliances: Some examples



- **Worldwide**

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- Earth System Governance Project
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)

- **Regional**

- European Environment Agency (EEA)
- Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)

- **Local governments**

- ICLEI (*ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability, founded in 1990 as the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, is an international association of local governments and national and regional local government organizations that have made a commitment to sustainable development*)

How does Governance influence the policy process?

1

The policy process (Wallace, 1998)

- Formulation
- Implementation
- Outcome
- Monitoring

Policy areas and the policy paradox (**Stone, 1988**)

Non Governmental Influences

What do you think are the influences?

- **Industry**

- SME
- Multinationals
- Developed vs. developing world

- **Media**

- Tabloid vs. Broad sheets
- TV/Radio
- Why important?

- **Public Opinion**

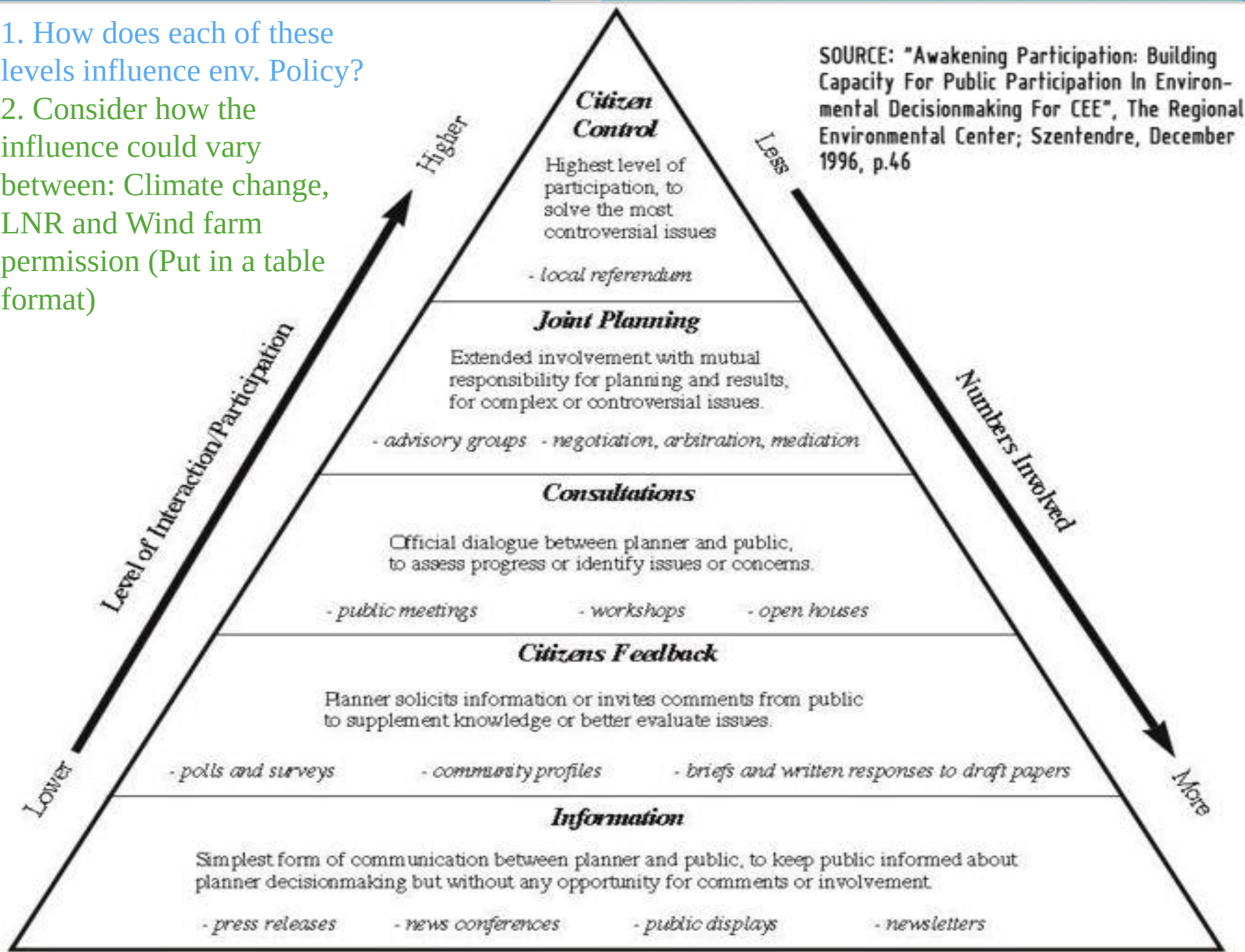
- Perceived/Actual
- Action

- **Pressure Groups and Lobbyists**

- Are these important? Why?
E.g.
- Andersen- Lobbyfication
- Varies between states. Why?

