

# IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT

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THE EFFECT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS ON THE  
WELL BEING OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND  
THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE NOTION  
OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Have international environmental instruments benefited the environment?
- Do they contribute to the notion of sustainable development within national policy making?

# International Environmental Agreements have:

- Facilitated
  - global debates on significant issues
  - exchange of information
  - scientific research and technology transfer
  - development of necessary capacity to implement, manage and monitor programmes
  - the creation of financial mechanisms that assist implementation

- Collaboration among countries having similar concerns through bilateral, regional mechanisms
- Like minded countries developing common negotiating positions giving greater voice to small and less developed countries

- Governments to be more proactive in including environmental concerns into national developmental planning
- Environmental groups to define their concerns and work programmes within specific frameworks
- Development of templates to guide the national programmes
- Identification of international technical expertise
- Examine viable long term development options e.g. ecotourism, organic farming, alternate energy sources, recycling of wastes,

# Some examples of Environmental Agreements in progress and their impacts

# Montreal Protocol (under the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer)

Control of substances that deplete the ozone layer – 1989 and amended 1990, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999 – 183 countries ratified

- Target substances are halocarbons:
  - CFCs – used as refrigerants, solvents and aerosols
  - Halons – used widely in fire extinguishers
  - Carbon tetrachloride – used in fire extinguishers and refrigeration, pesticides
  - Methyl chloroform – used as a solvent, metal degreaser and dry cleaner
  - Hydrochlorofluorocarbons – used as a replacement for CFCs

Predictions:

- Springtime ozone levels will be increasing by 2010 because of decreases of halogens. Pre-1980 ozone levels expected in Antarctica by middle of century
- Arctic ozone hole unlikely

# Targets:

For developed countries:

- freeze 1989 to 1995 for all major groups
- phase out between 1994 and 2005; 2030 for HCFCs

For developing countries:

- freeze 1999 to 2016 for all major groups
- phase out between 2010 and 2015; 2040 for HCFCs

## **Phase out schedules:**

Developed countries:

Halons – 1994

CFCs – 1996

Carbon tetrachloride –  
1996

Methyl chloroform –  
1996

Methyl bromide – 2005

HCFCs - 2030

Developing countries:

Halons – 2010

CFCs – 2010

Carbon tetrachloride –  
2010

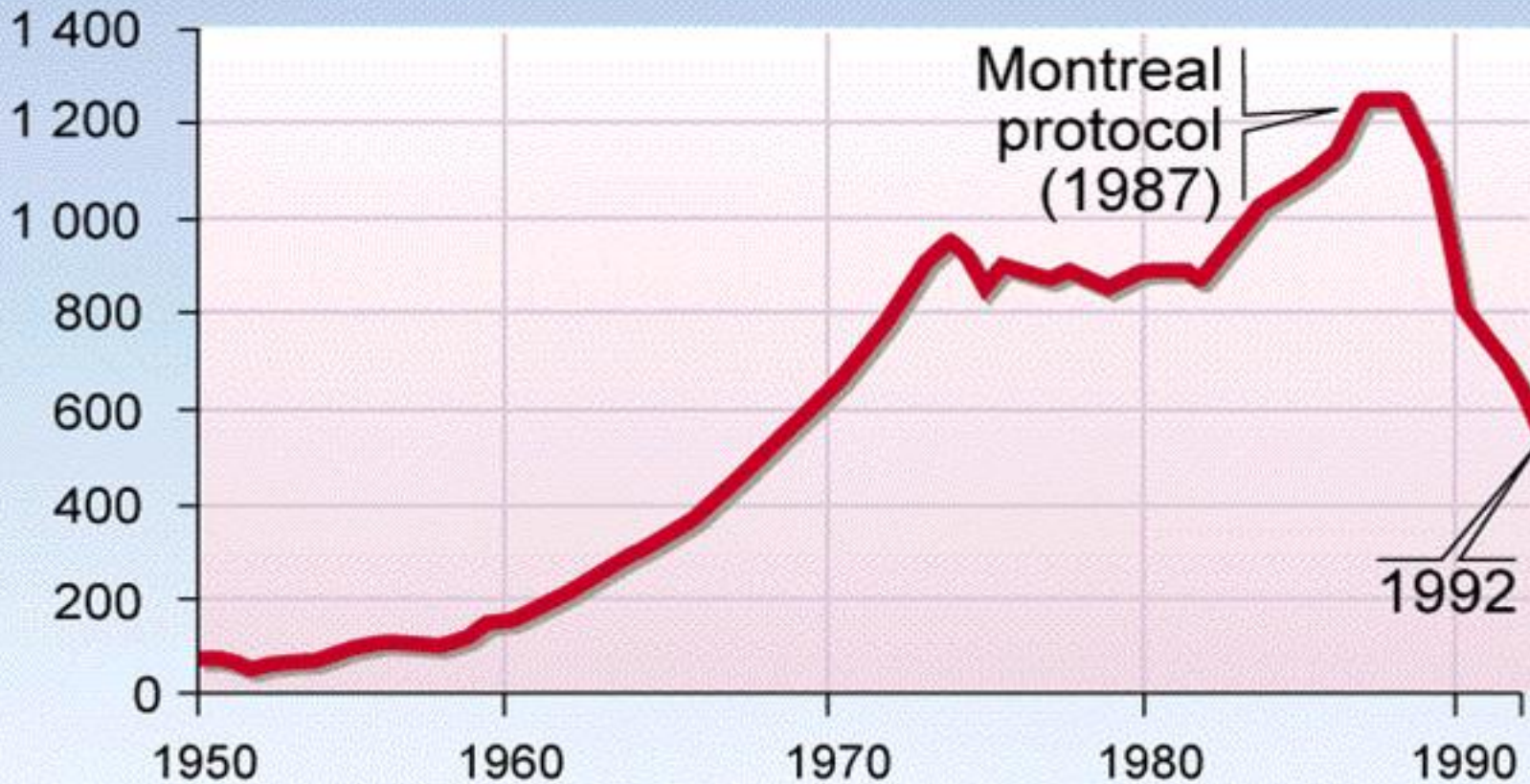
Methyl chloroform – 2015

Methyl bromide - 2015

HCFCs - 2040

# Global CFC production

Thousand Tons



## Backsliding: Halon Production Is Rising Again

Figure 2: Annual Production of Halons, 1986-95

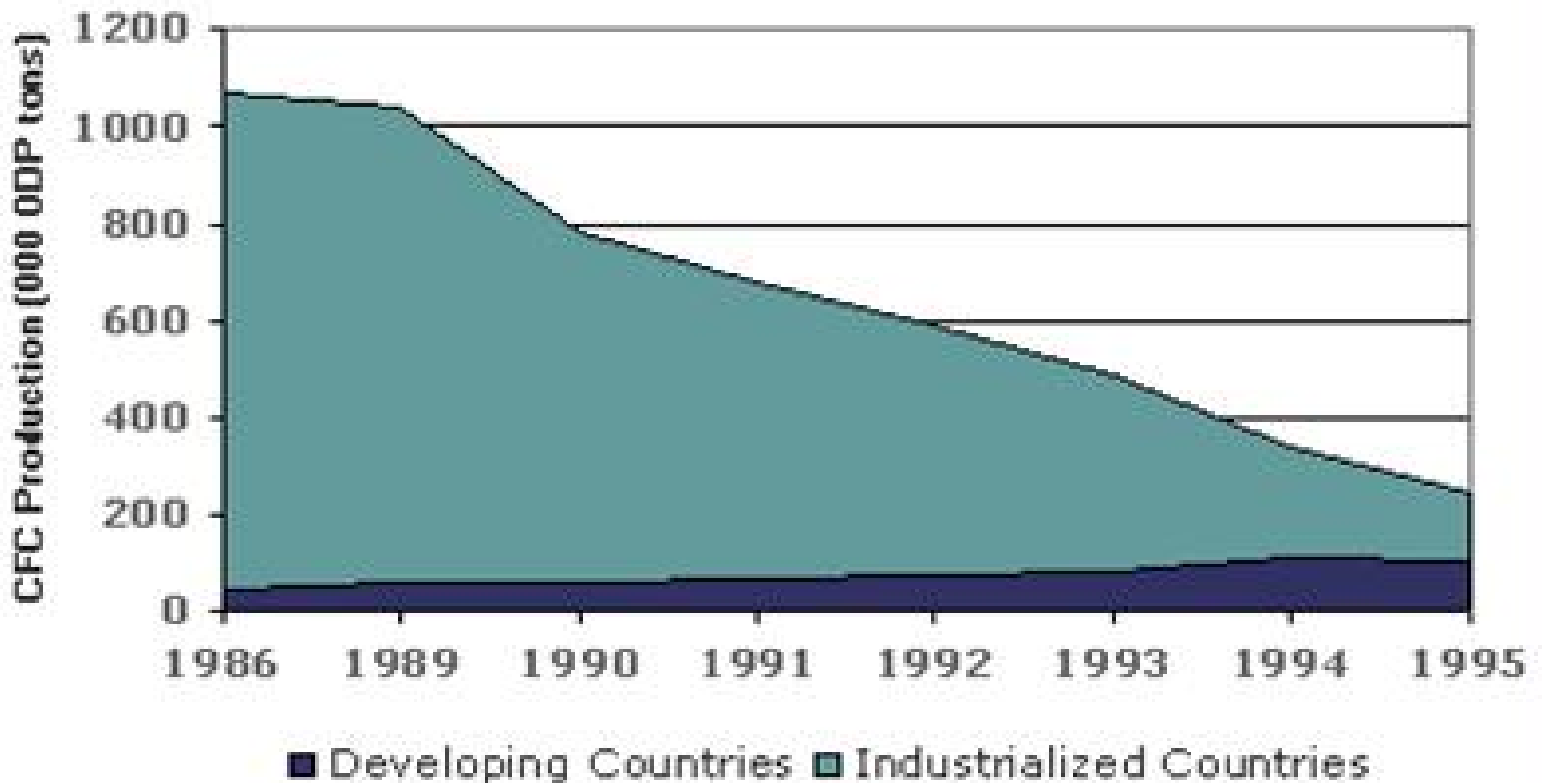


Note: Ozone-depleting potential (ODP) tons is a measure by which ozone-depleting substances are weighted according to their ability to destroy ozone.

Source: Oberthür 1997.

