UNEP GLOBAL JUDGES PROGRAMME

APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW BY NATIONAL COURTS AND TRIBUNALS

PRESENTATION 2 MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS



OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

A) Major environmental issues

B) Responses at the national level

C) Responses at the international level

MAJOR ENVIRONMENTALISSUES



Pollution of Air, Water and Land

Hazardous Chemicals and

Wastes

Land Degradation

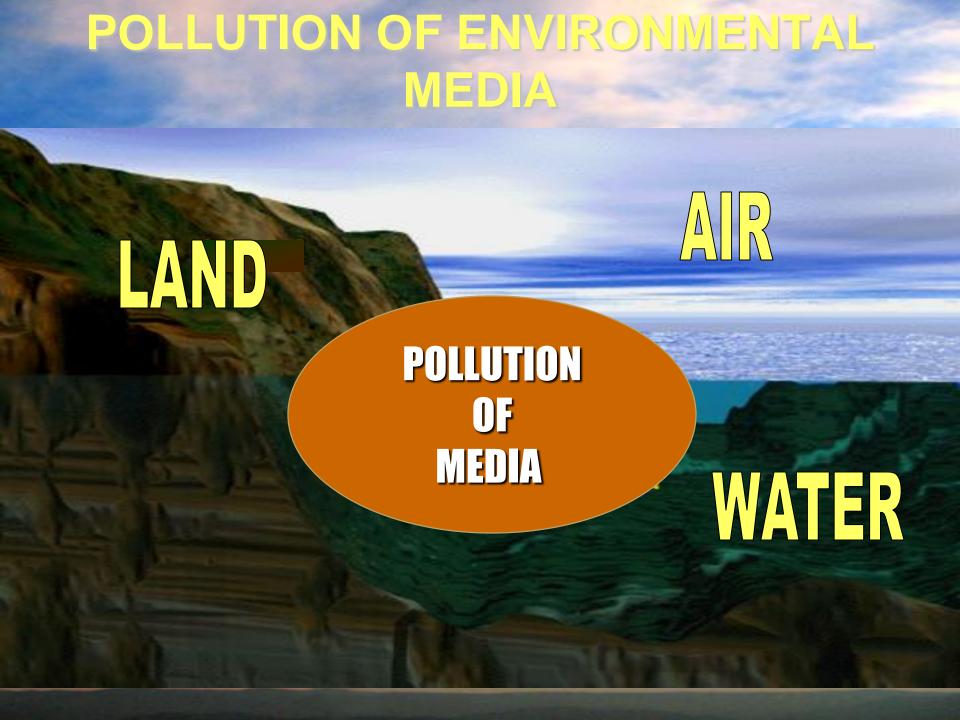
Loss of Biodiversity

Ozone Depletion

Climate Change

Loss of natural and cultural

resources

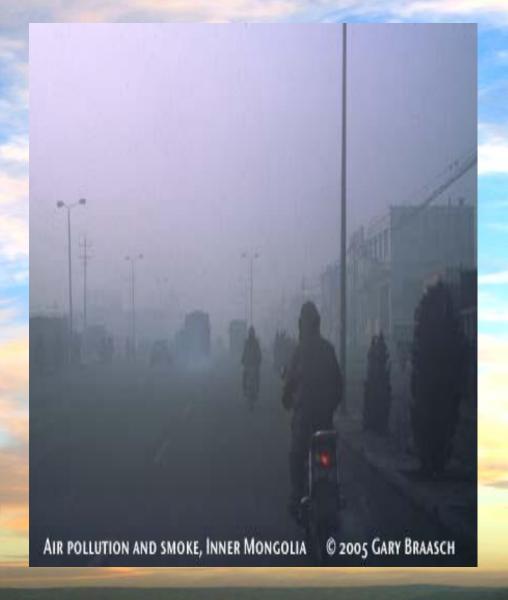


AIR POLLUTION

Definition:

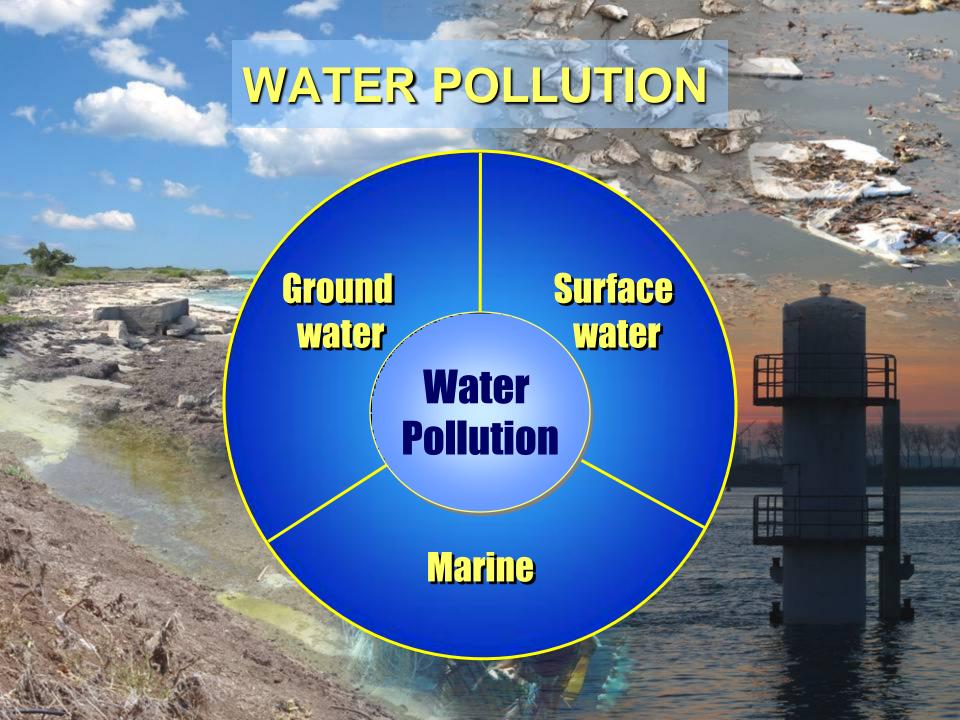
the emission of any impurity into the air, such as smoke (including tobacco smoke), dust, cinders, solid particles, gases, mists, fumes, odours and radioactive substances.