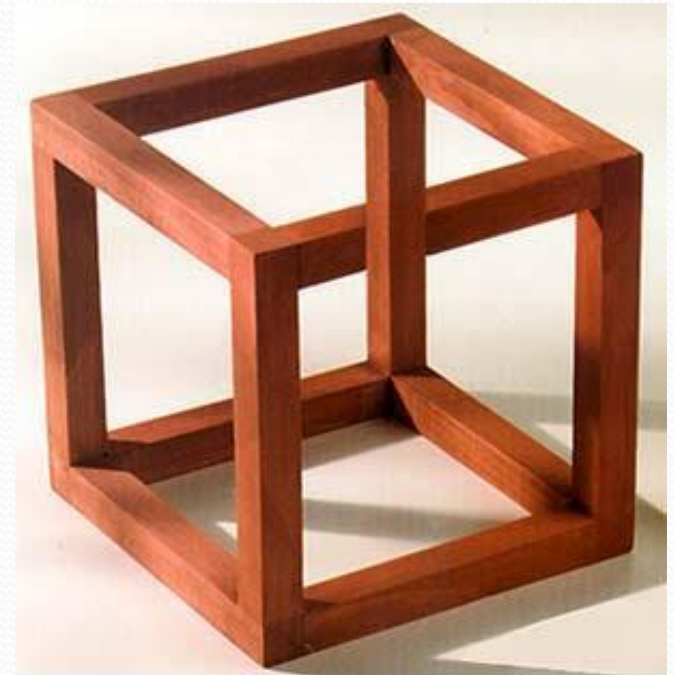
- 1. How does each of these levels influence env. Policy?
- 2. Consider how the influence could vary between: Climate change, LNR and Wind farm permission (Put in a table format)

SOURCE: "Awakening Participation: Building Capacity For Public Participation In Environmental Decisionmaking For CEE", The Regional Environmental Center; Szentendre, December 1996, p.46



Conceptual lenses

- What we see
- What we do?
- They need an ethical component
- Conceptual evolution





Public Toilet, Houston

Conceptual Perspectives

- Globalisation of the environment
- Cross national mode of analysis
- Time Horizons
- Intergovernmental in nature



Time is a funny "dimension". In a given frame the entire universe, every piece of it, exists simultaneously at one single "time point." In other words, at any time point, every spatial point in the entire universe is "connected". (Bearden, 2003: 90)

Definitions (e.g. pollution)

- Mould through which decisions are cast
- What an individual believes
- Value statement
- Definition of Env. Policy and its rationale
- Agreement is difficult without definition



Omar Khayyam: the Poet of Destiny C11th

Some Potential Research Problems

Non Policy considerations

Economic

Social

Political

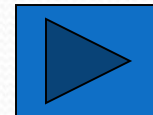
Diplomacy

Diplomacy resembles chess. Each player must make his key moves in such a way as to anticipate the moves of his opponent. In the game of diplomacy, self-interest is the only sound basis on which to predict the reactions of the other nation.” Bailey (1968 cited in Barrett 2004:49)

Pollution

Conspiracy theory

Tragedy of the commons (Hardin, 1968)

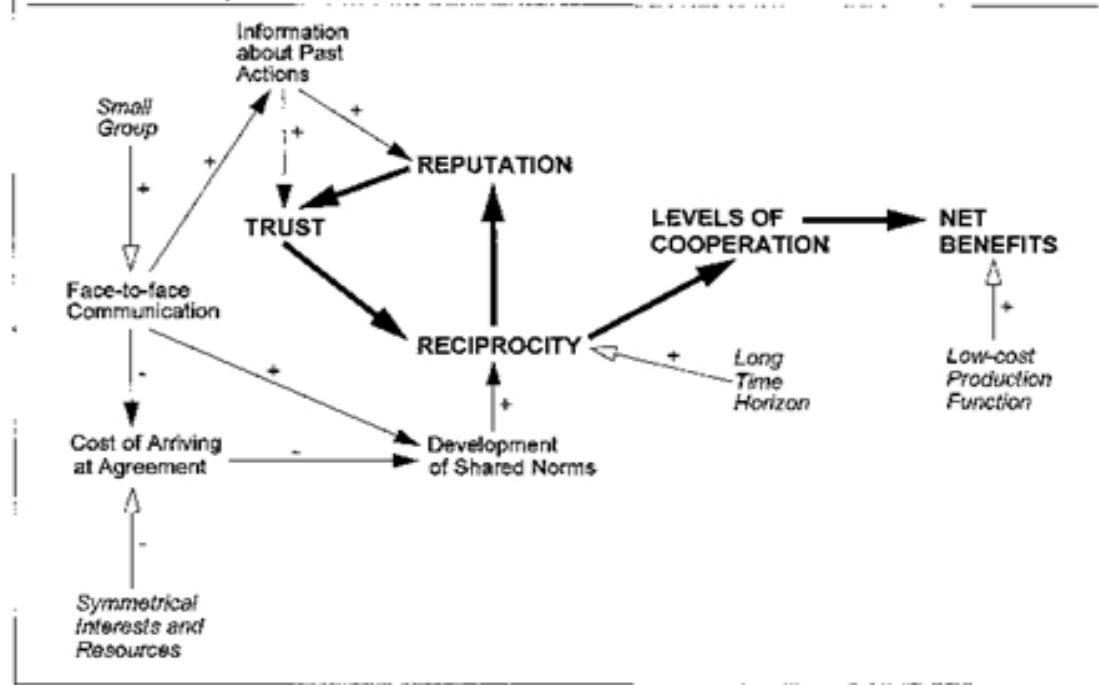


Collective Action

- Practical
 - Card Game
- Aristotle- Govt is a legitimate tool for collective good
- Pure collective good (e.g Defence)
- Pos+(Benefit) & Neg-(cost) externalities