## Success Story: CFC Production Has Fallen Sharply

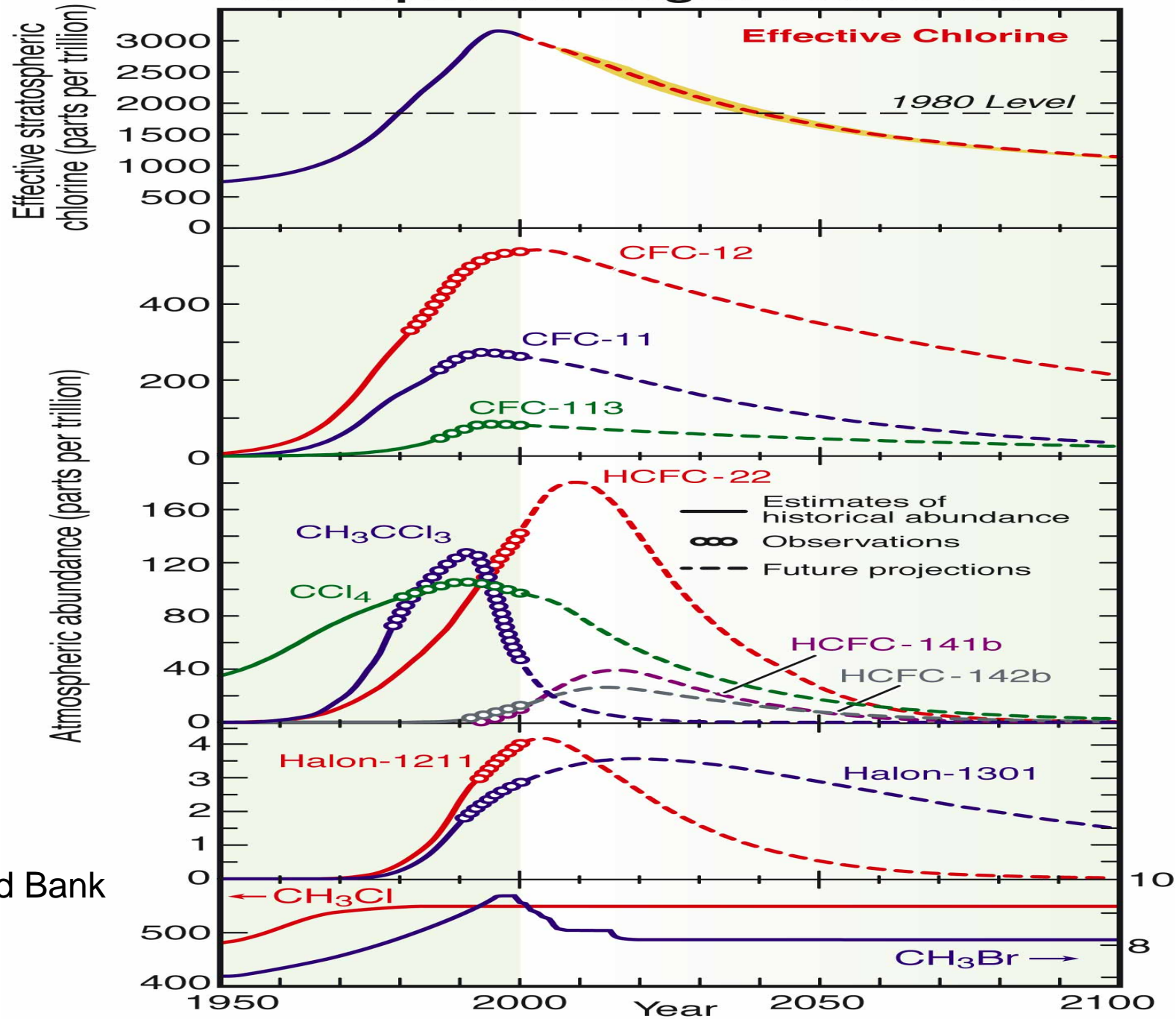
Figure 1: Annual Production of CFCs, 1986-95



Note: Ozone-depleting potential (ODP) tons is a measure by which ozone-depleting substances are weighted according to their ability to destroy ozone.

Source: Oberthür 1997.

# Past and Future Abundance of Atmospheric Halogen Source Gases



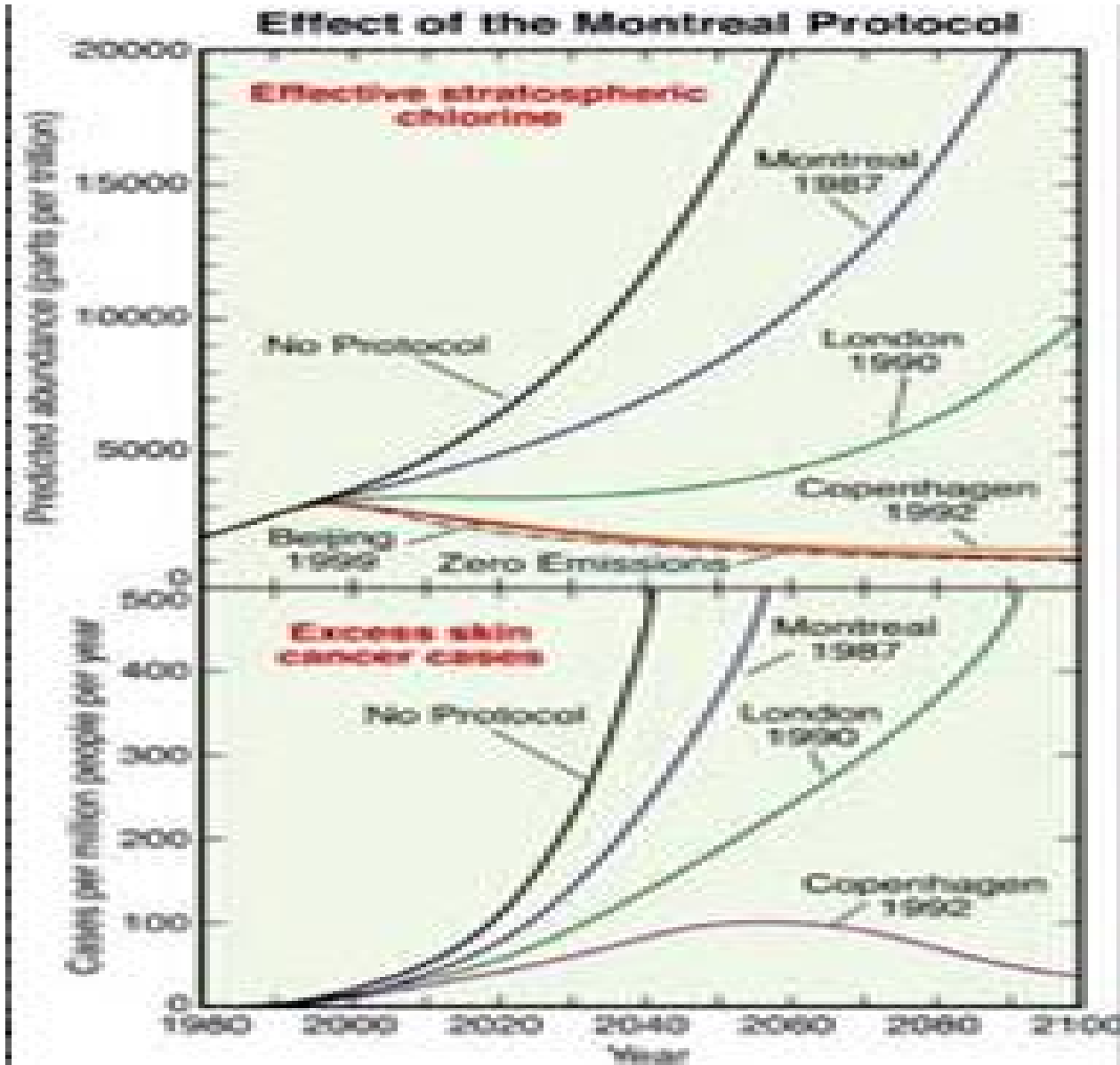
# 2005 Targets for Developing Countries

Reduce consumption and production of :

