

Environmental Governance and GVCs:

*What is meant by Environmental Governance and
what role for GVCs?*

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What is Environmental Governance?

› Environmental governance:

- Is NOT just about how governments regulate the environment (not just about formal regulation)
- Is NOT a normative stance akin to ‘good governance’ about how we ‘should’ manage the environment.

According to Tacconi (2011), environmental governance is:

- › “the formal and informal institutions, rules, mechanisms and processes of collective decision-making that enable stakeholders to influence and coordinate their interdependent needs and interests and their interactions with the environment at the relevant scales”.
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Why a shift from government to governance?

- › Environmental policy, conservation, and the management of natural resources were once the function of appointed officials in the public sector,
 - › Then, the limitations of top-down, state-based, decision-making and policy influence became apparent,
 - › Globalised production systems (GVCs) has been associated with a shift to globalised environmental regulation,
 - › In response, environmental management has been conceptualised as a broader project, requiring the direct involvement of communities, individuals, nongovernment organizations, and the corporate sector. I.e. environmental governance
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Environmental Governance at the Sumatran Rainforest Frontier





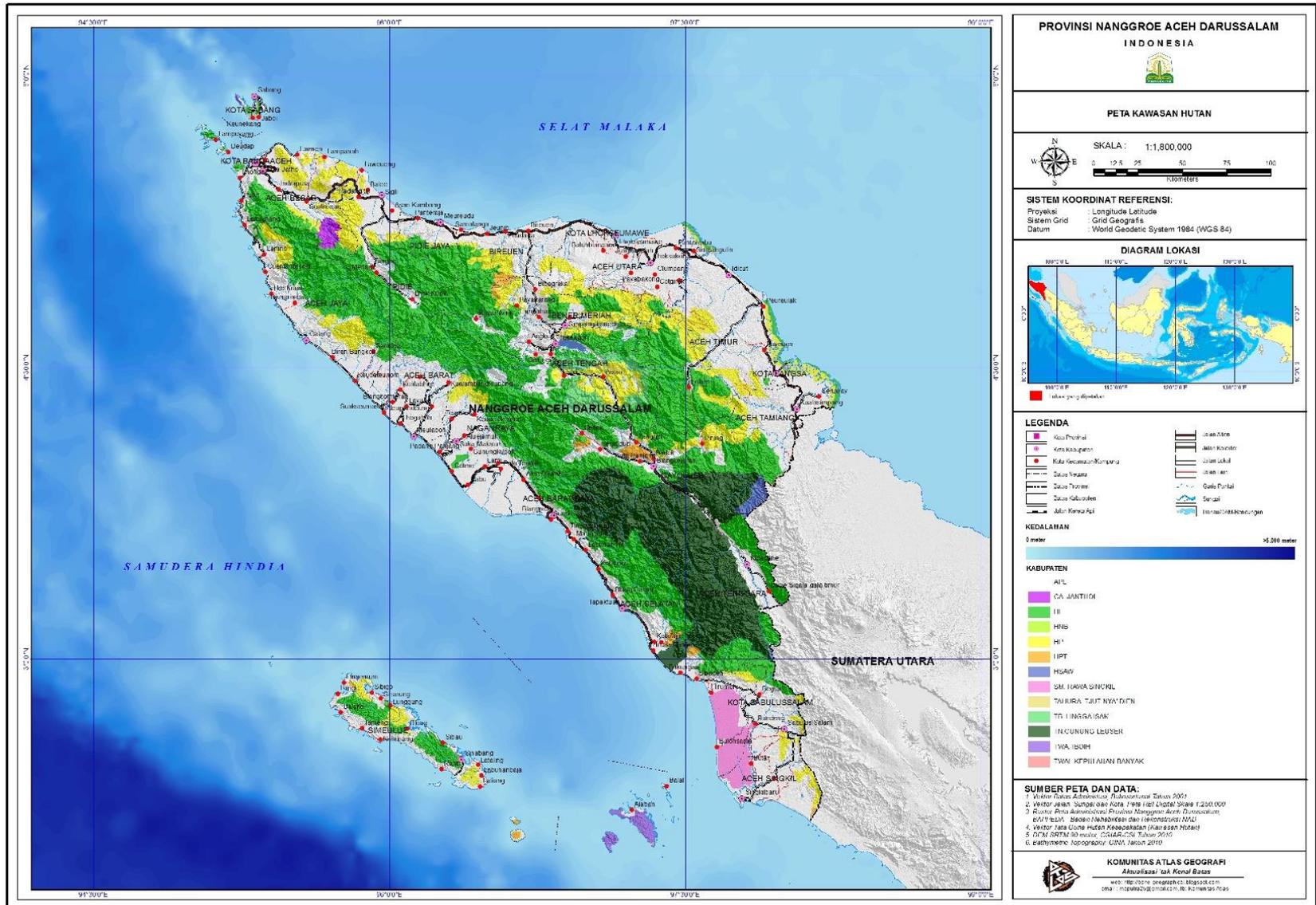
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Local land use rules: Traditional *adat* law systems