Ostrom's Collective Action Scenario

FIGURE 3. A Simple Scenario



Theories of Collective Action

Emergent norm theory emphasizes the influence of leaders in promoting particular norms that members of a group then follow.



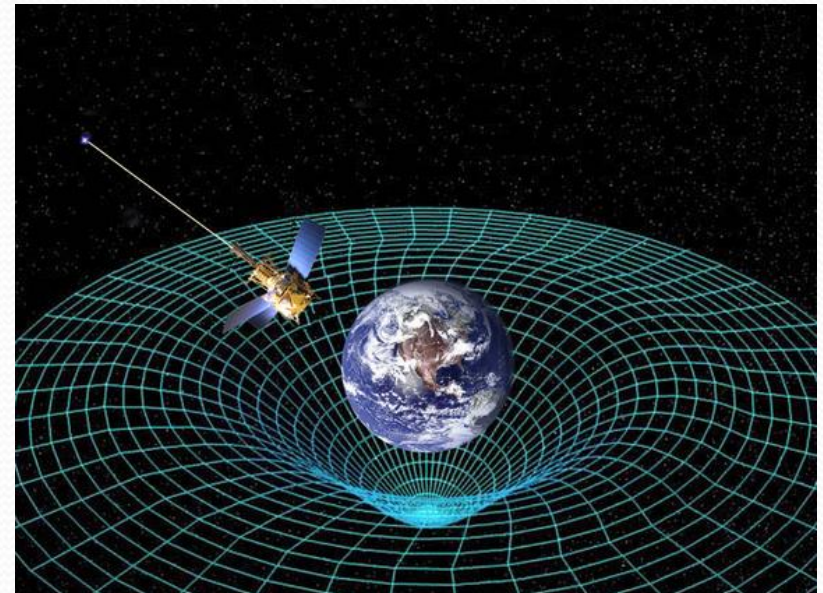
The Government and Time

Government Structures

Time Horizons

Constant tension

Varies between Societies



Conclusion

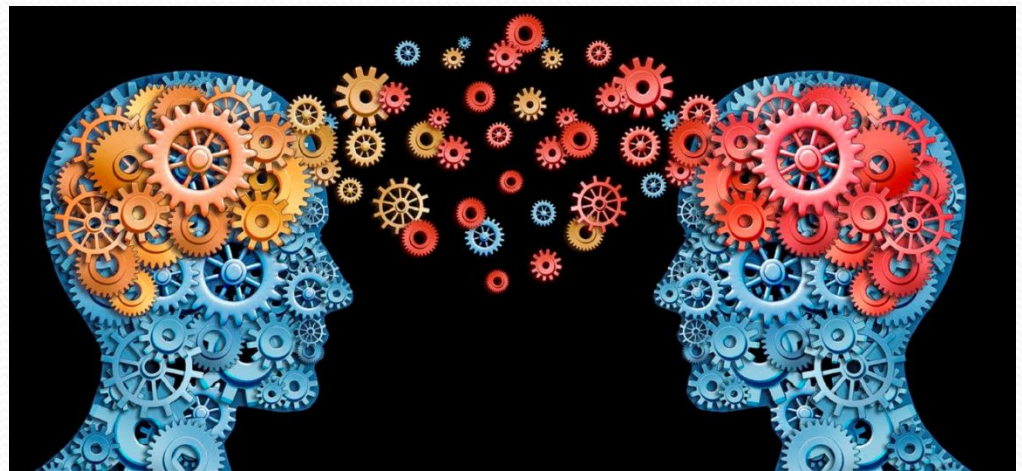
How do we measure?

Uncertainty

‘Understanding can be a cloak for ignorance’