Air pollution and smoke in Inner Mongolia



Smoke from incineration of domestic waste on banks of river





Surface Water Pollution



Ground Water Pollution



Marine Water Pollution



Few quality fish can survive in polluted rivers





Land Pollution: Plastic bag and general waste dump beside communal toilets on riverbank



MAJOR CONCERNS



CAUSE ILLNESS
AND DEATH

PEACE AND SECURITY

TRANSBOUNDARY IMPACTS

- Acid rain
- Haze pollution
- Water pollution
- Nuclear fallout

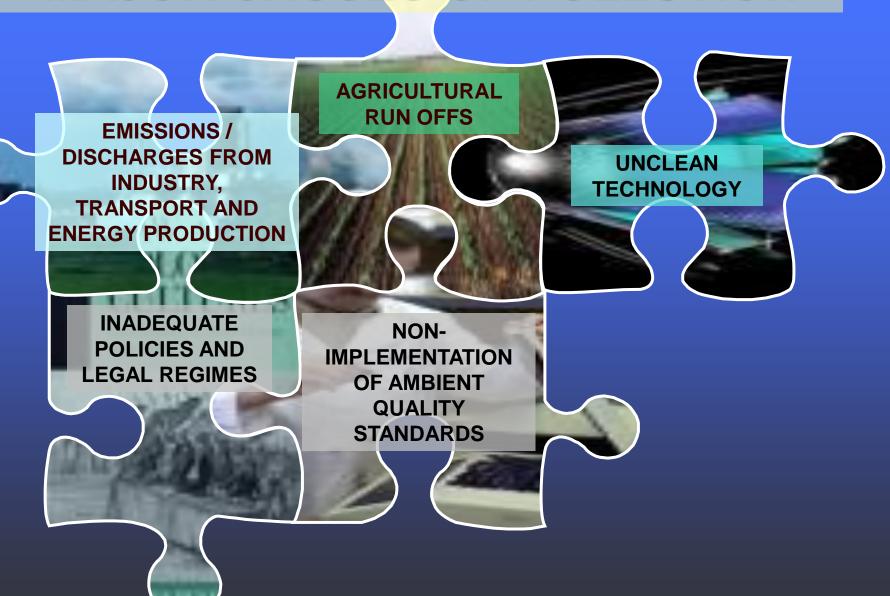
ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

DAMAGE TO HABITAT AND ECOSYSTEMS

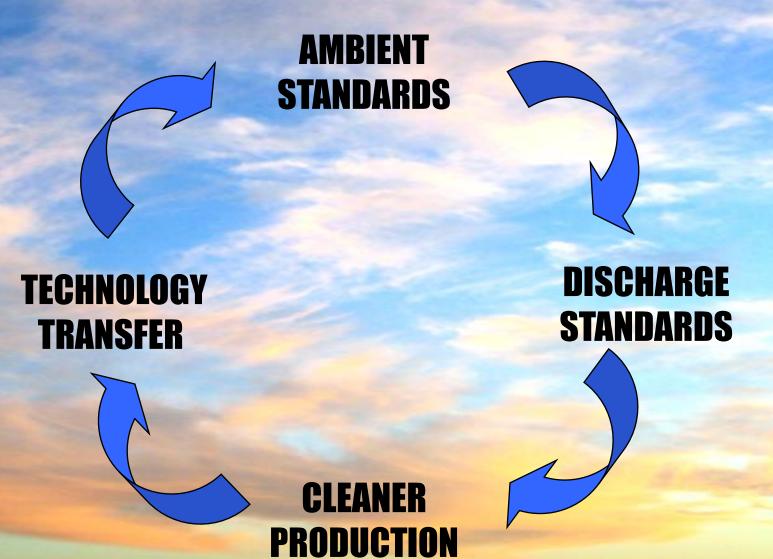
LOSS OF PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE

LOSS OF NATURAL RESOURCES

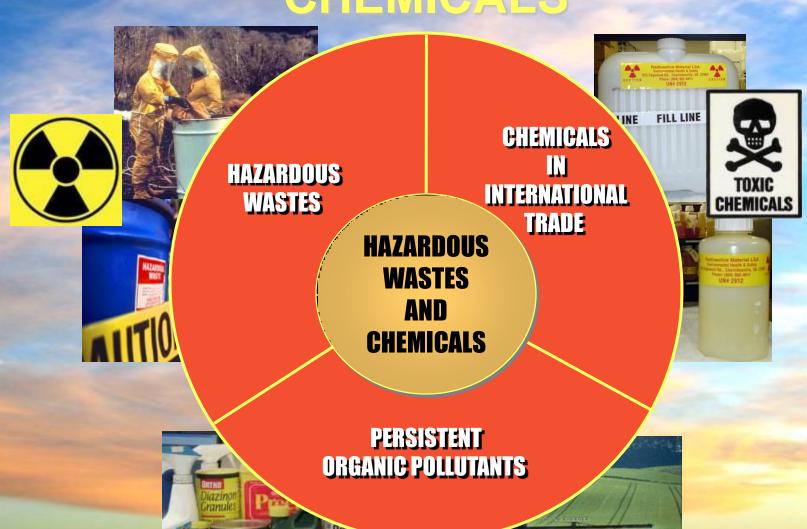
MAJOR CAUSES OF POLLUTION



REMEDIAL MEASURES

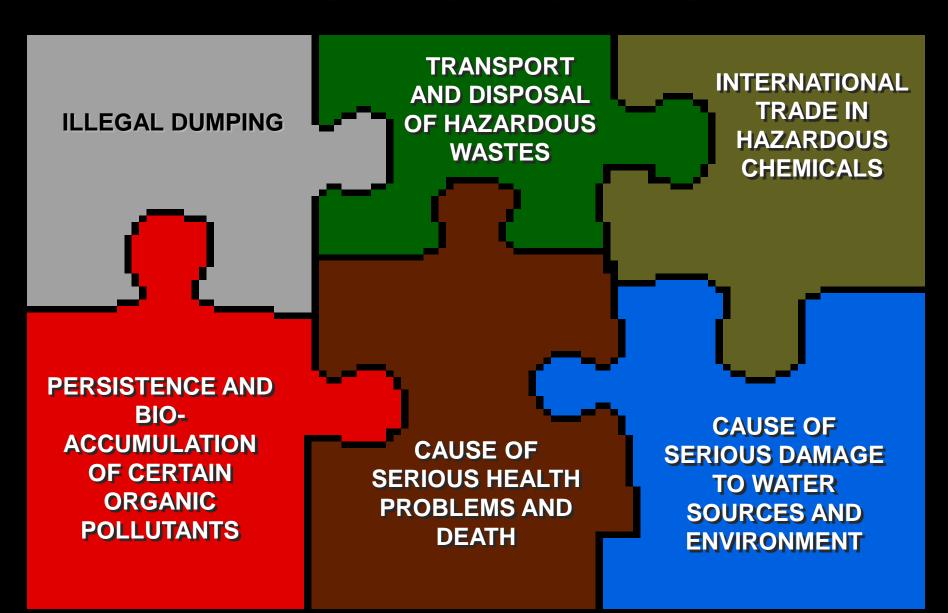


HAZARDOUS WASTES AND CHEMICALS



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MAJOR CONCERNS



MAJOR CAUSES



PRODUCTION, USE AND DISPOSAL OF CHEMICALS INCLUDING PESTICIDES

GENERATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

IRRESPONSIBLE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND WASTES

PRODUCTION AND USE OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

NATIONAL MEASURES

- Effective implementation of national Policies and legislation
- Effective management of production, transport, storage and use of chemicals
- Effective disposal of hazardous wastes
- Phasing out production and use of persistent organic pollutants (pops)
- Development of alternative feedstocks and disposal options

INTERNATIONAL ACTION

BASEL CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION ON THE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE FOR CERTAIN HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

CHEMICALS PROGRAMMES OF UNEP
AND FAO

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

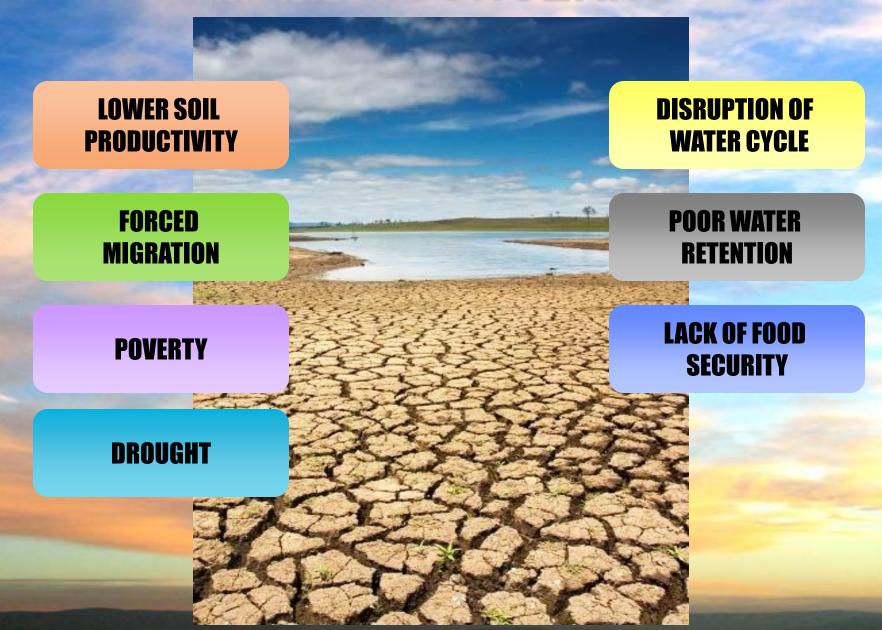
TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY



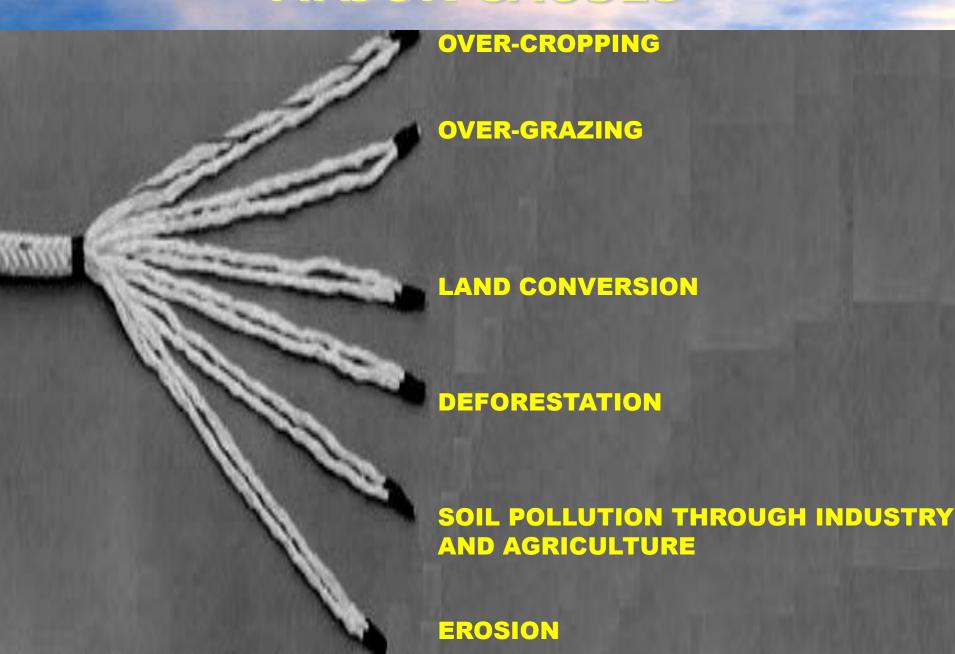
LAND DEGRADATION



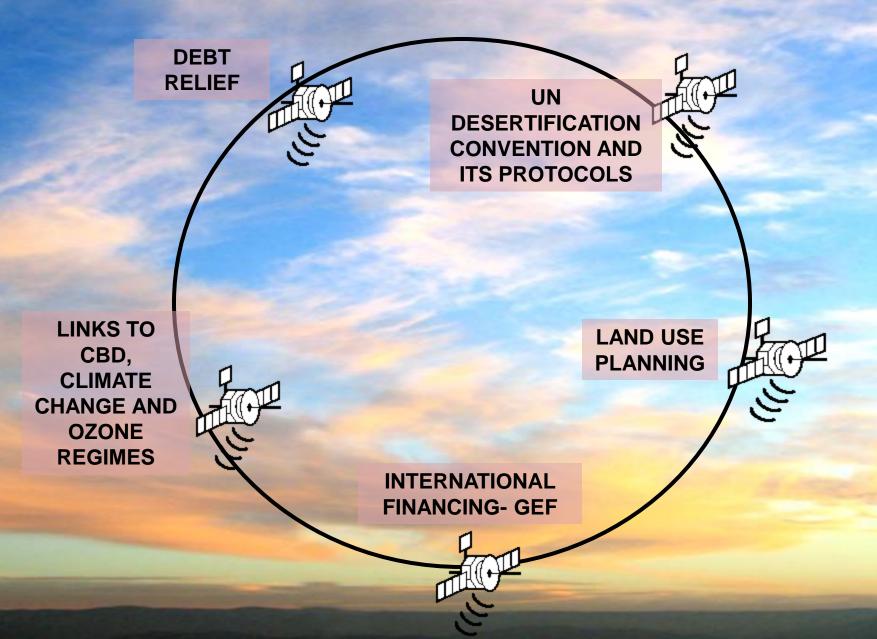
MAJOR CONCERNS



MAJOR CAUSES



INTERNATIONAL ACTION



NATIONAL MEASURES



LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY

Major concerns

Major causes

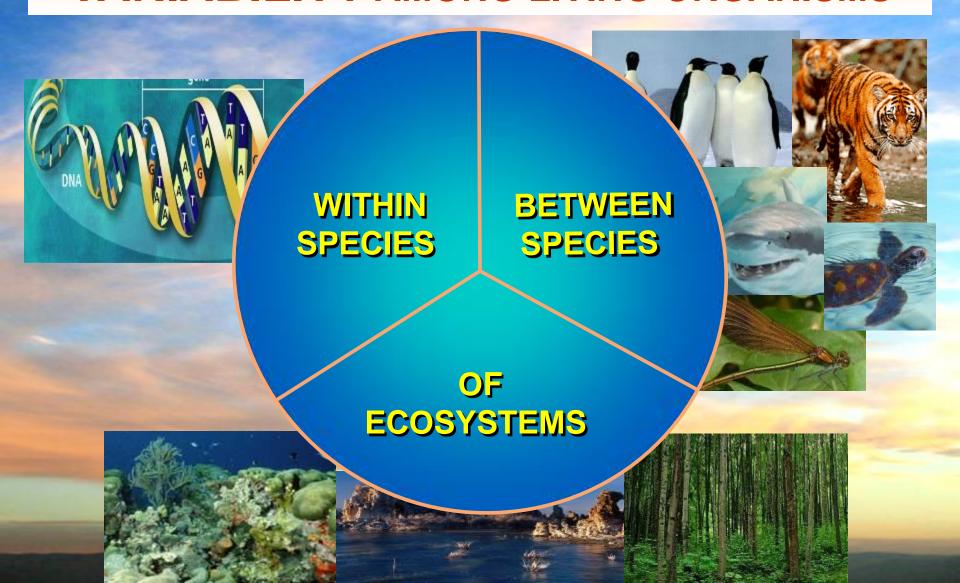
Biodiversity loss

Remedial measures

National measures for Remediation

WHAT IS BIODIVERSITY?