Forest use plans in the autonomous region of Aceh





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International Environmental Organisations: Eg. Conservation International



Building a Green Future in North Sumatra, Indonesia





World Heritage in danger

Inscribed in 2004

'In Danger' in 2011

- Road construction;
- Agricultural encroachment;
- Illegal logging;
- Poaching;
- Institutional and governance weaknesses.





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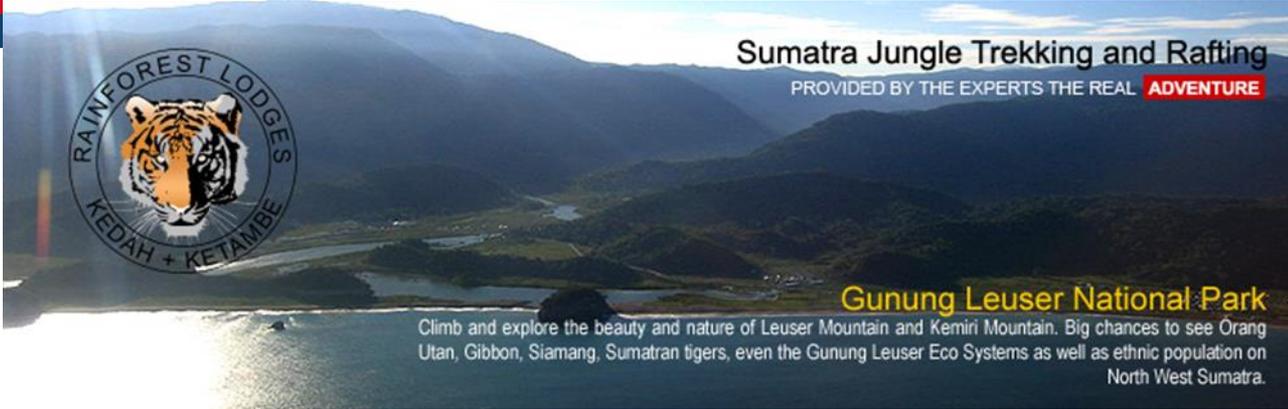
REDD schemes and “lungs of the world” – Norway deal





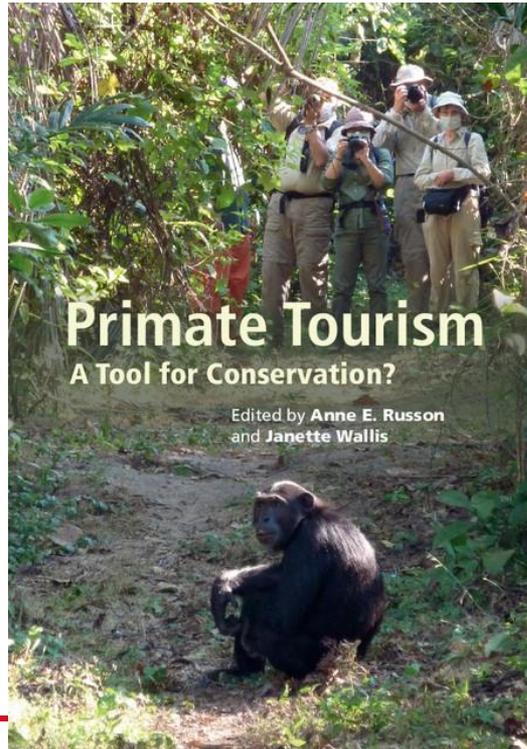
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Ecotourism as active conservation