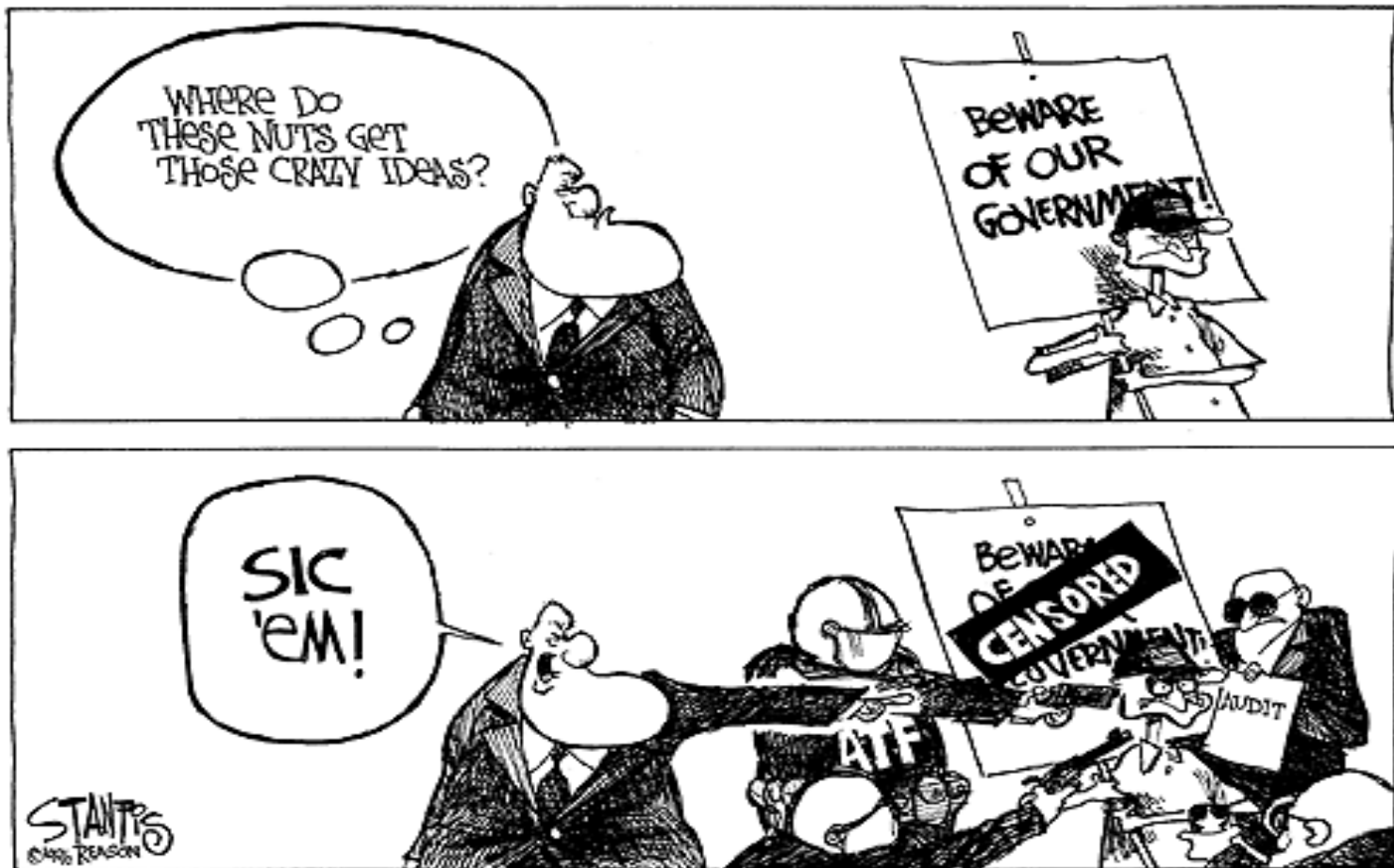
Uncertainty = increased moral consciousness

