



Fifth Global Environment Outlook

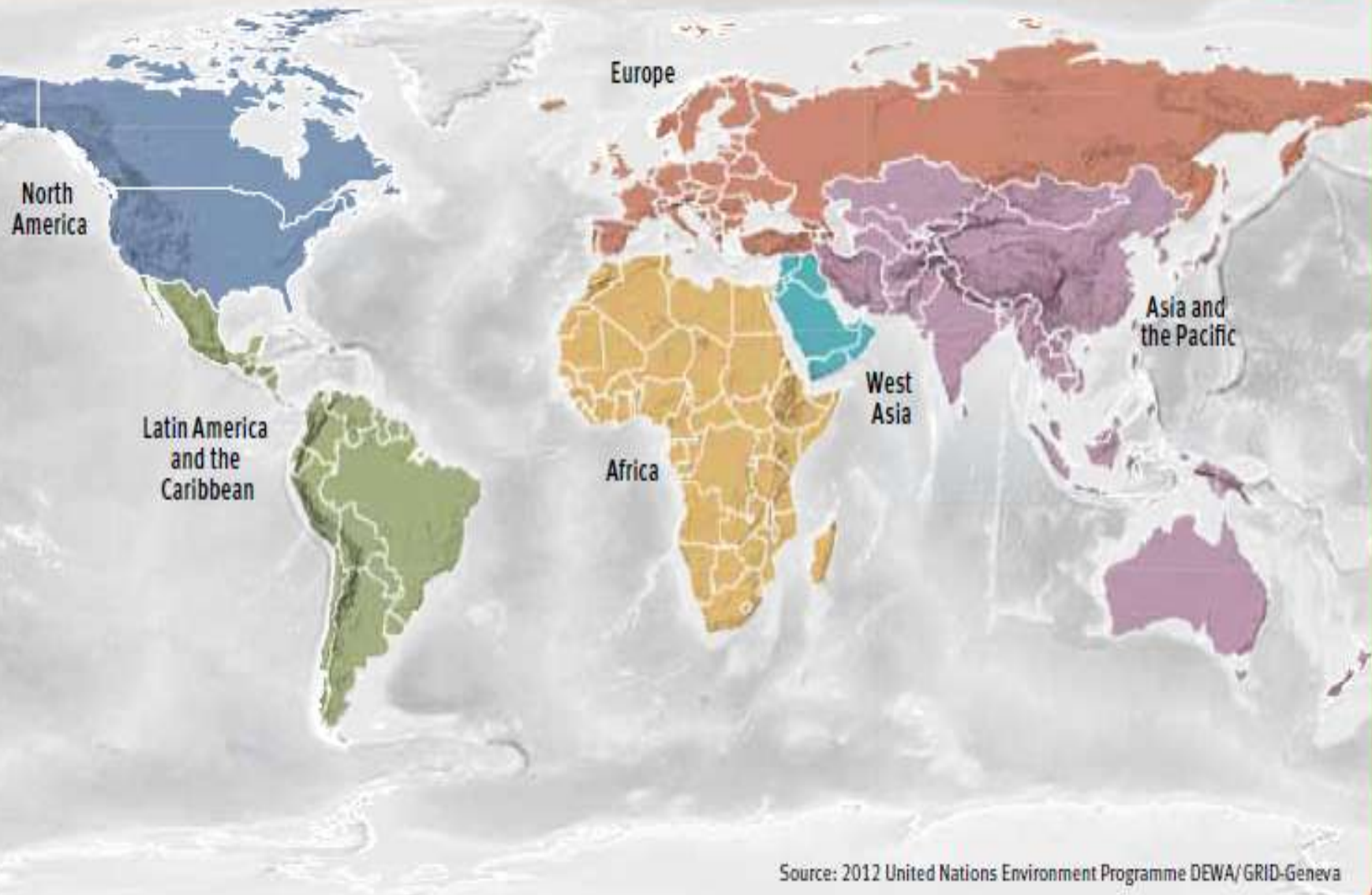
Environment for the future we want



Main Findings and Conclusion for Latin America and the Caribbean

www.unep.org/geo

GEO-5 Regional Assessments



Approach for Regional Assessments

- Less focus on status and trends in biodiversity
 - well documented in GEO LAC 3 (2010)
 - no major changes since then
- More focus on meeting internationally agreed goals
- Centered around best practices
 - Scaling up/ down
 - Transfer
 - Adaptation
- Greater inclusion of Caribbean perspectives and case studies