- CFCs by 50%

Consumption of:

- Halons by 50%
- Carbon tetrachloride by 85%
- Methyl bromide by 20%
- Methyl chloroform by 30%

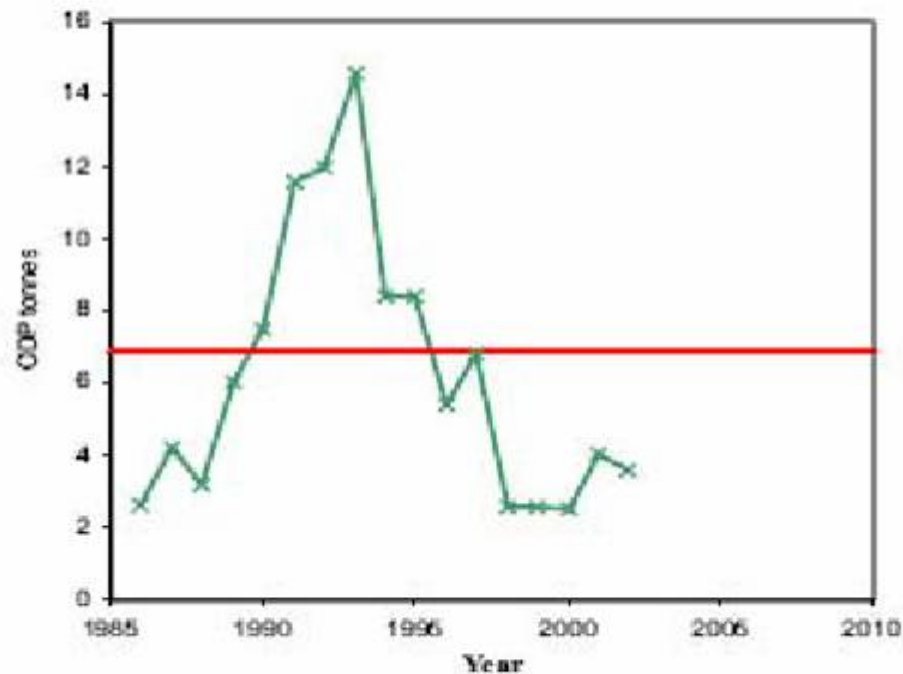




# Botswana



## Trend in Production and Consumption Annex A Group I - CFCs



—x— Consumption \*

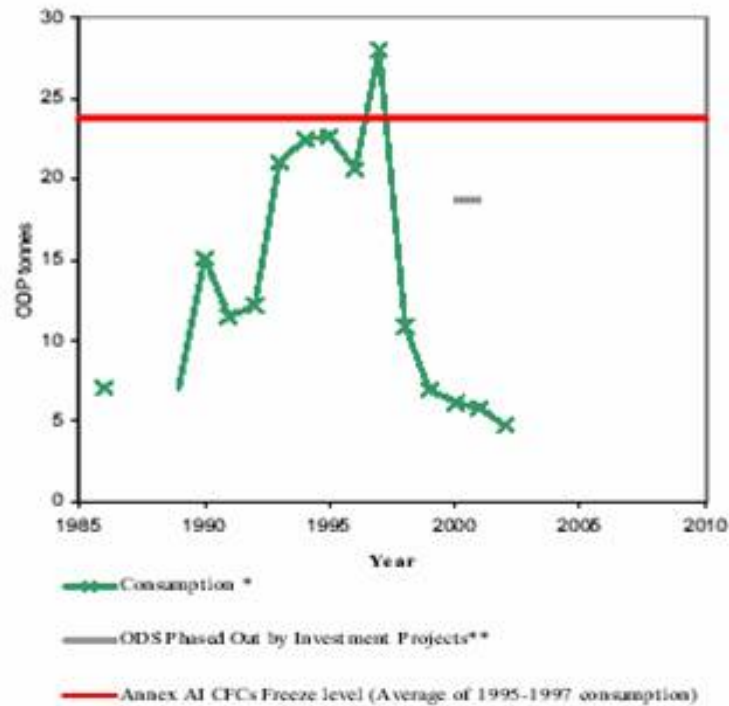
— Annex A I CFCs Freeze level (Average of 1995-1997 consumption)



