



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Secretariat**

EF.IO/23/07
22 May 2007

ENGLISH only

Conference Services

**Fifteenth OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum - Part 2:
“Key challenges to ensure environmental security and sustainable development in the
OSCE area: Land degradation, soil contamination and water management”
Prague, 21 - 23 May 2007**

**Session I
Environmental security and sustainable development in the OSCE area**

Please find attached the presentation by Ms. Jacqueline McGlade, Executive Director,
European Environment Agency (EEA).

European Environment Agency


**Europe's environment and security
in an age of transition**




Prof. J. McGlade
Executive Director EEA

European Environment Agency 

**Environment for Europe process - from
Dobris to Belgrade**




1991 Dobris
1993 Lucerne
1995 Sofia → 1998 Aarhus → 2003 Kiev → 2007 Belgrade

European Environment Agency 


**Key draft conclusions from the 2007
Belgrade report**

- Unsustainable patterns of production and consumption are leading to increased resource needs in the region and a heightened vulnerability
- Regional GDP 28% of global, but EECCA and SEE only account for 1%; poverty has increased markedly in SEE & EECCA 1990-2002
- Trade flows have increased but are highly asymmetric: eastwards, manufactured goods and main commodities westwards
- **Resource conflicts are inevitable**

European Environment Agency 


**Key draft conclusions from the 2007
Belgrade report**

- Current patterns of migration in the region are significant; account for one-third of all global emigration and immigration. High emigration from CA and Caucasus (>10% 2000 -05)
- Large numbers of displaced people & refugees
- Net migration needed to hold working population at 1995 levels in 2050 e.g. >75 million for EU & >35million for Russia
- **Educational and capacity gaps in the EECCA region seem inevitable**

European Environment Agency 


**Key draft conclusions from the 2007
Belgrade report**

- Demographic trends amongst the 870 million people vary considerably from declines of >5% (EE and CE since 1990s) to 140 -60% increases (CA and SEE and Caucasus since 1960). Densities vary from 110 to < 20 pkm²
- Life expectancies range from 62 – 81; balance of young to old varies considerably CA <15 yrs is >20%; in WE and CE >60 yrs > 20% plus low fertility
- Locally environment-related health concerns remain, especially atmospheric pollution; 100 million people still do not have access to safe drinking water

European Environment Agency 

**Key draft conclusions from the 2007
Belgrade report**

- Land abandonment has increased the risk of degradation especially in mountain areas where anti-erosion measures have been discontinued
- Inefficient irrigation schemes, industrial activities and mining operations have caused contamination and major physical degradation of the soils in south eastern Europe
- Energy demands from biomass are increasing across the region
- **Sectoral priorities need to be examined in light of energy security and climate change**

European Environment Agency 

Key draft conclusions from the 2007 Belgrade report

- Dramatic reductions in the use of agrochemicals and the cessation of cultivation of some agricultural lands have reduced the pressures on soil and water
- But as economies recover, the intensification of the impacts on soil can be expected to increase again if proper measures are not taken

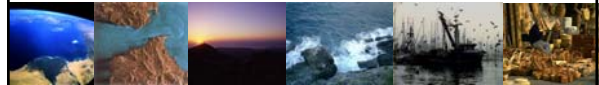
Key draft conclusions from the 2007 Belgrade report

- A lack of awareness by policy makers on the effects of their actions on the environment
- Limited access to efficient equipment, cleaner technology and adequate knowledge
- ***Declines in environmental quality and sustainability seem inevitable***

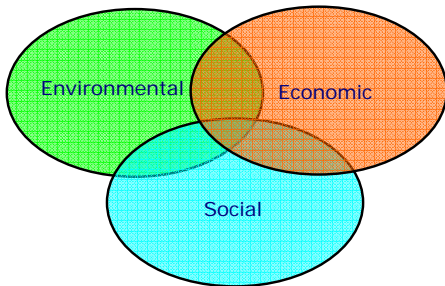
Final conclusion

- Emerging economic and social instability will lead to asymmetric threats to security that cannot be resolved by military force or within traditional domains of security policy such as defence, foreign relations and strategic planning but could benefit from partnerships to deal explicitly with these transformations and environmental concerns