Process for Regional Assessments

- **Step 1:** Select ≤ 5 priority themes from a menu
- **Step 2:** Select an internationally agreed goal (IAG) for each theme
- **Step 3:** Identify 3 to 6 policies for each theme based on the IAGs selected
- **Step 4:** Identify case studies on best practices and lessons learned

Regional Priority Issues

	Africa	Asia and the Pacific	Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean	North America	West Asia
Environmental governance	Selected as cross-cutting	Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme	Selected as cross-cutting	Selected as cross-cutting	Selected as a theme
Climate change	Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme	Selected as cross-cutting	Selected as cross-cutting
Energy					Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme
Air pollution	Selected as a theme		Selected as a theme			
Land				Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme
Freshwater	Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme
Oceans and seas	Selected as a theme					Selected as a theme
Biodiversity	Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme		
Chemicals and Waste		Selected as a theme	Selected as a theme			

 Selected as cross-cutting

 Selected as a theme

 x

Presentation of Policy Assessment

1. Environmental Governance
2. Freshwater
3. Biodiversity
4. Land
5. Climate Change
 - Internationally Agreed Goal
 - Policies/ Policy clusters
 - Case studies

(1) Environmental Governance

Selected Goal: Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, para. 5

- Accordingly, we assume a collective responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development – economic development, social development and environmental protection – at the local, national, regional and global levels.

(1) EG: Issues and Challenges

Most LAC countries

- developed environmental legal and institutional frameworks
- Adopting cross-sectoral approaches

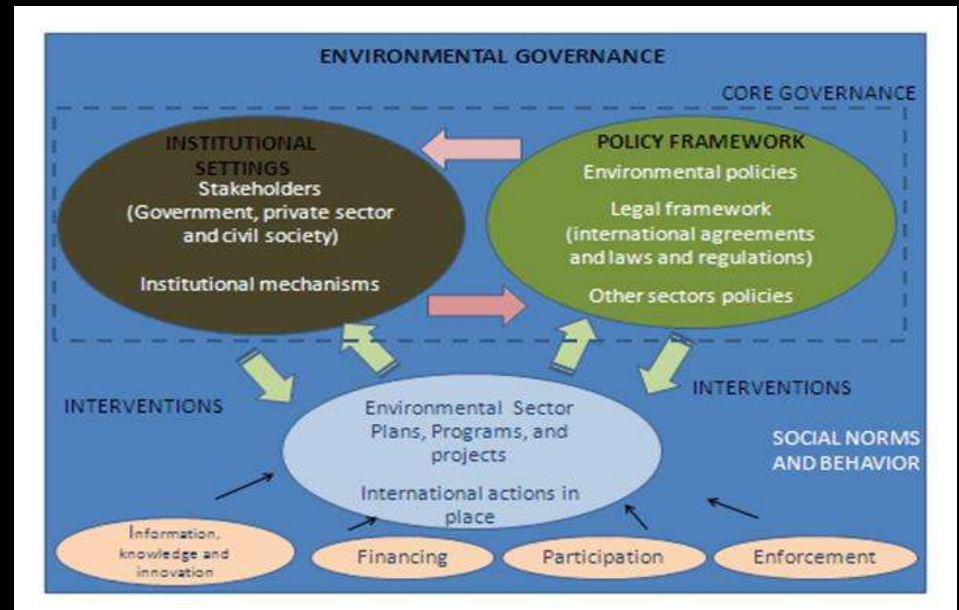
But

- Limited capacity to implement and enforce
- Poor institutional arrangements
- Policy and institutional continuity

(1) EG: Enabling Factors

- Financial resources
- Scientific research and information
- Environmental education & Culture of env. awareness