# Gambia



## Trend in Production and Consumption Annex A Group I - CFCs

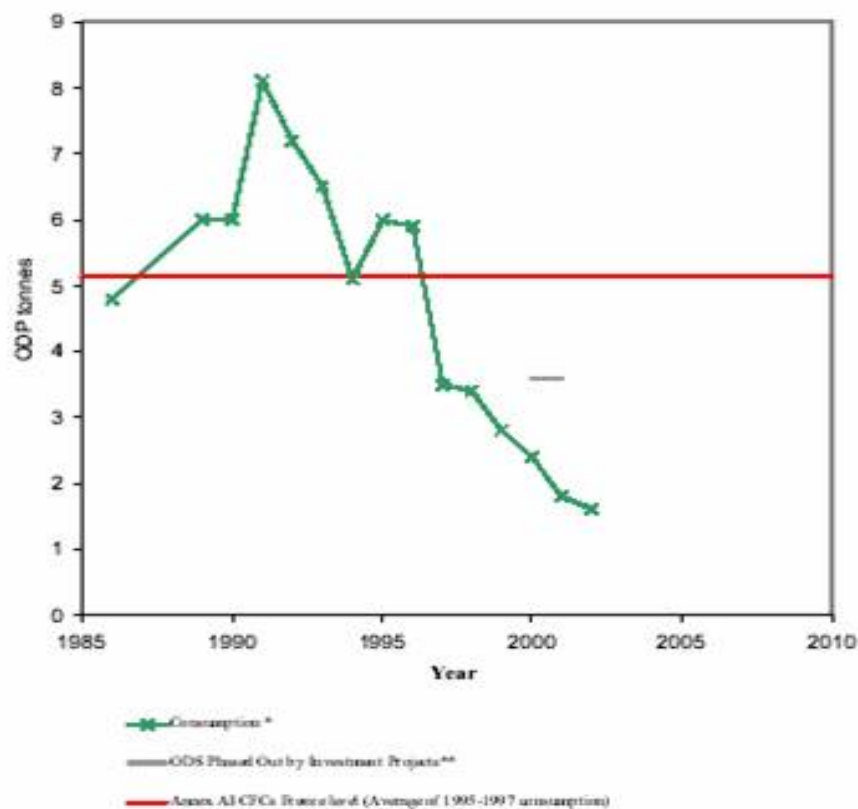




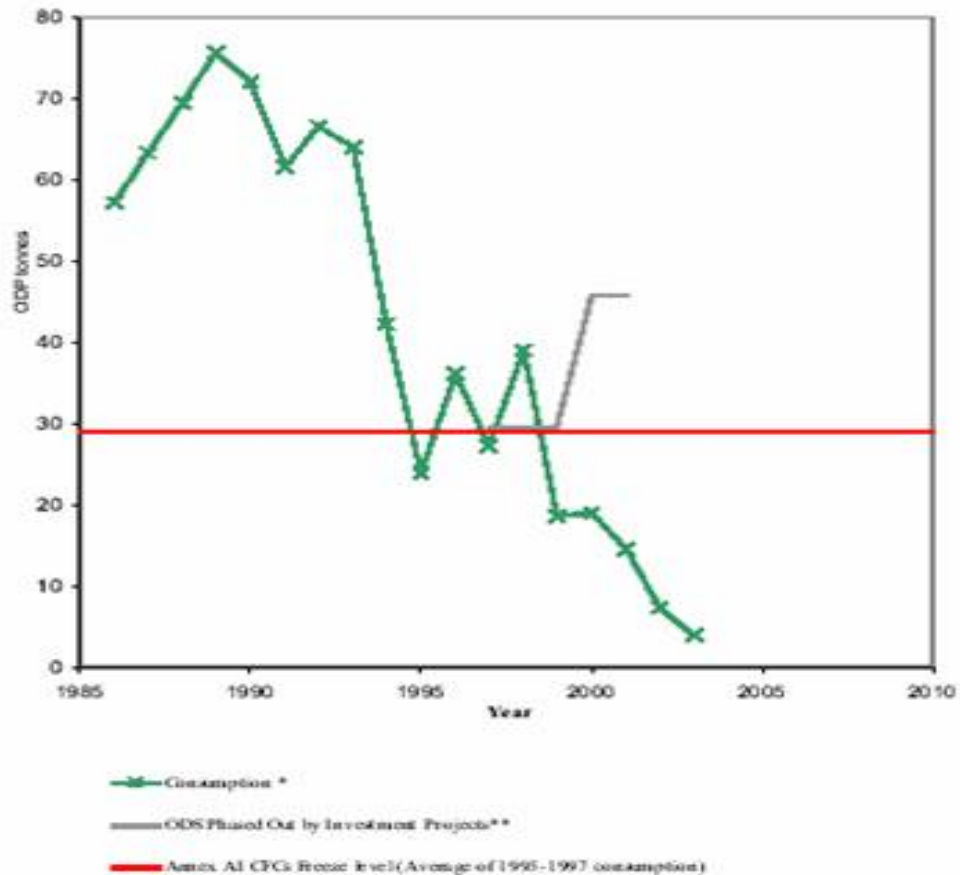
# Lesotho



## Trend in Production and Consumption Annex A Group I - CFCs

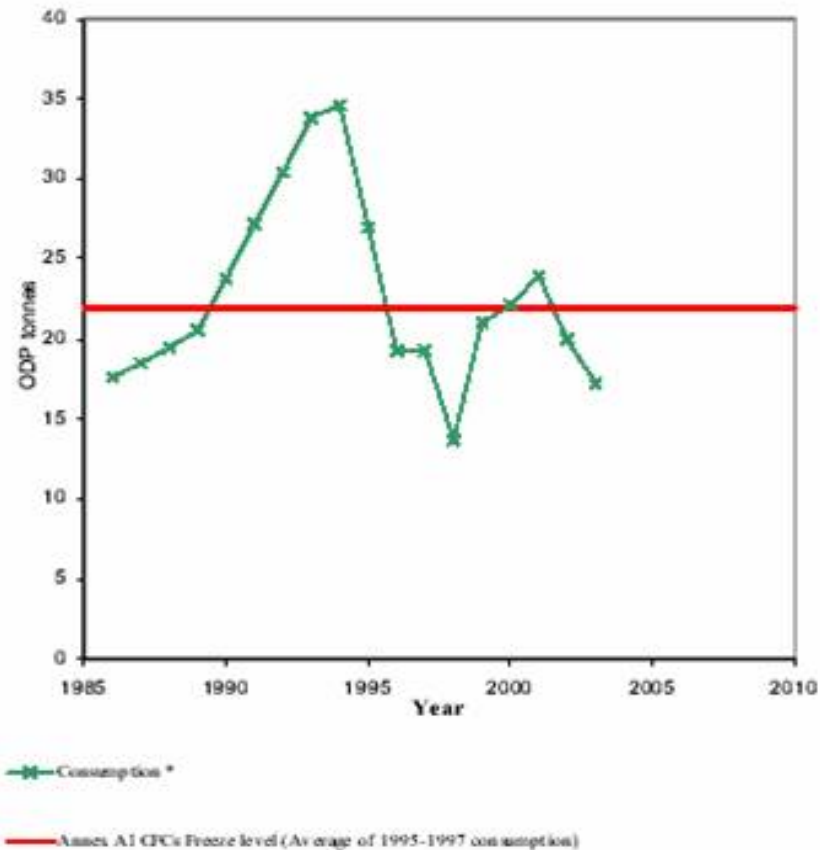


## Trend in Production and Consumption Annex A Group I - CFCs





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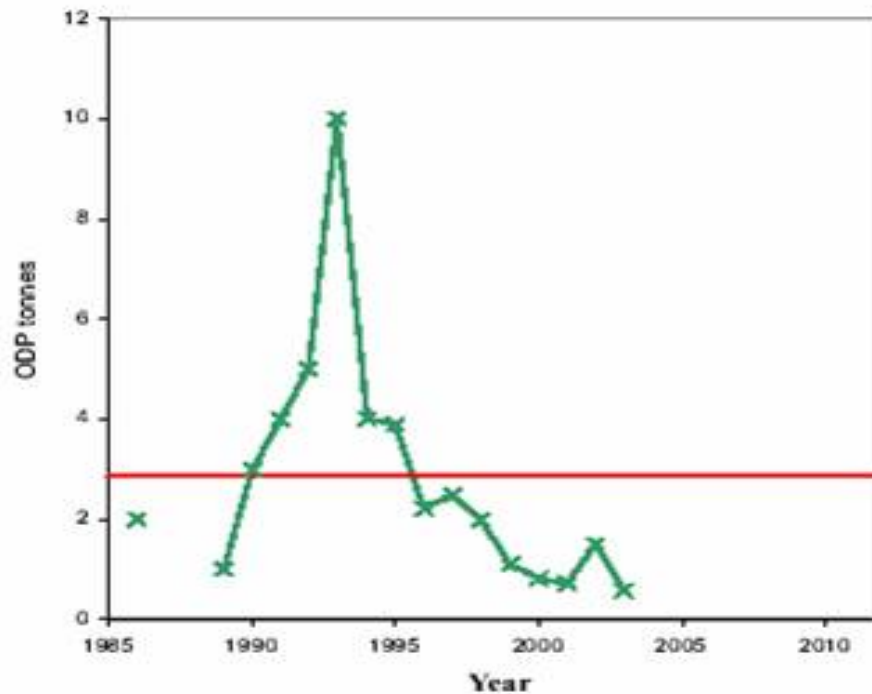




# Seychelles



## Trend in Production and Consumption Annex A Group I - CFCs



—x— Consumption \*

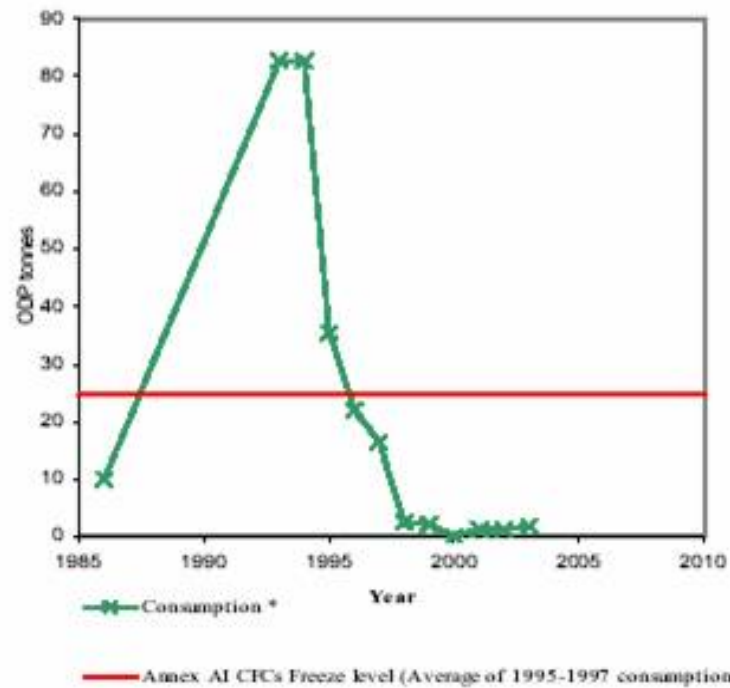
— Annex A1 CFCs Freeze level (Average of 1995-1997 consumption)



# Swaziland



## Trend in Production and Consumption Annex A Group I - CFCs



# Some Concerns:

- Illegal trade and use of CFCs
- Effect of some substitutes on climate change

# UNFCCC

- Provides framework within which:
  - Governments develop strategies to address greenhouse emissions and adapting to expected impacts
  - Share information on national policies and best practices
  - Cooperate in preparing for the impacts of climate change
- Entered into force – 1994; 189 Parties

# Kyoto Protocol

Entered into force: February 2005

Goal:

