

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY SYMPOSIUM ORGANISED BY THE GREEN INSTITUTE

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EQUITY SESSION

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INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKERS

MODERATOR: PEDI OBANI- Associate Professor, School of Law, University of Bradford, United Kingdom.

Dr Obani: We have with us for that panel three distinguished speakers. One of our speakers today is Professor Rosalind Malcolm. Malcolm is a professor of law at the University of Surrey where she also acts as director of the environmental regulatory.

Rosalind specializes in looking at the ways through which law can be used to protect the environment. Her recent work is on the wicked problem of polluting waste from Plastics and how effective our economy might help to stop the problem of waste. Also part of that panel we have Dr. Louise Mueleman. So Louise is an academic practitioner and trainer on sustainability governance, Metal governance and policy coherence and integration. He's a visiting professor of public governance at KU Leuven University in Belgium. He's also a member of the United Nations community of experts on public administration, CEPA, vice chair of the scientific Committee of the European environment agency EEA and member of the global Council on SDG 17 in the UAE.

His latest book is Meta governance for sustainability and this was published by around pledge in 2018. He also has a book on Meta cognizance approach to multi-level governance and vertical coordination for the SDG that's been more recently published in 2022. Thirdly, we have with us today professor Oguge Nicholas Otienhor he has 37 years' experience in nature conservation. Academia in East Africa, Belgium, New Zealand, the UK, and the US, he has developed the landscape conservation program in Northern Kenya that enjoyed ethnological knowledge of the same people with scientific, approaches to increase space, for wildlife, diversify livelihood, basis for communities and build capacity for local people. He has also co-develop his summary for policymakers on the trends and status of biodiversity and ecosystems services in Africa and this was developed for the intergovernmental plenary on biodiversity and ecosystem services. That is the IPDS. Nicholas aspires to generate and share information that will lead to the development of optic and implementation of measures that support Regional Trans boundary -specific conservation goals. In order to provide sustainable livelihoods for the local people and a space for wildlife, in the east African region. So I am sure you are in no doubt as to the immense experience and expertise of the panel on equity as we have with us here today. So with no further Ado, I'll hand over to Professor, Malcolm to talk us through her presentation which is focused on the Keynotes and it brings together all the key issues on this issue of equity in addressing plastic pollution.

PROFESSOR OTIENOH OGUGE: CALL TO ACTION ON THE WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

Prof Otienoh: Good afternoon, good morning, good evening, everyone tuning in at different times. All right, so I have slides as well. Like to talk fast about key biometric challenges, may be more specific graphic and perhaps how we could address them? There are many problems but I've come up with at least four that I think are really key. One is degradation, and desertification and that is because of what land uses particularly in agriculture and maybe over grazing of Livestock systems and compliant organization and other development activities. The other is the loss of biodiversity and ecosystems and this is also leads to issues that create that Land degradation but over the bug that we tend to extract resources from our environment leading to biodiversity loss. Other problem we have is pollution and this will be Air, water, soil pollution. And Professor Malcolm just talked about Plastics Waste that is causing major damage around the world and even in Africa. I want to point out that we really need to take to take into consideration, the issue of air pollution. And the recent studies showed that 1.1 million deaths recorded in Africa are from air pollution and that is the second leading risk factor for premature

deaths after malnutrition in the continent. Then we have issues of vulnerability to climate change. We are seeing rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns which is affecting of course cropping system we are seeing extreme weather events, so much drought followed by the wetting etc. And of course, emergence of pests and diseases. These are really major challenges particularly for the smallholder farmers this altering conditions, they don't know when to start preparing their land, for cropping, and then it's raining when it stops raining. So, it's very difficult for them. And also, for the part of Community, the livestock value chain is really impacted by this kind of extremism. So main factors sentience declining a cultural production, but also increased Garden of diseases and extreme poverty. Now, all these are impediments to achieving food security .Looking like dudes and human well-being. So, how do we address this? We could perhaps the number of things, and also suggesting that we use natural solutions which we can align interests of people nation and business. Because if we are taking care of development through business, taking care of the nation and taking care of human needs. So then we can come up with policies that incentivize energy solution, for example, we are not currently accounting for natural capital GDP for instance and because of that we are not using natural Capital as it can for your Ascent State. We are just using it as if it is inexhaustible and it's the major support for economics and we need to ensure that is it in a sustainable way. So if we engage it in our GDP and account for it then we will start to pay attention.