VARIABILITY AMONG LIVING ORGANISMS



MAJOR CONCERNS

Loss of species

Loss of genetic resources

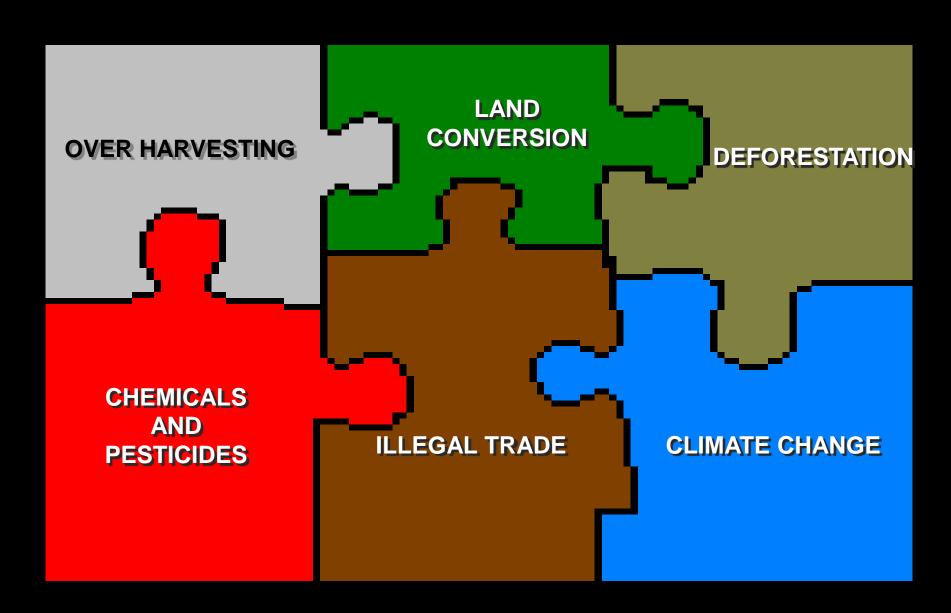
Agricultural vulnerability

Habitat destruction

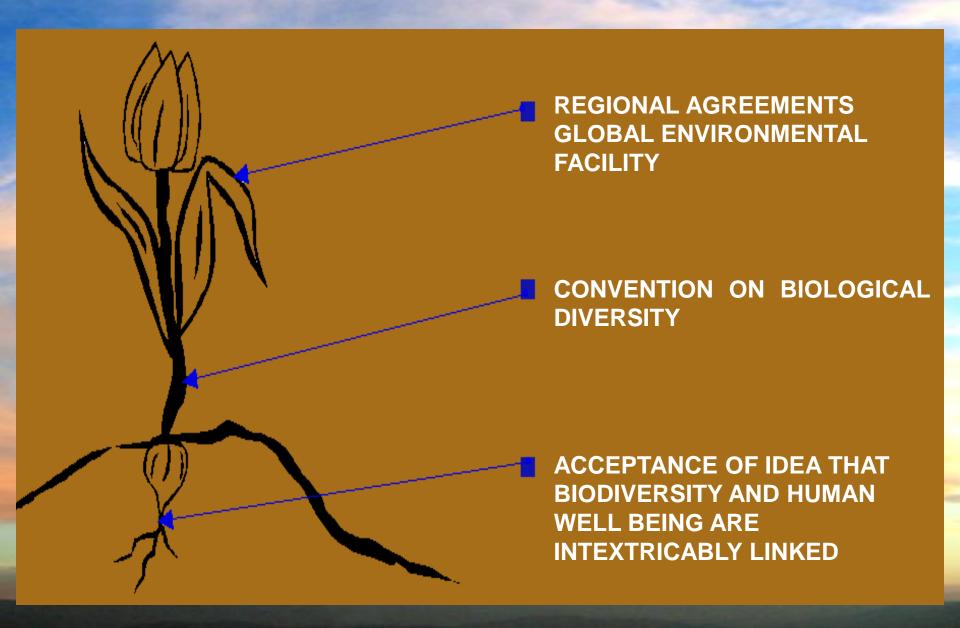
Loss of ecosystems

Introduction of disease and invasive species via smuggling

MAJOR CAUSES



INTERNATIONAL ACTION



NATIONAL MEASURES

NATIONAL PLANNING

PROTECTED AREAS AND SPECIES

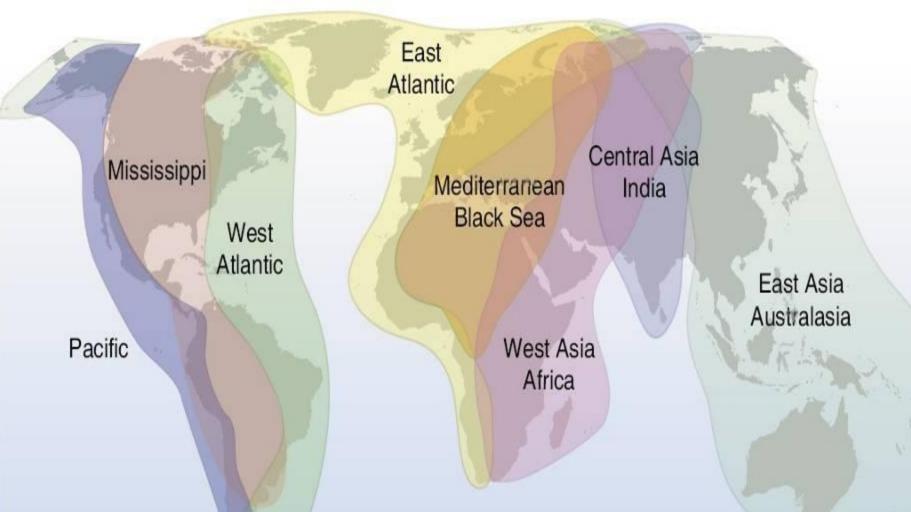
SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF GENETIC RESOURCES

ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING

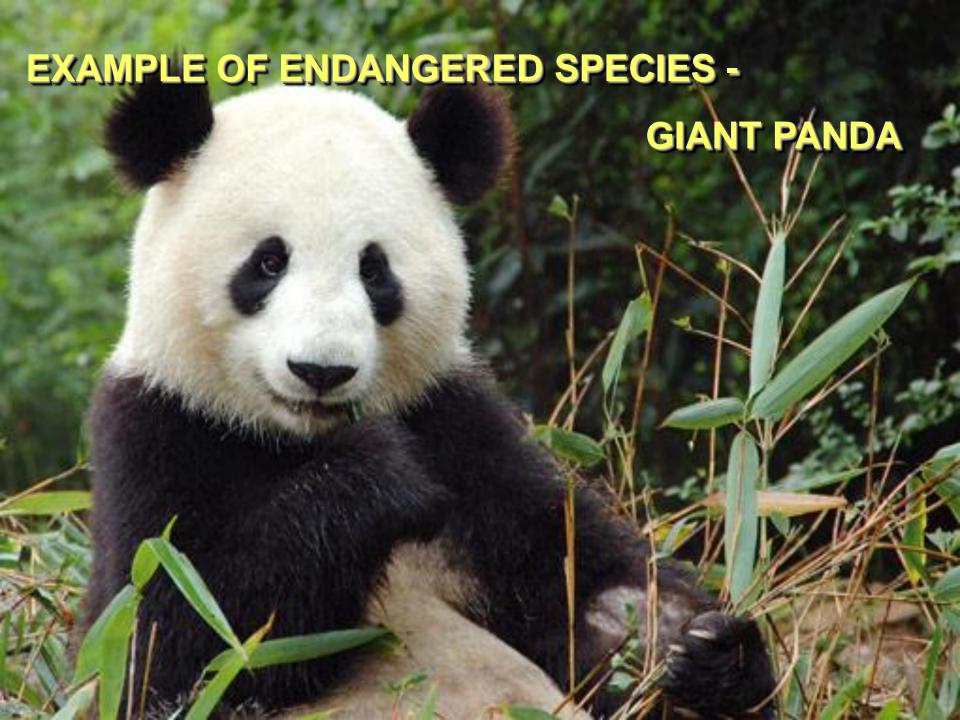
IMPLEMENTING LAWS AND REGULATIONS

MAJOR BIRD MIGRATION FLYWAYS



Birds species that migrate to the Arctic coasts and wetlands arrive from nearly every corner of the planet







THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

ATMOSPHERE

Solar radiation passes through the clear atmosphere Incoming solar radiation:

343 Watt per m²

Some solar radiation is reflected by the atmosphere and Earth's surface

Outgoing solar radiation: 103 Watt per m² Some of the infrared radiation passes through the atmosphere and is lost in space

Net outgoing infrared radiation: 240 Watt per m²

GREENHOUSEGASES

Net incoming solar radiation: 240 Watt per m² Some of the infrared radiation is absorbed and re-emitted by the greenhouse gas molecules. The direct effect is the warming of the Earth's surface and the troposphere.

> Surface gains more heat and infrared radiation is emitted again

Solar energy is absorbed by the Earth's surface and warms it...

168 Watt per m²

н

... and is converted into heat causing the emission of longwave (infrared) radiation back to the atmosphere



United Nationa Environment Programme / GRID-Arendal

MAJOR SOURCES OF GREENHOUSE



GASES

NATURAL CAUSES

ENERGY PRODUCTION





DOMESTIC SOURCES

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS







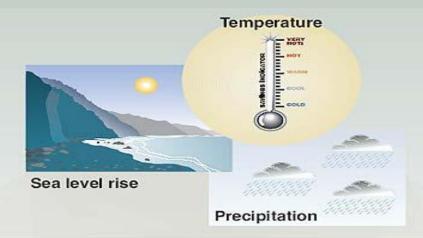
LAND USE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

TRANSPORT



CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Potential climate changes impact according to IPCC 92 scenarios



Impacts on...