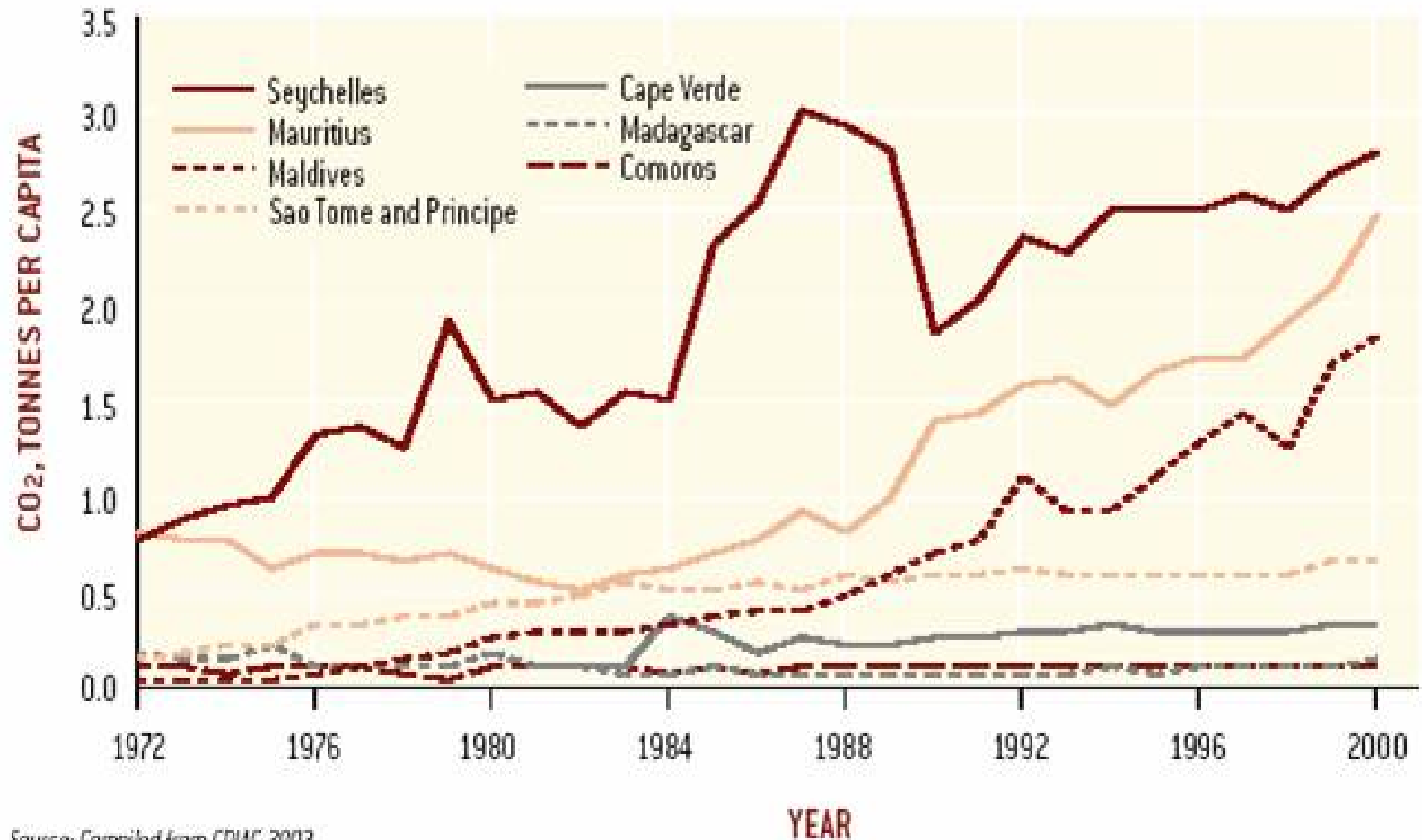
- To cut global emissions of greenhouse gases – 38 industrialised countries committed to reduce emissions by 5.2% compared to 1990 values
- Emission targets set for Annex I countries
- Non-Annex I countries – mainly developing countries
- Certain groups are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change
- 48 Parties (LDCs) given special consideration due to limited capacity to respond to climate change

- Operates 3 mechanisms:
  - Joint implementation
  - Clean development mechanisms
  - Emissions trading

- 123 non-Annex I Parties have submitted initial national communications with GHG inventories (1994) enabling an improved global picture of emissions to be built up
- Still face reporting challenges – only 36 countries reported data for 2 or more years
- Can access a technology information system including environmentally friendly ones

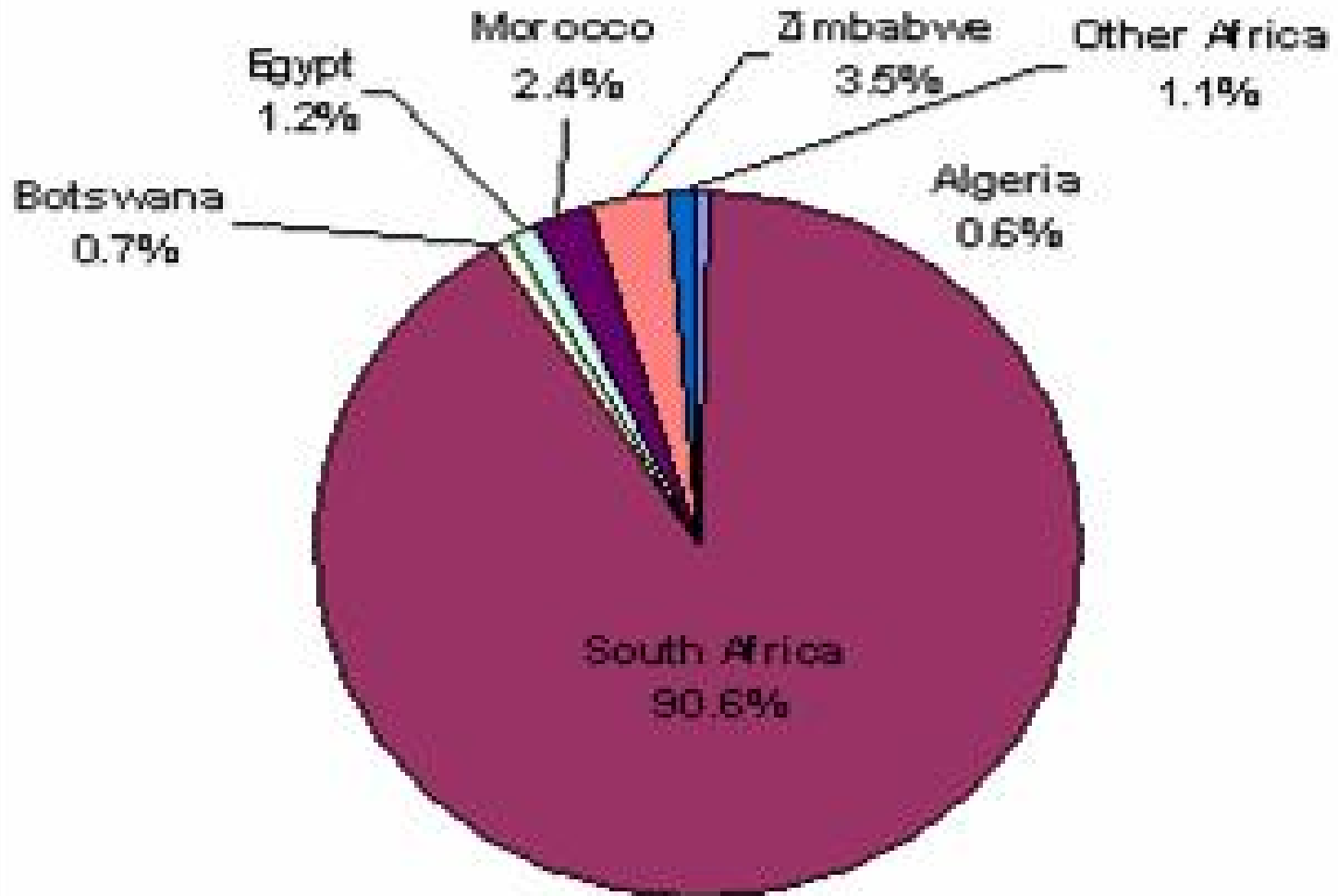
# Kyoto

Figure 10 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita: Global and AIO SIDS