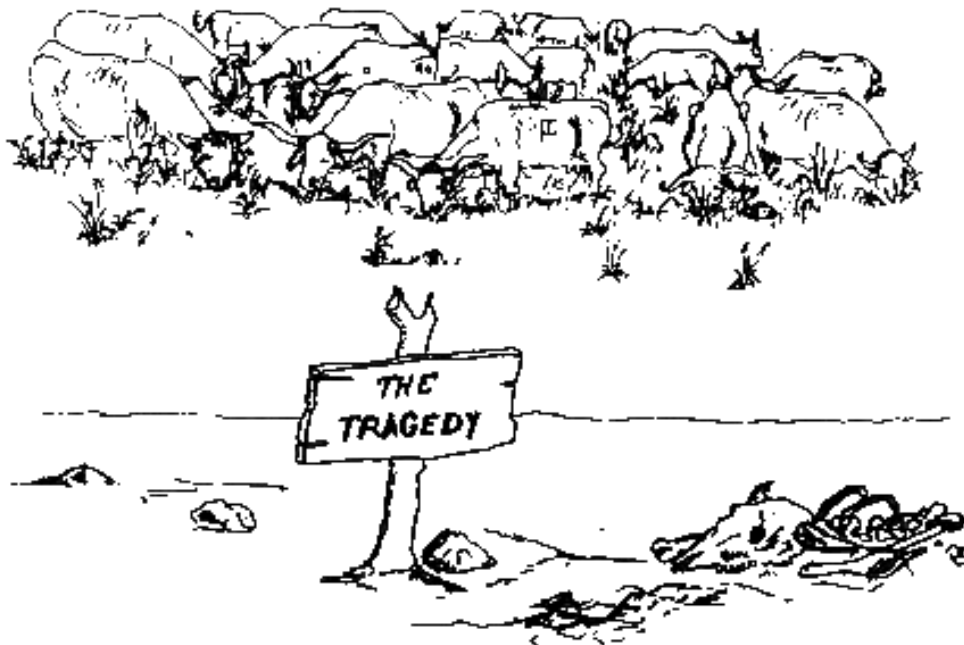
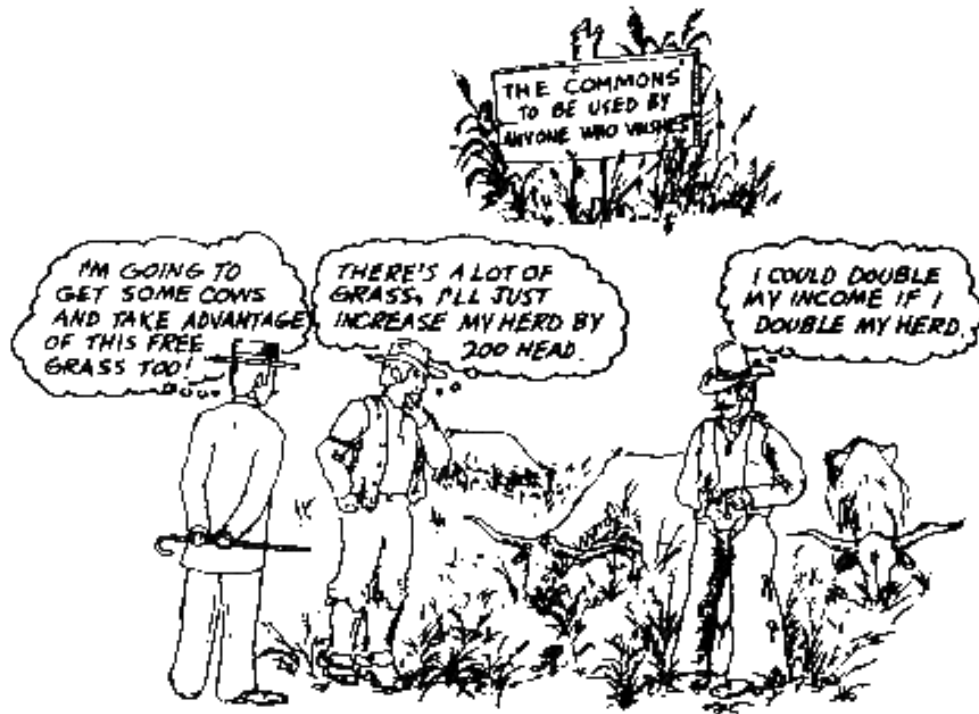
Conclusion



Conspiracy Theory

Trust our politicians
to protect our environment





The Tragedy of the Commons

"No technical solution can rescue us from the misery of overpopulation. Freedom to breed will bring ruin to all."

-- Garrett Hardin

Card Game

- Take 2 cards of different colours
- Hand back 1 card based on maximising your own payoff (Independent choice)
- Depends on which colour card you hand- in and what your colleagues hand-in
- £5 if you keep your blue card plus £1 for every blue card handed-in

Card Game Cont'd

- Discussion
- Play game again but with class negotiation

Practical

- Whose got the personality by-pass?



Institutions and Strategies

- **Overview:** Functions, international issues and tools/strategies
- **Theory & Objective:**
*“A policy, once it is soundly based **theoretically** and clearly defined **objective**, requires the additional elements of **institutional** structures, **policy strategies** and **policy actors**” (Wells, 1998: 17)*
 - Discuss with a colleague the significance of such a statement for the ‘success’ of an environmental policy (5 mins write a paragraph) Class discussion (3/4mins)
- The environment has progressively become more **politicised** in recent times = long-term ideas/policies have been questioned (Carter & Lowe, 2015)



Academic Assessment of the Role of Institutions



- *"For forms of government let fools contest; what ever is best administered is best"* Alexandra Pope
 - What does this quote emphasize?
- 'New institutionalism' V.Imp. For env. Policy: Inst. in themselves are important actors therefore semi-autonomous (Marsh & Olsen, 1984)
- How does this differ from the A.Pope view?

Institutional Functions

- Resources: What might they be? (in 2s)
 - Tangible - money, number of people
 - Intangible - information = power
- Perception and professional symbols
 - Not weather true or false but if they are believed
 - Statistics
- Rules of the game: Through 'action channels' (Allison, 2004)
- Control of behavior: prescribed
- Groups 3/4
 - Are these used in environmental policy? An e.g. for each.
 - What are the implications for env. Policy?



