



Круглий стіл
«Цілі та завдання належного
екологічного врядування в
контексті впровадження
Люксембурзької декларації»



**18 жовтня 2017 року
10:30 – 14:00**

**Оргуський центр, Міністерство екології та природних ресурсів України
м. Київ, вул. Митрополита Липківського, 35**

11.00 – 11.15 **Workshop opening**

11.15 – 11.45 **Session 1.** Road Map on the Luxembourg Declaration implementation in Ukraine, **Mr Mykola Kuzio**, Deputy Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine

11.45 – 12.15 **Q&A**

12.15 -12.45 **Session 2. Main challenges to the environmental governance reform:**

12.45 – 13.15 **Discussion**

13.15 – 13.45 **Session 3. Environmental Governance reform in a context of Association Agreement**

13.45 – 14.00 **Conclusions and closure**

The overall aim of the Project to:

**advance the Environmental Governance reforms
in EaP countries of Eastern Europe**

Specific Objectives

contribute to advancing reforms of the EaP countries in one of the areas covered by the EaP CSF structures

strengthen the regional perspective and bridging the emerging gaps among the EaP countries while acknowledging the different paths and contractual relations with the EU

contribute to the effective policy-making and advocacy of the objectives of the EaP CSF at the EU level

What is Good environmental Governance?

- Good Environmental Governance is an overall management's concept, which includes *better institutions, better policy, better involvement of citizens (and various stakeholders)* for increasing the effectiveness of nature protection and natural resources use.
- Governance also means *rules, processes and behaviours* that affects the way in which powers are exercised particularly as regards openness, participation, accountability, effectiveness and coherence (EU White paper, 2001).

Strengthening EG

Environmental authorities (internal aspects)

- Policy development (policies, laws, regulations, policy instrument)
- Policy implementation (inspection, compliance and enforcement)
- Research and assessment (research, evaluation, environmental information systems)
- Environmental integration (sector responsibility, producer responsibility)
- Operational support (organisational development, human resources, finance and accounting)

Strengthening EG

Enabling environment (external aspects)

- Knowledge and information about the importance of environment and climate change
- Environmental management is a prioritised policy issue
- Environmental regulations with clearly defined responsibilities
- Horizontal and vertical communication, Rule of Law, low corruption
- Access to information, public participation, accountability
- Environmental constituencies demanding improved environmental management

Main challenges to the reform

Tentative challenge	Associated problems and risks
Environment is low priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lack of human and financial resources- Low support from political leaders- Administrative reform is weakening further environmental administrative structures and procedures, deregulation is implemented on the environment cost
Weak understanding of environment-economy-social well-being links.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environment is perceived as a barrier to other development objectives (e.g. growth, job opportunities, etc.)- Uniformed decisions obstruct sustainable development- Health risks are not taken into account

Main challenges to the reform

Tentative challenge	Associated problems and risks
Weak rule of law, high corruption risk, low transparency and lack of Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Implementation of environmental legislation is likely limited- Natural resource rents not used for the common good- Voice and rights of vulnerable groups are not respected- Lack of information obstructs accountability
Weak environmental Information system and hardware, fragmentation of data, duplication of functions in the environmental monitoring system, causes ineffective decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Unreliable data is leading to wrong conclusion- Non-availability of many indicators doesn't allow to assess the effectiveness of environmental policy and evaluate the performance results- Lack of understandable information and visualisation of dynamics in environmental situation is blocking wide support of the public and stakeholders