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Equity
- Sustainability
- Stakeholder participation



(1) Environmental Governance

1. Generating environmental information and improving the science-policy interface
2. Education and environmental culture
3. Improving public participation
4. Environmental economics and market mechanisms
5. Collaboration and coordination
6. Improving environmental justice

(2) Freshwater

Selected Goal: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para 26c

- Improve the efficient use of water resources and promote their allocation among competing uses in a way that gives priority to the satisfaction of basic human needs and balances the requirement of preserving or restoring ecosystems and their functions, in particular in fragile environments, with human domestic, industrial and agriculture needs, including safeguarding drinking water

(2) Freshwater: Policies

1. Integrated water resources management
2. Sustainable water provision and consumption
3. Expansion of drinking water and sanitation systems
4. Integrated coastal zone management

(2) Freshwater: Policies

1. Integrated water resources management

- Strengthened water governance
- Application of economic and financial instruments
- Improvement of information and quality and quantity

Case Study

- Colombia, Ecuador and Peru: Application of economic and financial instruments (PES)

(2) Freshwater: Policies

2. Sustainable water provision and consumption
 - Conservation and restoration of ecosystems
 - Promotion of water use efficiency in consumption and production

Case Study

- Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Brazil, Grenadines, Mexico and Peru: Rainwater harvesting

(2) Freshwater: Policies

3. Expansion of drinking water and sanitation systems

- Freshwater augmentation
- Water quality improvement
- Wastewater treatment and re-use
- Water conservation

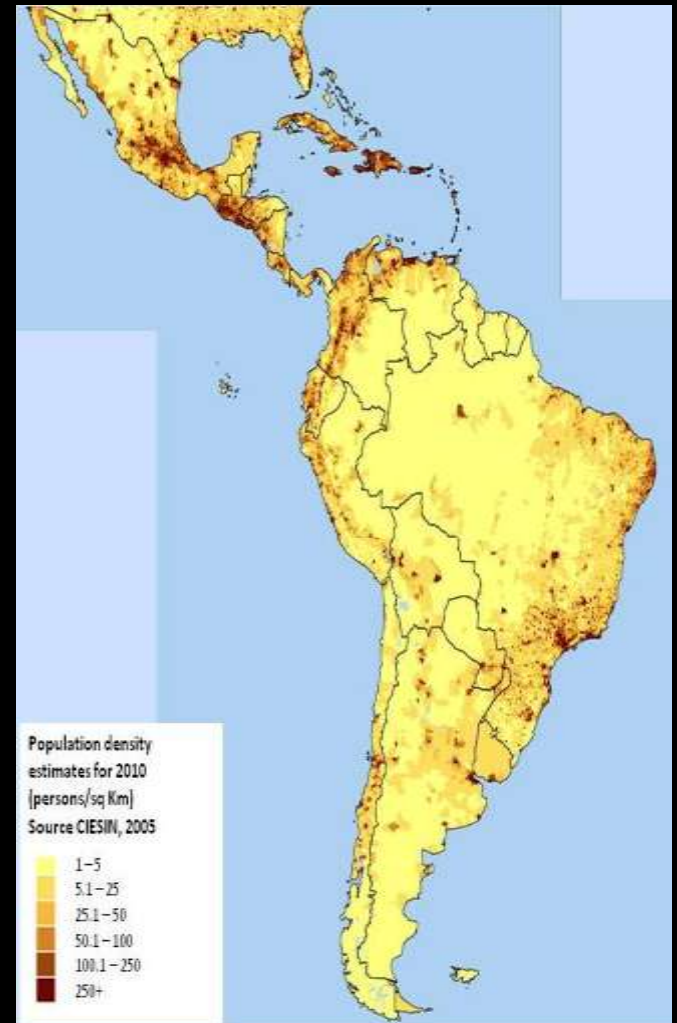
Case Study

- Brazil: Low cost sewerage systems

(2) Freshwater: Policies

4. Integrated coastal zone management

- Promote preservation of ecologically sensitive areas
- Sustainability of socio-economic activities
- Preservation of natural ecosystems