International Issues

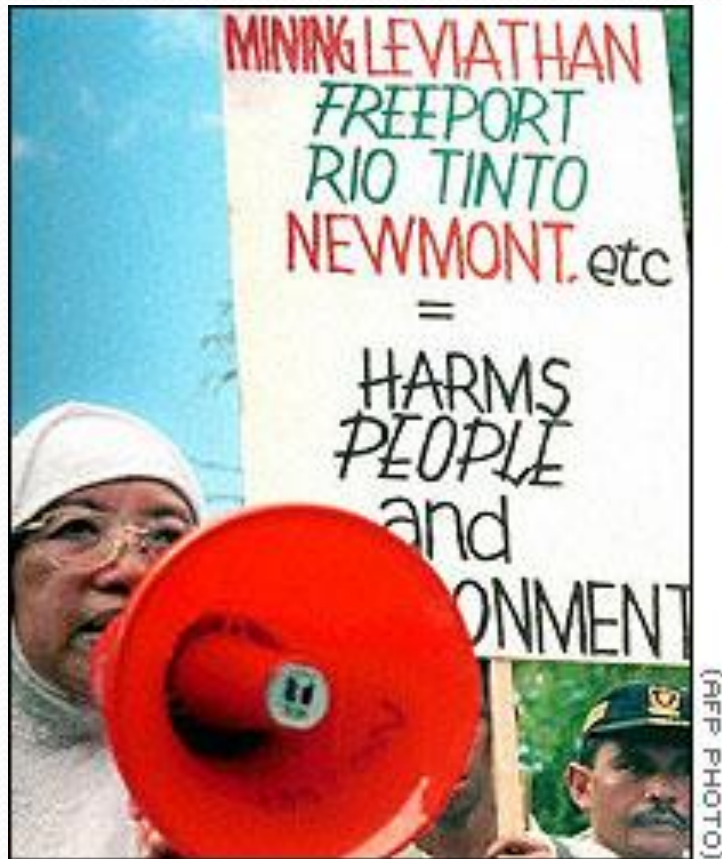


- Supranational
- Europe Life (6mins) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yMMrbvHN5SY>
- Inter Governmental Organisations (IGO)
- Seminar Read extract Wells, 2003: 19-22
 - Construct a table of the main international institutions that have an environmental influence? Note: functions, successes and direct or indirect influence. (individually)
 - Assess the relevance of these Inst. For the env? Note 3 pos.+ & neg.-. (In 2/3)

Discuss the context of these images



Environmental Protest is International and Local

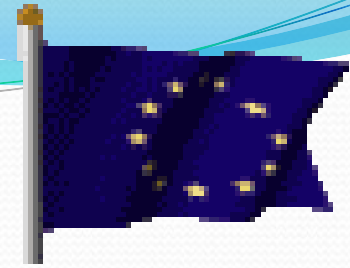


Protest in Washington DC



Organisation Function

6



- Global
- Economic
- Defense
- Political
- Environmental
- Multiple

3



2

- Link the images to the function

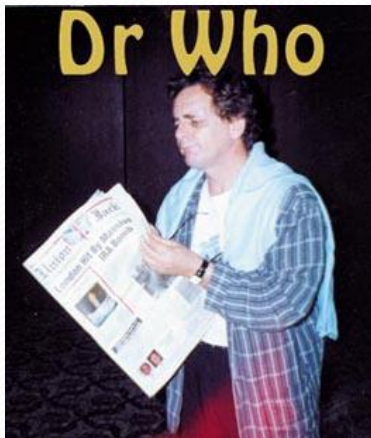
5



4



1



How can the 'Environment' compete against globalisation?

- Protest
- Public opinion
- Public action
- Political 'will'
- Environmental group cooperation
- First nation governance B.C.

- Construct and present a poster on environmental governance
- 9 min <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s7Uk2NjuLCA>
- 7min <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wueEBhMzcro>
- 6 min <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PeIRghXeDfc>
- 8 min <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eiaMePwloJc>

The Fisher family of the Gap clothing store empire (including Banana Republic and Old Navy Stores) is destroying the last of the ancient redwood forest in our area, and is driving endangered species to extinction, including the Coho Salmon, the steelhead trout, the marbled murrelet and the spotted owl.

PRESS RELEASE
ENVIRONMENTAL NGOS PROTEST TO PRODI OVER
SPANISH WATER PLAN



GREENPEACE



Brussels, November 26) - Five leading environmental umbrella organisations are calling on European Commission President Romano Prodi to intervene over Spain's National Hydrological Plan (NHP), which, according to the five, would contravene EU environmental legislation, and could cost EU tax payers up to seven billion Euros.

The European Environmental Bureau, the Worldwide Fund for Nature, BirdLife International, Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace have sent a letter asking Mr Prodi to ensure that EU laws and procedures are not violated by the Plan, and urging him to safeguard the trust of European citizens in the Commission, as the "guardian of the EU treaty".

The five groups assert that the Spanish plan not only contravenes the EU's Sustainable Development Strategy, but also the Water Framework Directive, several articles of the EU Treaty, and several pieces of the environmental Acquis, as well as overall EC/EU commitments under International Conventions, including the Aarhus Convention. Numerous complaints to this effect have already been lodged with DG Environment. The plan is also likely to lead to infringement of the Birds and Habitats Directive, the letter adds.

"This is a crucial test of the European Commission's commitment to Sustainable Development," said spokesman Stefan Scheuer, on behalf of the five. "President Prodi needs to give the NHP dossier the highest possible priority within the Commission, and make sure that an evaluation process is carried out in a fully transparent and consultative way. The Commission must also ensure that public participation and access to environmental information are upheld in Spain on this matter, according to EU law and international conventions."