Main challenges to the reform

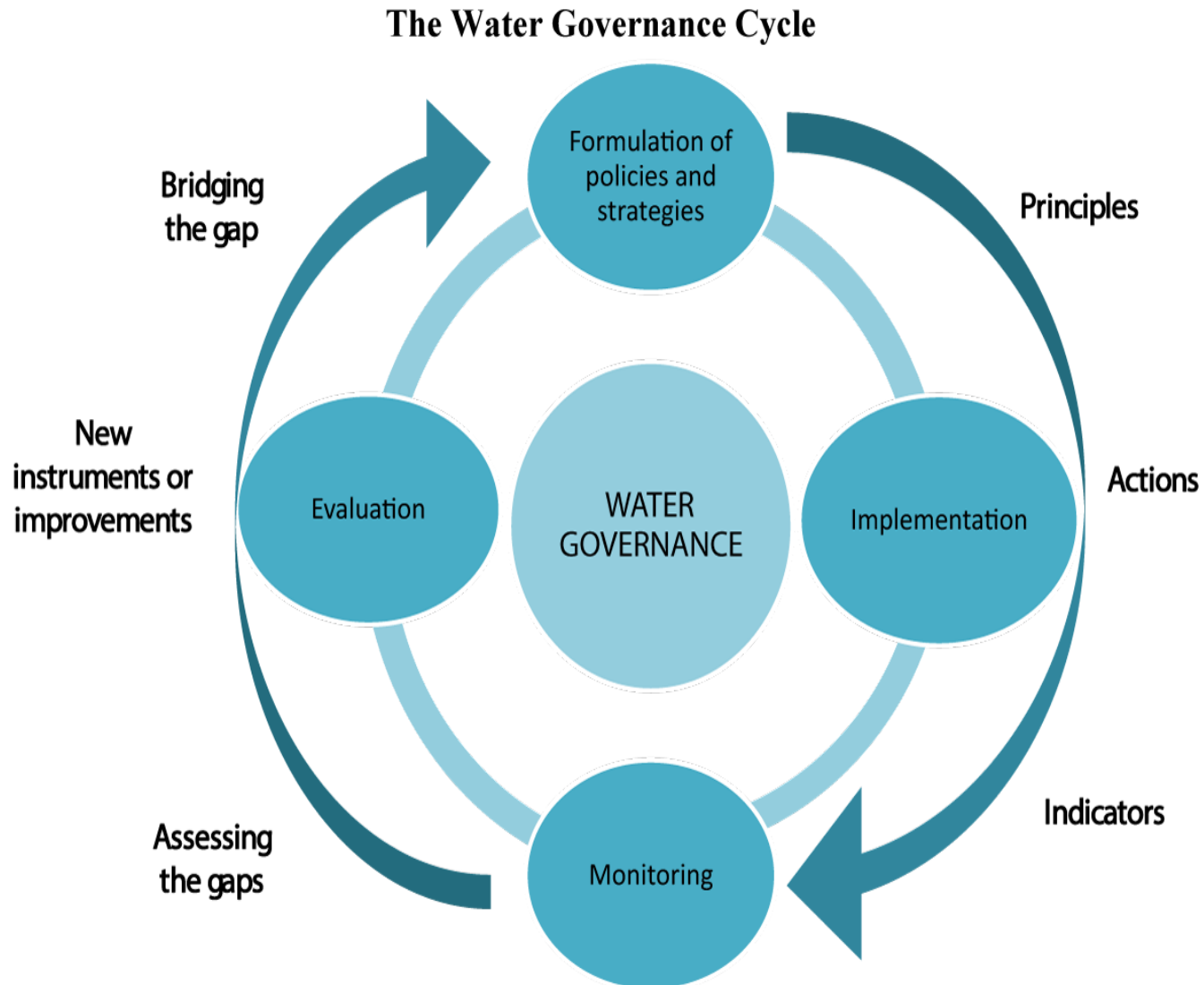
Tentative challenge	Associated problems and risks
Cross-sectoral coordination low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Incoherent and uncoordinated policies- Overlaps and gaps in responsibilities- Strategic planning for development doesn't integrate properly environmental agenda

Cooperative Environmental Responsibility

consists of 5 main elements:

- Integrating the environmental responsibility into society as a whole.
- Presenting clear information, understandable and acceptable for all parties.
- Recognizing policy as process in which many actors play critical roles.
- Framing the policy debate in terms acceptable to all participants.
- Working for long-term continuity in policies (cycles).

Sectoral GEG



Source: Forthcoming, OECD Working Paper, 2015, Water Governance Indicators

<http://www.gegreforms.org/index.php/publications>

Thanks for attention!

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