Environment and Security: Examples in Central and Eastern Europe

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Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe

Origins of REC

- 1989 Fall of the Berlin Wall
- Environmental movement driver of democratisation
- Established in 1990 by US, EC and Hungary
- Today 26 signatories, 15 country offices
- Mission: cooperation among governments, NGOs and businesses, promoting free access to information and public participation
- Programs: NGOs, governments, local gov., business
- Environment for Europe →EU Enlargement & SEE Europe



Aspects of Environment and Security

- Environmental problems that can lead to conflict
- Conflict causing environmental problems
- Environmental cooperation preventing conflict



Environmental problems that can lead to conflict

- Environmental problems rarely cause conflict themselves
- Conflict arises in certain circumstance through political amplification
- Examples in CEE:
 - Cyanide spill in Baia Mare
 - Dojran Lake
 - Gabcikovo Nagymaros dams

Nuclear power plants

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Conflict causing environmental problems

- Military actions:
 - destroy infrastructure,
 - cause emissions of harmful substances,
 - prevent environmental activities,
 - refugees cause environmental strain at their destination.



Environmental dimension of the Kosovo conflict

- Claims of "ecocide" by Yugoslavia
- Studies by REC and UNEP BTF
- Severe local pollution around destroyed industrial plants
- Background of historic pollution
- Uncertainty about depleted uranium
- Impact of refugee camps in Albania and Macedonia
- Collapse of environmental services in Kosovo



Environmental cooperation preventing conflict

- There is always a common interest in solving a common problem
- Examples:
 - Establishment of the Regional Environmental Centre in 1990
 - "Environment for Europe" process Dobris, Lucerne, Sofia, Aarhus, Kiev...
 - Regional Environmental Reconstruction Programme for the SEE (within Stability Pact)



Regional Environmental Reconstruction Programme (REReP)

- Agreed by Ministers of Environment of Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Romania in Skopje on March 15
- Supported by the EU and other donors
- Focusing on long term vision and co -operation among countries
- Prepared very quickly based on the experience and good cooperation within the "Environment for Europe" process



Lessons From the Advanced Transition Countries

- Economic and environmental reforms are mutually supportive
- Environment sector has been a fast reformer
- Most investment comes from within outside assistance has a catalytic role
- Strong institutions are a precondition for environmental investment
- Transparency, information and participation are precondition for strong institutions

● Donor addiction is not sustainable

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Priorities for the South East Europe

- 1. Institution building
- 2. Civil society building
- 3. War damage remediation
- 4. Cross border and international cooperation
- 5. Priority investments