Sumatra Jungle Trekking and Rafting
PROVIDED BY THE EXPERTS THE REAL **ADVENTURE**

Gunung Leuser National Park
Climb and explore the beauty and nature of Leuser Mountain and Kemiri Mountain. Big chances to see Orang Utan, Gibbon, Siamang, Sumatran tigers, even the Gunung Leuser Eco Systems as well as ethnic population on North West Sumatra.



Primate Tourism
A Tool for Conservation?

Edited by **Anne E. Russon**
and **Janette Wallis**

Corporate environmental management

- › Corporate commitments to ‘sustainability’, ‘good corporate citizenship’ and ‘shared value’ philosophies,
- › ‘Sustainability Reports’ (often in compliance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) requirements),
- › Self-regulation: rules-based modes of behaviour regulation - usually in the form of codes of conduct (particularly important in developing countries)
- › ‘Greenwashing’? ‘Regulatory capture’? A subservient state?
- › Thinning out of state-based environmental expertise – eg. Santos oil spill in QLD in 2013



Nestlé

Creating Shared Value

Nutrition | Water | Rural Development

Certification of coffee farms (and landscapes)



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE NETWORK

Principle 2 – Page 22

CRITICAL

CRITERION 2.1



High Conservation Value (HCV) areas have not been destroyed from November 1, 2005 onward.

CRITICAL

CRITERION 2.2



Farms conserve all natural ecosystems and have not destroyed forest or other natural ecosystems in the five-year period prior to the date of initial application for SAN certification or after January 1, 2014, whichever date is earlier.



- › **Rainforest Alliance certification**
 - › **Starbucks CAFÉ Practices**
 - › **WWF – Forest Stewardship Council**
 - › REDD+ program (Goldman Sachs, Norwegian Government)
 - › UNESCO World Heritage
 - › Gunung Leuser National Park
 - › Hydrological Reserves (managed by local governments)
 - › Conservation International
 - › Traditional *Adat* laws on resource use
 - › Local PES scheme paid for by downstream power company
 - › Leuser International Foundation (includes \$ 1 mil. support from Exxon Mobil Corp)
 - › Etc etc
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The rise of non-state environmental governance