We need a lot of collaboration across boundaries but also across sectors and, the proximal thing mentioned, the need for multi sectorial, approaches in undertaking activities and so maybe we call to action would be. We need to have proper land use planning generalization we need to ensure we have landscape rest, Operation and of course social programs and we need innovates and cultural practices and also need to find out how we can diversify income streams for communities and we need to have the private sector investment as part of that conversation. So, the other thing I want to talk about is Water Resources as a major issue in Africa. If you look at the situation in Africa, you find out that the water stress is affecting about 250 million people, but we also know that many of the African countries are likely to have 16 manage resources by 2030. And if I give just one example of the major water problem, we have a trans-boundry River Basin coming from Kenya, and going into Tanzania, and it's known as the mara River Basin. Now, recent studies showed that by 2045 the water needs water demand for this particular River Basin. It's going to increase by about a thousand, eight hundred percent. You know, to about two thousand six, hundred fifty twenty million cubic meters but there's no strategy of ensuring that that happens. So one of the problems is that African countries, that network inadequate capacity to implement integrated water source management, this is because no adequate financing is put into a budgeting and a lot of things are done and sustainable financing system. So what's the contraction here? We say that we need just Water Management profession in order to conquer water scarcity and protect biodiversity and build stronger economies that this is also important to ensure peace and security because a lot of this water bodies are Trans-boundary in nature and that brings a lot of conflict among communities. But also perhaps countries, we also need to implement them, Harvesting Technologies at all levels, as part of integrated Water, Resources management. And to do this, we need to provide stakeholders with proper knowledge and experiences that can be replicated and scaled. For instance, in the household level, we need to encourage people to undertake of roof-catchment portable water but also, you know, invest in agricultural Water Management through rainwater harvesting, Irrigation and that will ensure that we have appropriate Channel and reduce the deficit due to unpredictable rain falls. We can do this also, by having run of storage system. Like for farm ponds and this in Kenya which is shown to be quite effective in some areas that needs to improve livelihoods. The national and sub-national level. They need to also improve on pans and dams and groundwater, Conservation recharge them for such country change. We need conservation and installation of a natural infrastructure such as wetlands, because this is important that they have in groundwater recharge. Particularly in urban areas we also need to reduce Wastage by Improved reticulation and prompt repairs of leaking pipes because in many urban areas particularly where I come from here Nairobi, we have leakages of these systems. But also people wash their cars why don't we have it for that purpose? And then we need to encourage recycling of waste water in the industries and then perhaps you can have done consistent services and travelogue. Been device, cosmic conservation and increased responsibility of Devon. Here now I want to touch on the issue of biodiversity conservation and you know some of the good practices that we have in the region. Now, we see that there's an increasing shift from predominantly centralized, natural resource management tools. Multiple models are not very as community-based natural resource management and establishing and promoting cross border City in Iran. Obviously most muscular body and Inter-Community computer reduced and System settings will find that you have an Innovative approach to securing natural Capital, but the bill economy and now I'll give some examples. One is in Tanzania at the company known as couple Tanzania and they set up the red plus the exit. The more examples and then I'll just give you a few more. One is Kenya to go back to the previous slide please. Like this one is a

Guinea, in southern Kenya where we have Yeah, just giving some examples of conservation missions that are really successful in Kenya. We have a box in 86 community conservancies

Thousand spec limit of the space Twilight. Now the reason why I'm using wildlife is because that's really a good indicator of biodiversity conservation. And when you conserve wildlife areas, then you conserve huge amount of biodiversity. The same can be said about Namibia Ghana, and even Uganda that various.

I want to do talk a little bit about climate change and how it's impacting the main and then we have creations on top of the big mountains in Africa. You know, if talk about Mount Kenya, Mount Kilimanjaro on the upper east and big glaciers actually.