

# The Need for Integration in Environmental Governance

Air Quality, Government, Academia:  
Reflections based on integration experience in South Africa

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**Governance in a Triptych**

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# AQMRC @ UWE

- Working at interface of science and policy
- 10+ years managing and writing guidance for UK Local Air Quality Management process
- Studies of European Policy and Practice (INTEGAIRE, G-FORS etc)
- Range of international experience and expertise (CAI-Asia, IUAPPA, South Africa, Thailand, Indonesia, India, Brazil, China....)
- Staff & Researchers from Indonesia, New Zealand, Greece, Nigeria, Egypt, China

# Outline

- Environmental Governance:
  - 3 key issues
  - 3 sets of players
- The South African National Framework on Air Quality as an example of integrated governance
- The special role of academia

Local Government

Integrate What?



# Key 'Issues': The Sustainability Triptych

## Environment:

- **Climate Change:** Mitigation & Adaptation
- **Air:** Pollution
- **Water:** Pollution and Supply
- **Land:** Contamination, Erosion, Access, Quality

## Society:

- **Health:** Protection
- **Democracy:** Rights & Responsibilities
- **Justice:** Equity and Accessibility

## Economy:

- **Development and Growth**
- **Equity and Distribution**



# The Triptych of Key 'Players'

## Government:

- Vertical Segmentation: International/National/Regional/Local
- Horizontal Segmentation: Departments

## Stakeholders:

- Public
- NGOs
- Industry & Business
- Regulators

## Other Parties:

- Media
- Academia



# South African National Framework on Air Quality

- Required by Air Quality Act (AQA) 2004: Section 7
- Drawn up by a team consisting of:
  - SA Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
  - SA Private sector consultancies (CSIR, uMoya & Zitholele)
  - SA University (University of Kwa-Zulu Natal)
  - European University (Uni. Of the West of England)
  - Norwegian Institute of Air Quality (NILU)

# The Purpose of the Framework

- “To ensure that any air quality management measures are implemented in a **cohesive, coherent** and **uniform** fashion that ensures the most benefit through **efficient and effective** resource use.”
- To assist in:
  - Achieving acceptable air quality throughout the country,
  - Promoting a clean & healthy environment for all citizens,
  - Minimising the negative impacts of air pollution on health and the environment; and
  - Promoting the reduction of greenhouse gases to support the countrywide climate change protection programme.

# “Roles and Responsibilities”

- National Framework is not a technical document
- It doesn't set the technical 'norms and standards' (emissions limits, ambient standards etc.)
- It establishes the links between the technical processes setting these and the governance processes enforcing them
- It sets up a management framework with clear roles and responsibilities for actions

# Underpinning Principles

- **Public Participation:** Ensuring relevant stakeholder participation in development and implementation.
- **Capacity Development:** Building capacity, promoting education and empowerment.
- **Information Dissemination:** Bridging the gaps between information and stakeholders.

# The Environmental Governance Cycle