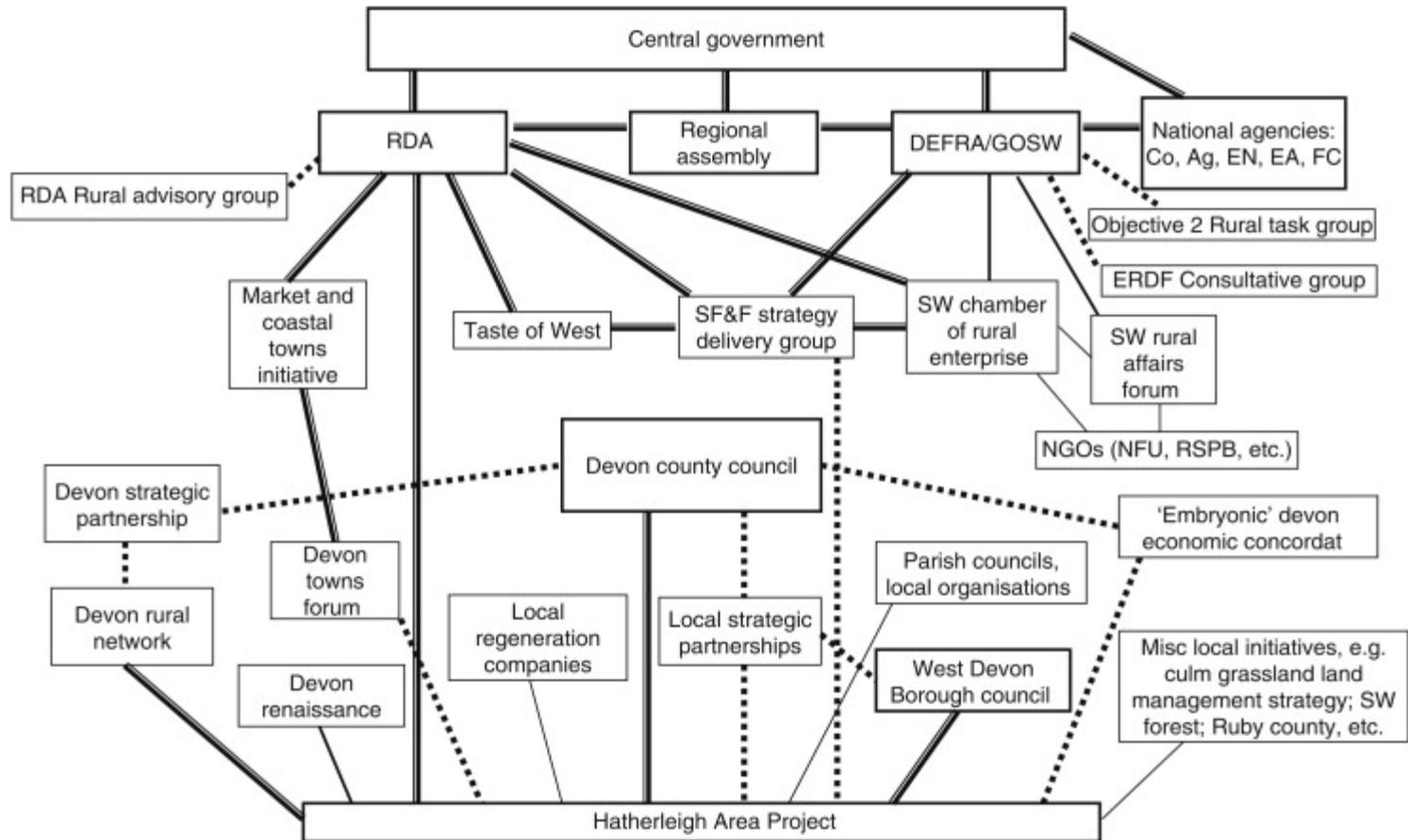
Creating Shared Value
Nutrition | Water | Rural Development



**CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL**



What role for governments when governance is beyond governments?



Rural regeneration: the governance network for Hatherleigh in West Devon. Reproduced from Winter, M. (2006). Rescaling rurality: Multi-level governance of the agro-food sector. *Political Geography* 27, 748

- › How does a system of “vertical” governance through GVCs contribute to environmental management solutions at a landscape level?

Comparative research in India, Vietnam and Indonesia

- › Eg. SAN / RA Covers: use of farm chemicals, solid waste disposal on farm, density of shade trees on-farm, soil conservation, renewable energy use, wildlife conservation (prohibitions on hunting), water conservation.
- › Many environmental issues are inherently spatial and regionally distinct – can these be addressed through ‘a-spatial’ value chain audits and checklists?