State of the environment from analysis to action

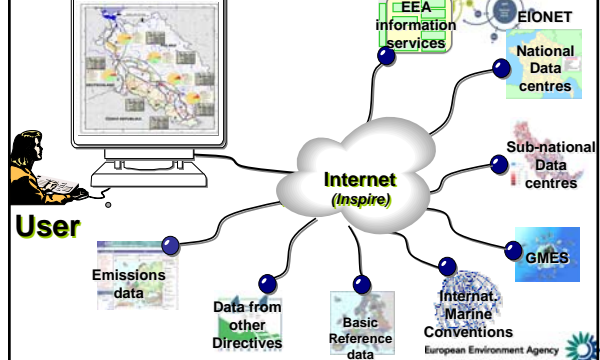


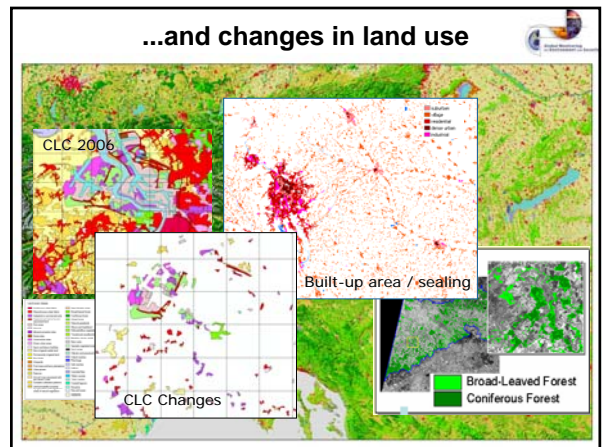
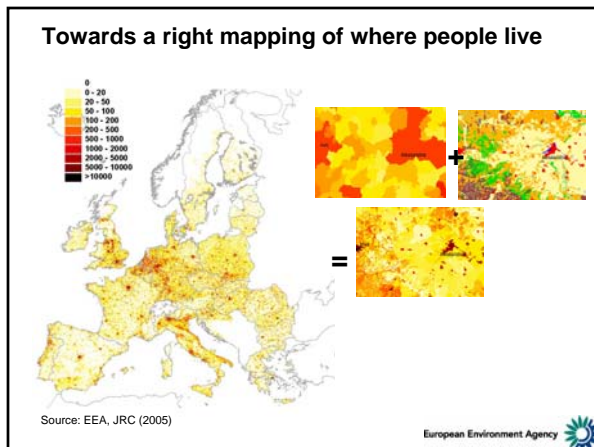
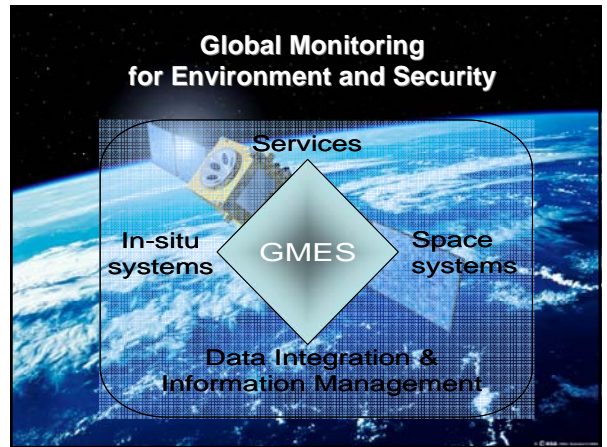
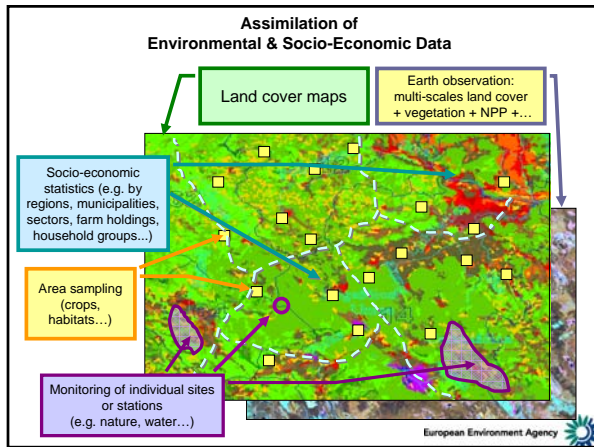
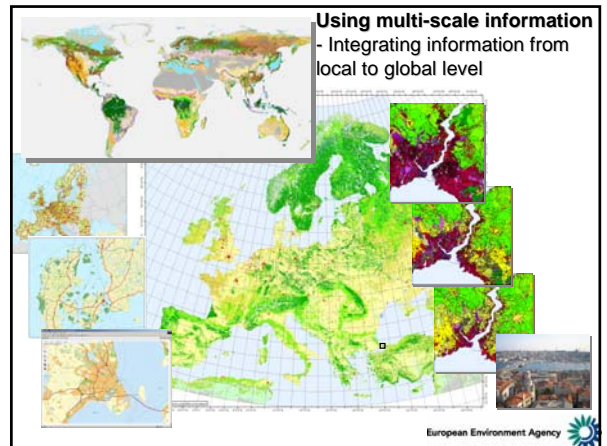
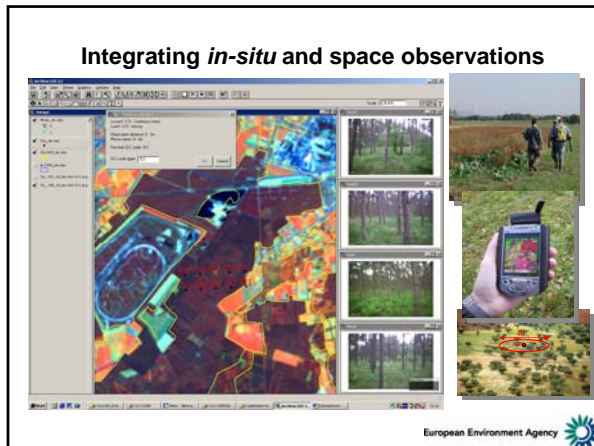
Sharing information