Health



Weather-related mortality Infectious diseases Air-quality respiratory illnesses

Agriculture



Crop yields Irrigation demands

Forest



Forest composition Geographic range of forest Forest health and productivity

Water resources



Water supply Water quality Competition for water

coastal areas



Erosion of beaches Inundation of coastal lands

additional costs to protect coastal communities

Species and natural areas



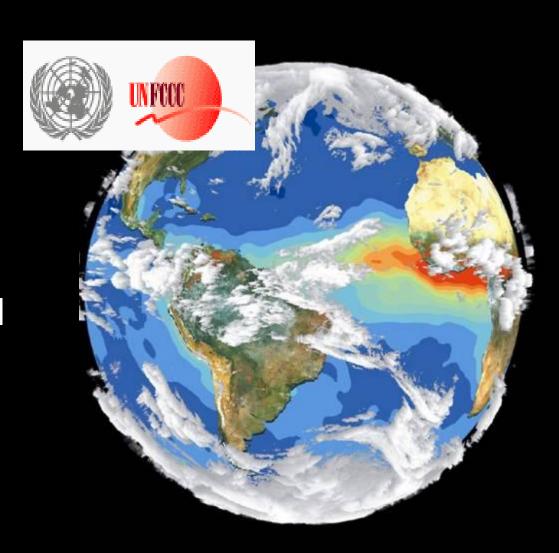
Loss of habitat and species



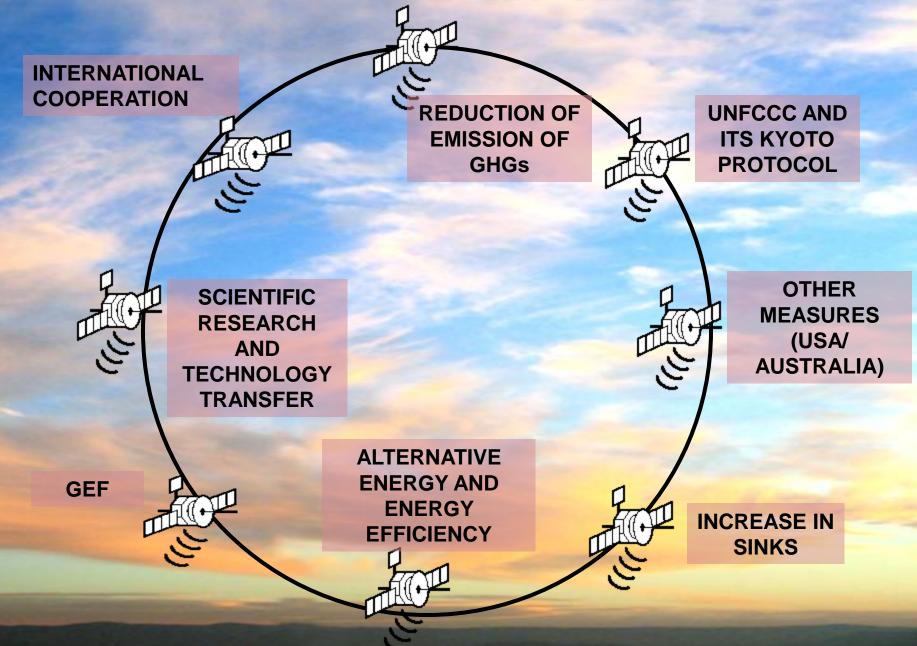
INTERNATIONAL ACTION RELATING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change

1997 Kyoto Protocol to Climate Change Convention



REMEDIAL MEASURES GENERALLY



AIR POLLUTION - CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Climate Changes



Temperature



Precipitation



Sea Level Rise













Health Impacts

Weather-related Mortality
Infectious Diseases
Air Quality-Respiratory Illnesses

Agriculture Impacts

Crop yields Irrigation demands

Forest Impacts

Change in forest composition Shift geographic range of forests Forest Health and Productivity