There was a complete lack of consultation about the NHP's effects on the environment before its approval by the Spanish government. The plan proposes the building of multiple dams and reservoirs across the country to redirect water from the north of the country to the south, in order to increase water-intensive agriculture and tourism. Spain intends to obtain EC funding for at least 30% of the investments required to develop the projects making up the NHP, and Community money has already been indirectly used to build some of the dams and reservoirs.

Further information from:
Stefan Scheuer, EEB water coordinator

National Issues



- Centralised: Consistency, efficiency, expertise & continuity e.g Sweden
- Decentralised: Legitimacy, democracy, localised & continuity
- Federal e.g in US EPA at both levels
- In what ways would these influence the env. differently? (2/3)
- Vary by incentive, constraints and character (Lundquist, 1974)
- Explain how the various levels of governance manage environmental conservation in Wales?
 - Construct an essay plan
- Conclusion

Institutions and Strategies in Environmental Governance 2



- *“Do political ‘leaders set policy, and then administrators implement it? This was once the prevailing theory of government.” (Lindblom & Woodhouse, 1996: 131)*

Introduction



- *“A policy which is soundly based theoretically and that occurs within clearly identifiable institutional structures requires the additional element of strategies or policy instruments.” (Hanf, 2003: 45)*
- Discuss

Tools and Strategies 1: Multinational

- Treaty (Bound by international law)
- Executive agreement (H of Govt)(not legally binding)
- Conventions (similar to treaties but more focused)
 - V.imp to the env.
 - Veto points can cause difficulties
 - General principles
- Protocol
 - Signed at a diplomatic conference (E.g. Montreal 1987 CFC's Ozone Success) (Barrett, 2003)
 - Follow-on from a convention specific obligations/areas
 - Convention on long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution associated with 8 protocols
- Non-binding agreements

Exercise



- *Choose any environmental problem and hypothetically note the benefits and weaknesses of each of the above for the env. (table format (2/3))*

Multinational Policing and Monitoring:

- Sanctions
- Boycott
 - Rarely used
- Mutual coop.
 - Social, cultural and economic differences
- What are the potential problems for the environment?
- Probably the biggest problem is the N/S divide
 - 12% pop. 73% pollution
 - Raw materials
- No Global Policing system (tried to use the Hague with a Env Protection Council but failed)



Role of the UN

- List the functions, tools and strategies of the United Nations in environmental issues. Use UN sites
- Are they important?
- Why?
- Have they been successful?
- Why?