Source: Compiled from CDIAC 2003

## Carbon Dioxide Emissions In Africa, 2002



## Impact on the Region:

- GHG emissions are insignificant in many African countries with the exception of South Africa
- Cost of converting to more eco-friendly technologies hinders the rate of adaptation – in many instances it is cheaper to conventional petrol than new mixtures or they may not be available to large sectors of the population

# CITES

- Entered into force July 1975; 169 Parties
- ~ 5,000 species of animals & 28,000 species of animals are protected against overexploitation through international trade
- Most important provisions – listing of species in:
  - Appendix I - 298 species of plants and 529 species of animals are threatened with extinction e.g.
  - Appendix II – 28,074 species of plants and 4,466 species of animals require trade regulation e.g. orchids
  - Appendix III – 45 species of plants and 246 species of animals that are protected in at least one country

## Impact on the Region:

- Elephants are a priority species and the Control of Trade in African Elephant Ivory was adopted at CoP13 (October 2004)
- Some countries have seen a resurgence in elephant populations where there are now concerns about the carrying capacity of the reserves for their long term viability e.g Botswana,

- Nature reserves and associated programmes to counteract poaching and illegal trade have shown that in situ conservation of endangered species can be viable especially if they involve local populations and are income generating
- The African example is being looked at and may be adopted in some EU countries as they develop new conservation models

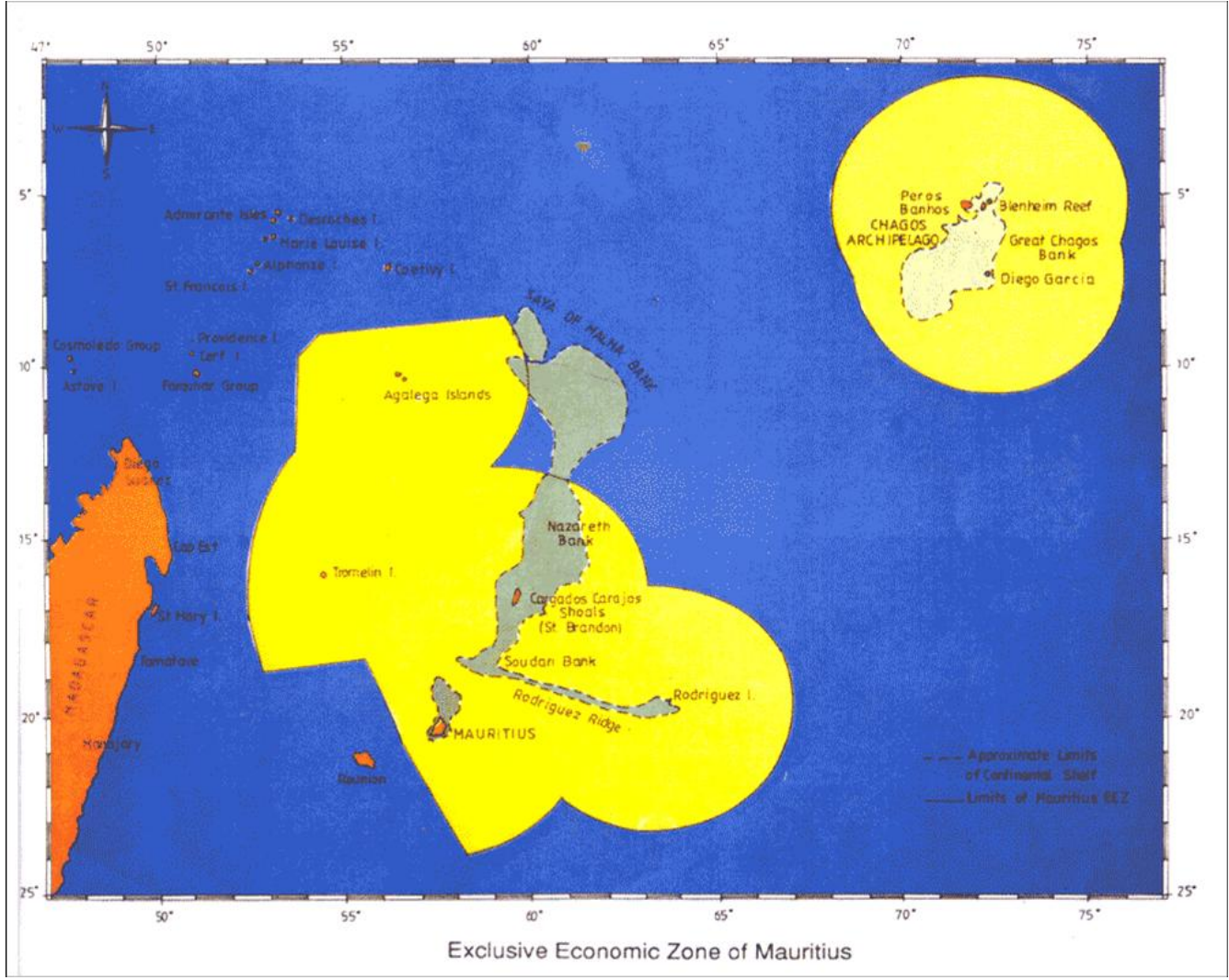
# UNCLOS

- Entered into force – November 1994
- 147 Parties
- Covers:
  - setting limits
  - navigation
  - archipelagic status and transit regimes
  - exclusive economic zones
  - continental shelf jurisdiction
  - deep seabed mining
  - exploitation regime
  - protection of the marine environment
  - scientific research
  - settlement of disputes

# Archipelagic Status

- Countries have been working on declaring archipelagic status under UNCLOS
  - The Work of the Mauritius Oceanography Institute in providing key scientific data to define the Continental Shelf as part of further defining their maritime zone was highlighted

# Mauritius



# Seychelles

