

SCP and EG in Eastern Europe and Caucasus: an overview of the progress, challenges and the way ahead

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MAMA-86 - our approach

- Policy analysis and advocacy (environmental policy, SCP, participatory governance and related issues)
- Establishing long-lasting partnerships with counterparts
- Using different NGO cooperation platforms (national, regional, international) and channels to communicate our findings to Governments and other stakeholders (including EU institutions)
- Preparing comparative assessments of reform progress
- Quantitative representation of findings
- Recommendations promoted at different opportunities



6 countries in transition



**Eastern
Partnership:**

- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Georgia
- Moldova
- Ukraine



EASTERN PARTNERSHIP
Civil Society Forum



Transition from...

Before 1990

Largely unsustainable production

- Inefficient economy structure due to command economy (e.g., long production and supply chains)
- Large share of military production and small share of consumers' goods production
- Low pollution control
- Heavy reliance on fossil fuels

Largely sustainable consumption

- Low levels of consumption due to low income and consumer goods unavailability
- Insignificant car fleet
- Widespread reuse of goods
- State-control system of waste collection and reprocessing

but what about happiness and well-being?



Transition to...

Now

Largely unsustainable production

- More efficiency in the economic structure due to economy liberalization but still little priority of sustainability concerns
- Production facilities remain to be outdated (i.e. polluting and resource-intensive) in many industries
- Inefficient pollution control
- Reliance on fossil fuels remains, although some growth of energy efficiency/renewables is taking place

Largely unsustainable consumption

- Higher levels of consumption and increased environmental footprint (but still lower than in developed countries)
- An ever-growing car fleet (but lower than in developed countries)
- Sustainable consumption practices are not spread
- Low level of waste reuse/reprocessing



The countries' common features

- Aspiration to join the EU and, therefore (some) readiness to harmonize legislation, including on SCP
- Parties to most relevant MEAs, yet have to ensure their enforcement
- Great potential for energy and resource efficiency improvement
- Intellectual potential to develop eco-technologies though R&D underfunded

But

- Low awareness of SD/SCP among the population and lack of understanding of green economy advantages among stakeholders
- Lack of political will to promote SD/SCP
- Lack of SD/SCP strategic documents/principles integrated at each policy level
- Weak administrative mechanisms for ensuring SD/SCP
- Where legislation is in place, implementation still insufficient
- SCP policy documents not developed/adopted (Ukraine envisaged adoption of 10-year FP, strategy and action plan this year, but failed to do so; plans to develop SCP framework in Moldova and Armenia)



The countries' peculiarities

- Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Belarus – industry dominated
- Armenia, Georgia and Moldova – large agricultural share
- Belarus is less involved into EU integration process and retains state control over economy
- Azerbaijan is the only country with sufficient oil and gas deposits resulting in higher GDP per capita and more opportunities for green economy investments
- Coal is an important source of energy only in Ukraine (around 30% of total energy production)
- Georgia is the only country in the region with the high renewable energy share due to hydropower(84,8%)
- Nuclear power stations operate in Ukraine and Armenia (Belarus considers construction)



The countries' successes

- Environmental policy integration in Moldova
- NSDS development and establishment of SD council in Armenia
- Introduction of green tariff on renewable energy in Ukraine
- Raising energy efficiency in Azerbaijan
- First steps towards green procurement in Georgia

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_13243