(3) Biodiversity

Selected Goal: Convention on Biological Diversity, art. 10

- Each contracting party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate;
 - a. Adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity;
 - b. Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements;
 - c. Support local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced; and
 - d. Encourage cooperation between its governmental authorities and its private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources

(3) LAC Biodiversity Drivers

1. Habitat loss, conversion, and alteration
2. Overharvesting terrestrial and aquatic resources
3. Unsustainable land-management practices
4. Contamination of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems from intensive economic activities
5. The spread of alien, invasive species
6. Climate change
7. Demographic pressures
8. Globalisation of markets
9. Weak and poorly implemented policies and failure to enforce laws

(3) Biodiversity Policies

1. Protected areas
2. The ecosystem approach
3. Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)
4. Access and benefit sharing

(3) Biodiversity Policies

1. Protected areas

- Number
- Size
- Connectivity (corridors)
- Management approaches

Considerations

- Marine and freshwater habitats
- Integrate local and indigenous communities
- Use land use planning as a tool
- Improve research capability
- Science-policy interface
- Strengthen capacity for management

(3) Biodiversity Policies

2. The ecosystem approach

- Emphasizes adaptive management
- Fosters integration by accounting for all usable goods and services and optimizing the mixing of their benefits
- Involves indigenous and local knowledge
- Is based on people, their society and their culture
- Is oriented to environmental and societal conservation
- Applies a two-way approach—top-down and bottom-up
- Has a long-term vision
- Considers goods and services as the product of a healthy ecosystem, and not as ends in themselves

(3) Biodiversity Policies

3. Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)

- Used in conjunction with other policies:
 - Protected Areas
 - Integrated water resources management
 - Conservation and restoration of water-supplying ecosystems
 - Sustainable forest management
 - Small-scale agro-ecological systems
 - Recovery of degraded lands

(3) Biodiversity Policies

4. Access and benefit sharing

Needs:

- Research
- Human, technical and financial capacities
- Legal definitions and interpretations
- Transboundary nature of genetic resources
- Protecting traditional knowledge
- Negotiating tangible benefits instead of focusing only on access procedures

(4) Soil, land use, land degradation and desertification

Selected Goal: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para. 40 (b)

- Develop and implement integrated land management and water-use plans that are based on sustainable use of renewable resources and on integrated assessments of socio-economic and environmental potentials

(4) Land Policies

1. Multi-scale land use planning
2. Sustainable agriculture and livestock production
3. Restoration of degraded lands

(4) Land Policies

1. Multi-scale land use planning

- Agriculture
- Agro-forestry
- Livestock production
- Industrial development
- Mining
 - Stakeholder participation
 - Regulations
 - Financial instruments

(4) Land Policies

2. Sustainable agriculture and livestock production

- Organic agriculture
- Silvo-pastoral practices
- Ecotourism
- Sustainable rural tourism
- Sustainable large scale commercial agriculture
- Increasing beef productivity through dilution of maintenance costs
- Integrating crops, pastures, fodder and livestock

(4) Land Case Studies

3. Restoration of degraded lands

Case studies:

- Costa Rica: biological corridor in Nogal-La-Selva
- Panama: Panama canal reforestation

(5) Climate Change

Selected Goal: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, art. 3, para 1-3

- *The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof.*
- The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration.
- The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects.

(5) Climate Change Policies

1. Reducing the vulnerability of populations through adaptation
 - Strengthening ecosystem management
 - Towards resilient infrastructure
 - Strengthening weather monitoring and forecasting tools
 - Strengthening social protection
2. Encourage diversification of the energy matrix through renewable energy
3. Emissions reduction through forest mgt.
4. Energy efficient and low-carbon mobility

Conclusions

- Environmental Governance: cornerstone
- Need to focus on underlying causes of environmental degradation
- Interconnectedness between and among environmental issues
 - Focus on policies can benefit multiple sectors
- Existing mechanisms in LAC offer a good starting point
 - Strengthen these; not add
- Cooperation within the region

Thank You