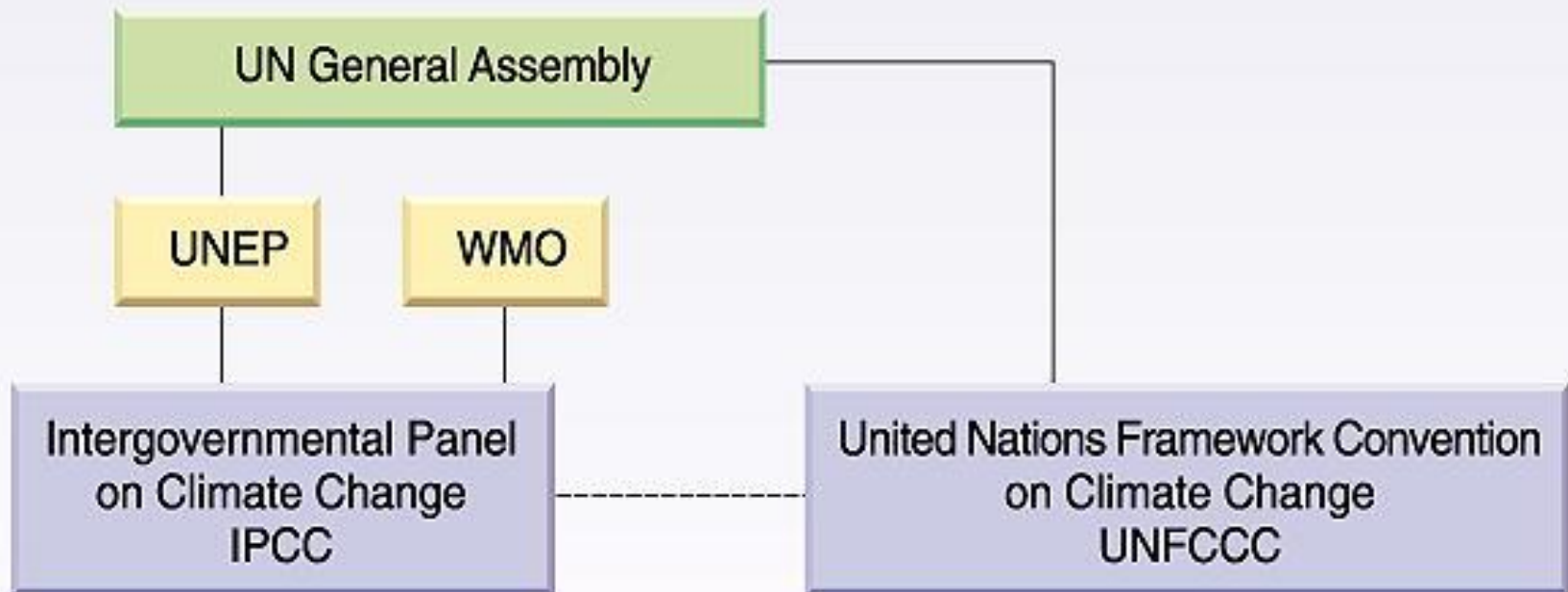
IPCC

- In 1988, UNEP and WMO (The World Meteorological Organization) jointly established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as concern over climate change became a political issue. The purpose of the IPCC was to assess the state of knowledge on the various aspects of climate change including science, environmental and socio-economic impacts and response strategies.
- The IPCC is recognized as the most authoritative scientific and technical voice on climate change, and its assessments had a profound influence on the negotiators of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol. The IPCC continues to provide governments with scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to evaluating the risks and developing a response to global climate change

Governance of Climate Change

Trend in global average surface temperature

Institutional framework IPCC and UNFCCC



Tools and Strategies



2: National

- Technology
 - Research Grants
- Command and control
 1. Targets dates / amounts
 2. Policy: No risk or Best Available Control Technology or cost based
 3. Standards
 4. Enforcement
- Market
 - Marketable emissions
 - Full cost
 - -or+ incentives Tax, weight etc.

Insane Butte

SO₂

3: NGO



- Alliances
- Direct action
- Education and information
- Watchdogs: raise awareness
- Media and the public
- Some Environmental NGO's

Environmental NGO Growth

- Over the past several decades, NGOs have become major players in the field of international development. Since the mid-1970s, the NGO sector in both developed and developing countries has experienced exponential growth. While statistics about global numbers of NGOs are notoriously incomplete, it is currently estimated that there is somewhere between 6,000 and 30,000 national NGOs in developing countries. CBOs (Community Based Org.) across the developing world number in the hundreds of thousands. (World Bank, 2004)

Definition

- The World Bank defines NGOs as *"private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development"* (Operational Directive, 2004: 34). In wider usage, the term NGO can be applied to any non-profit organization which is independent from government. NGOs are typically value-based organizations which depend, in whole or in part, on charitable donations and voluntary service. Although the NGO sector has become increasingly professionalized over the last two decades, principles of altruism and voluntarism remain key defining characteristics.

Categorisation

- **i) *operational* NGOs** - whose primary purpose is the design and implementation of development-related projects
- **ii) *advocacy* NGOs** - whose primary purpose is to defend or promote a specific cause and who seek to influence policies
- **Geographical**
- **i) *community-based* organizations (CBOs)** - which serve a specific population in a narrow geographic area; (25% of NGO sector)
- **ii) *national* organizations** - which operate in individual developing countries, and; (65%)
- **iii) *international* organizations** - which are typically headquartered in developed countries and carry out operations in more than one developing country. (10%)

NGO Role

- Using internet sources construct a table that answers the following:
- Critically reflect on the role and categorisation of NGOs?



Tools and Strategies 4: Miscellaneous

- **Community level action**
- **Scientists:**
 - 'lies damn lies and statistics'
 - Not neutral
 - Good and bad
 - Shock factor
 - Grants
 - Science and environmental Management (Paterson, 2004)
 - Science and Law (Lemons and Junker, 2002)
 - Science and religion
 - Varies between religions e.g. Evolution
 - Hindu science is accepted e.g. Indian Nuclear tests were called Shakti (Divine mother responsible for creation) (In Our Time, Frazier, 2013)
 - science vs. Ideology
 - Communism
 - Fascism



Environmental NGO Assessment

Advantages

- strong grassroots links;
- field-based development expertise;
- the ability to innovate and adapt;
- process-oriented approach to development;
- participatory methodologies and tools;
- long-term commitment and emphasis on sustainability;
- cost-effectiveness.

Disadvantages

- limited financial and management expertise;
- limited institutional capacity;
- low levels of self-sustainability;
- isolation/lack of inter-organizational communication and/or coordination;
- small scale interventions;
- lack of understanding of the broader social or economic context.

Practical

- Split into 4 groups
- Choose one of the following concerns:
 - A. Global warming.
 - B. Biodiversity
 - C. Acid Rain
 - D. Energy Consumption
- Construct a poster that shows the tools and strategies that should be in place to solve your environmental concern. Remember you must have strategies to formulate and enforce your policies. In addition, T & S 1234 must be included (max. 45 mins).
- Put your poster on Microsoft word and print out. (max 30mins)
- Present to the rest of the class. (5 mins plus 5mins discussion)



Conclusion

- Institutions are vital to understand if we are to solve environmental problems
- They vary in a number of ways
- Strategies and tools need to be more effective
- What does the future hold for environmental policy.