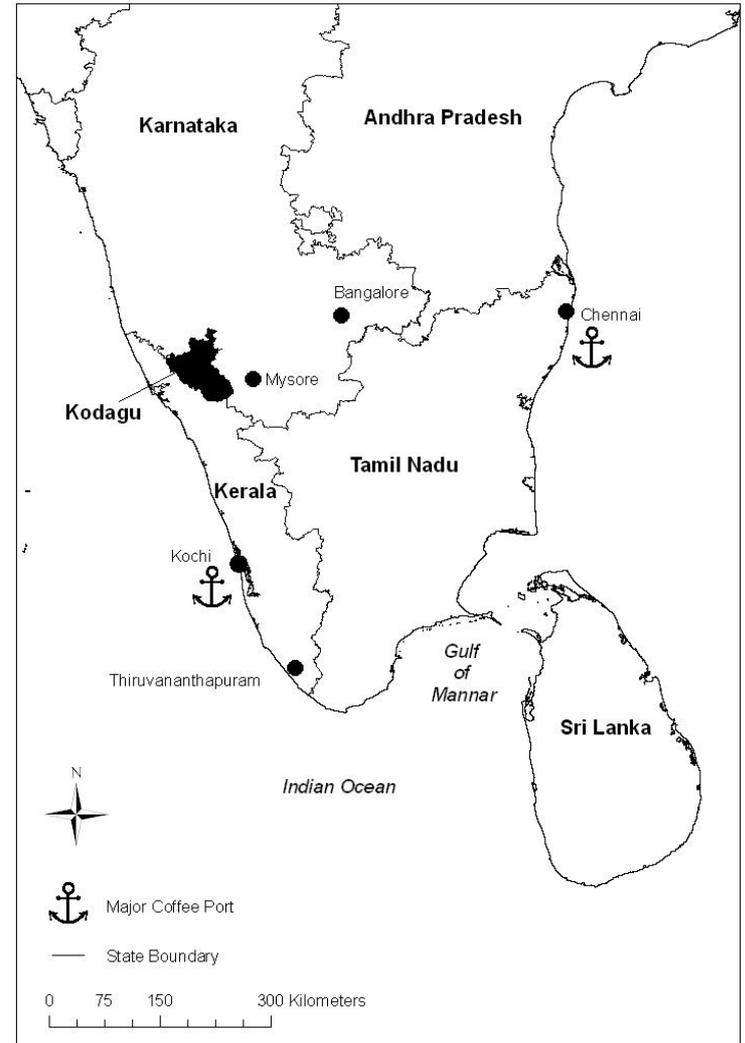
Critical Criterion. The farm must not discharge or deposit industrial or domestic wastewater into natural water bodies without demonstrating that the discharged water complies with the respective legal requirements, and that the wastewater’s physical and biochemical characteristics do not degrade the receiving water body. If legal requirements do not exist, the discharged wastewater must comply with the following minimum parameters:

Water Quality Parameter	Value
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (DBO _{5,20})	Less than 50 mg/L
Total suspended solids	
pH	Between 6.0 – 9.0
Grease and oils	Less than 30 mg/L
Fecal coliforms	Absent

The mixing of wastewater with uncontaminated water for discharge into the environment is prohibited.