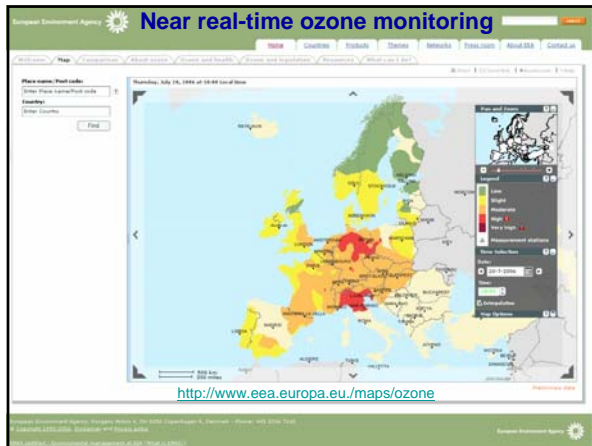


Building a European Spatial Data Infrastructure

Example Water Information System for Europe







Economic instruments in selected environmental sectors

Property rights	forests, water resources, land & soils, biodiversity, climate
Market creation	forests, water resources, biodiversity, climate
Fiscal instruments	forests, water resources, land & soils, climate
Charge systems	water resources, biodiversity
Financial instruments	forests, land & soils, climate
Liability systems	Forests, biodiversity
Bonds & deposits	forests, land & soils

European Environment Agency



- Institutional arrangements for the future**
- OSCE , UNEP and UN conventions and commissions offer mutual support
 - EEA and Eionet linkages sharing capacity building experiences for data and information exchange
 - Proposal: Joint initiative to create prospective framework to anticipate risks and vulnerabilities
- European Environment Agency

European Environment Agency

Thank you for your attention!

<http://www.eea.europa.eu>

European Environment Agency