Water Resource Impacts

Changes in water supply Water quality Increased competition for water

Impacts on Coastal Areas

Erosion of beaches
Inundate coastal lands
Costs to defend coastal communities

Species and Natural Areas

Shift in ecological zones Loss of habitat and species

NATIONAL MEASURES

CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM

MITIGATION POLICIES AND MEASURES

ADAPTATION MEASURES

INVENTORY
OF SOURCES AND
SINKS

IMPLEMENTATION
OF
RELEVANT LEGISLATION

CLEANER TECHNOLOGY

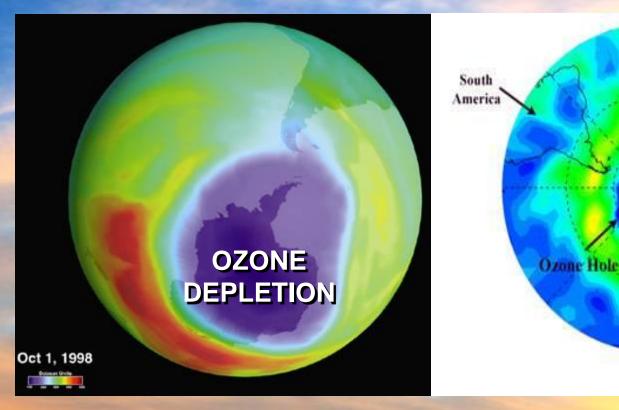
ENHANCE SINKS AND REDUCTION OF SOURCES

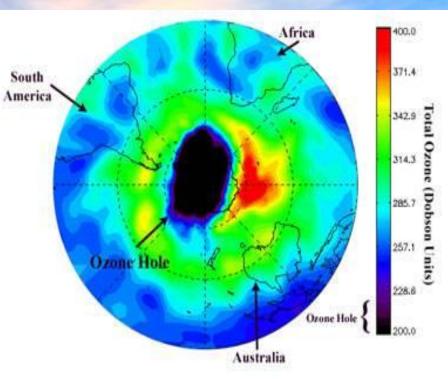
CARBON TRADING

EMISSIONS TRADING

EMISSION CAPS

OZONE DEPLETION





MAJOR CONCERNS

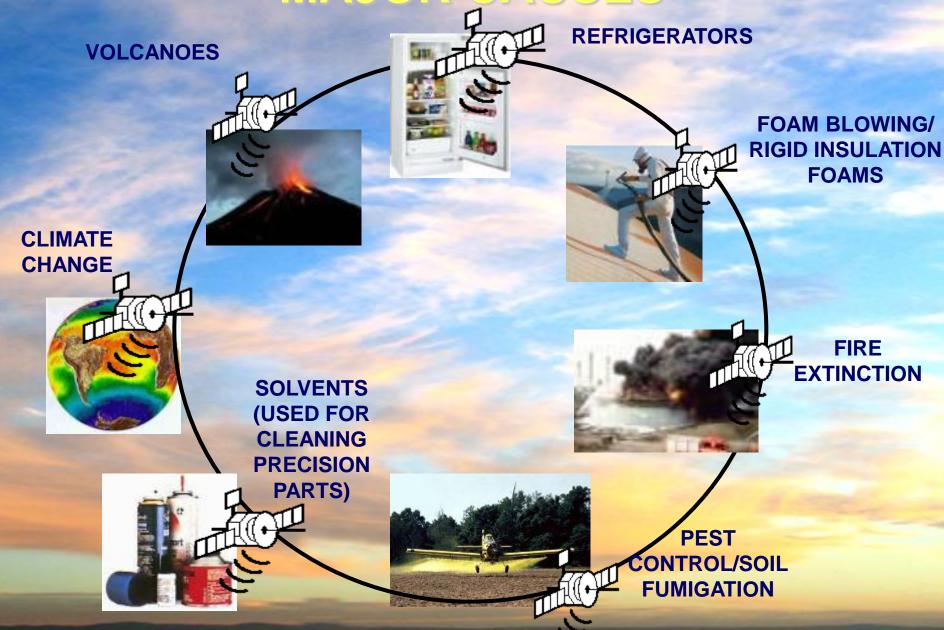


• EXPOSURE TO SOLAR UV RAYS

EFFECTS ON:

- HUMAN HEALTH
 - ~ CANCER
 - ~ CATARACTS
 - ~ IMPAIRED IMMUNE SYSTEMS
- CROPS
- ECOSYSTEMS
- BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLES
- AIR QUALITY
- PLASTICS, WOOD, COTTON

MAJOR CAUSES



INTERNATIONAL ACTION

VIENNA
CONVENTION

MONTREAL PROTOCOL

PHASING OUT
ODSs AND ALTERNATIVES
TO ODSs

MULTILATERAL FUND

GEF

NATIONAL MEASURES

(1)

Phasing out the production and use of ODS

(2)

Rights of developing countries for continued production and use and importation

(3)

Increased use of alternate technology

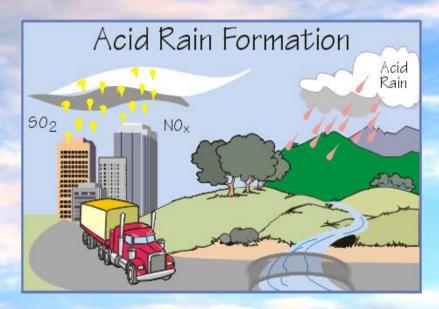
(4)

Implement production and trade control legislation

ACID RAIN

Acid rain results
primarily from
emission of sulphur
dioxide (SO2 and
nitrogen oxides
(NOx) into the air

Main sources: coal burning, and other fossil fuel use







ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSIONS OF NATURAL RESOURCES USE

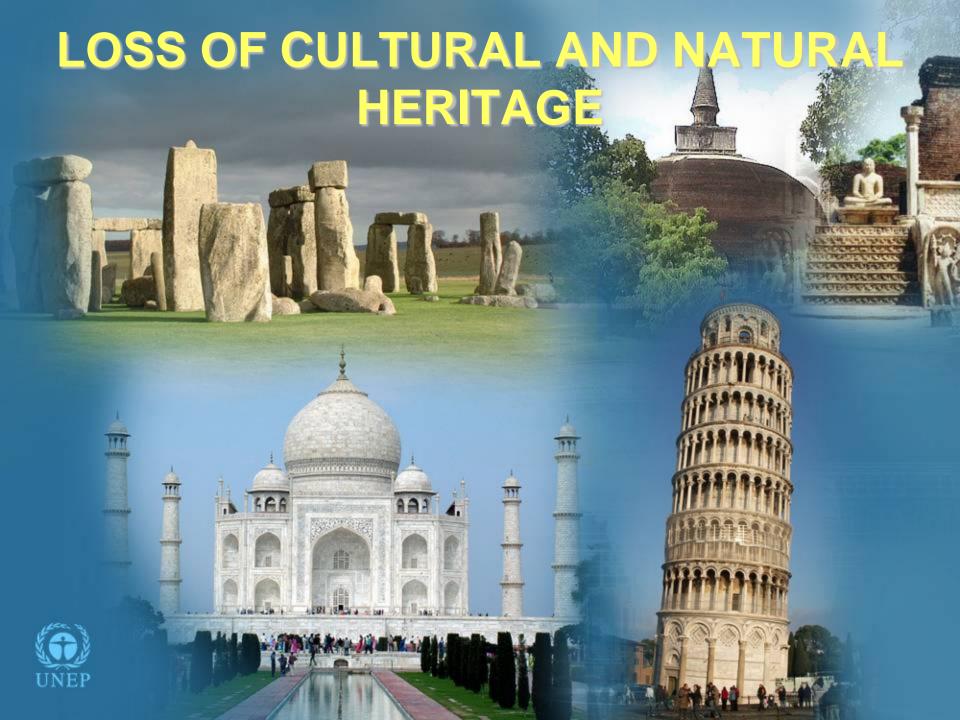
Use of a natural resource

Environment

Energy use

Pollution

Human benefits and detriments



CONCLUSIONS

DEVELOPMENT AND
EFFECTIVE
IMPLMENTATION
OF LEGISLATION

IMPACTS AT NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVELS

REMEDIATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL

LINKAGES TO POVERTY

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT KEY ROLE OF JUDICIARY

NEGATIVE IMPACTS
ON PEOPLE AND
ENVIRONMENT

CAUSED BY NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

MAJOR CAUSE
IS LARGE SCALE
LAND CONVERSION