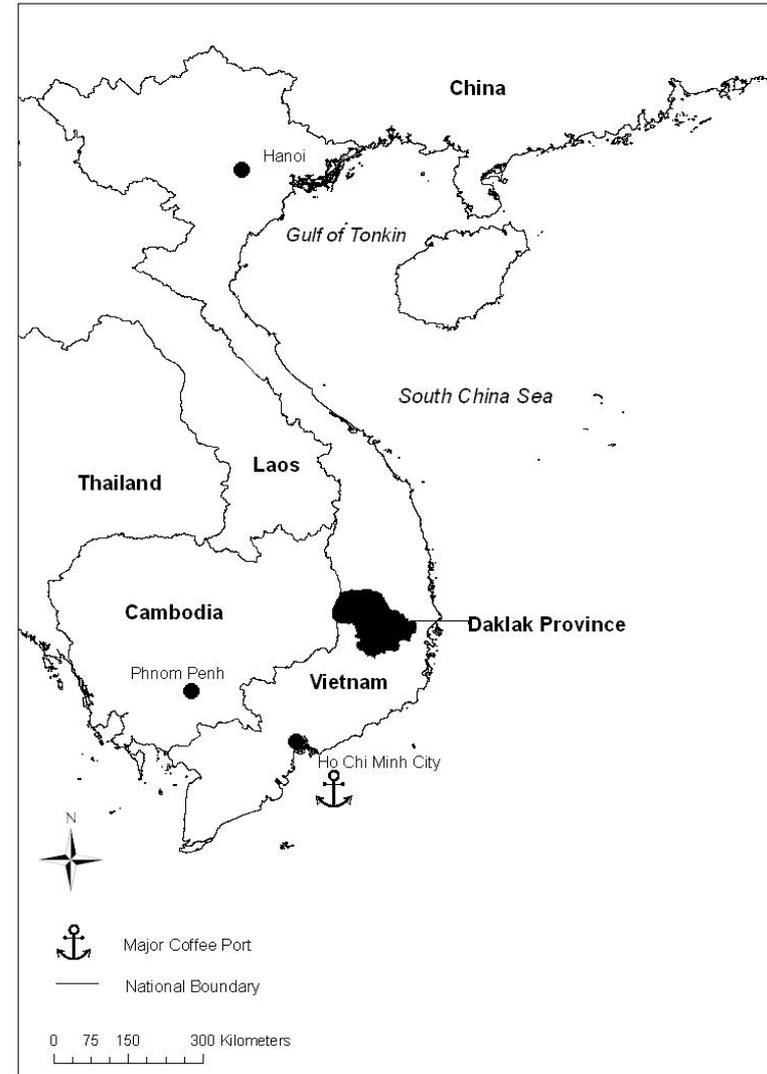


On-farm biodiversity in the Western Ghats, India



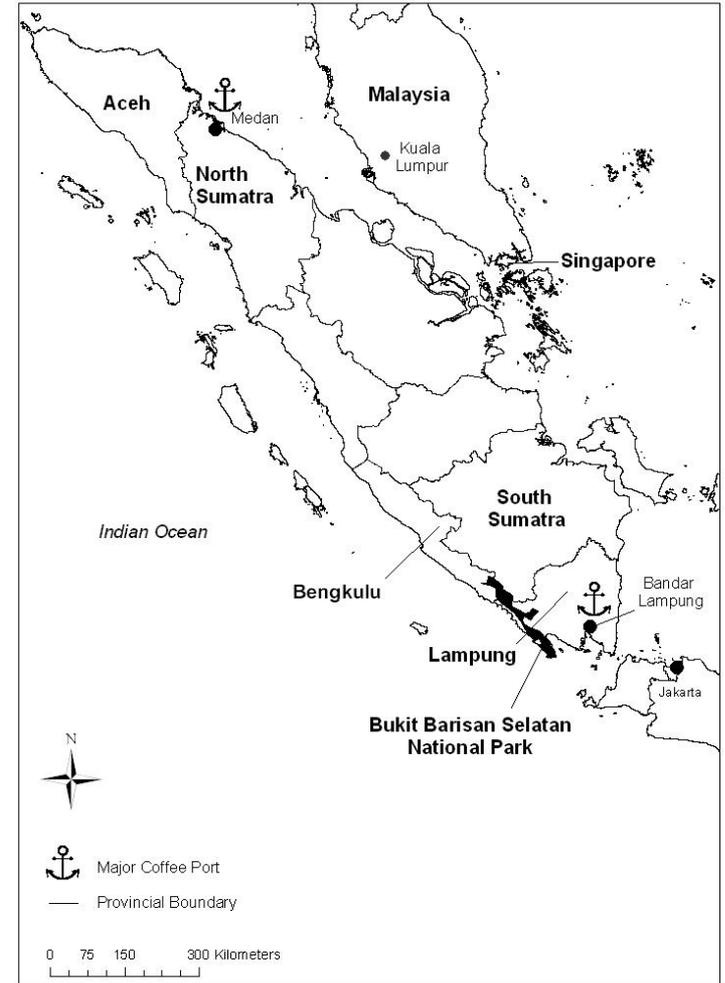


Groundwater depletion in Vietnam





Land clearing for coffee in Lampung



Source: Neilson et al., 2010

- › Nation-states appear ill-equipped to independently address many pressing environmental problems
 - › Contemporary environmental governance involves the sharing of regulatory power amongst a far greater diversity of actors
 - › Environmental governance is increasingly multi-scalar
 - › Some argue that the rise of innovative hybrid forms of adaptive governance with a focus on problem-solving is more effective than state-based solutions
 - › VSS are an increasingly important factor driving environmental governance in Indonesian rural landscapes and requires greater attention (and better understanding) from policy makers.
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