

ENVIRONMENTAL TRENDS **and** **GOOD GOVERNANCE**

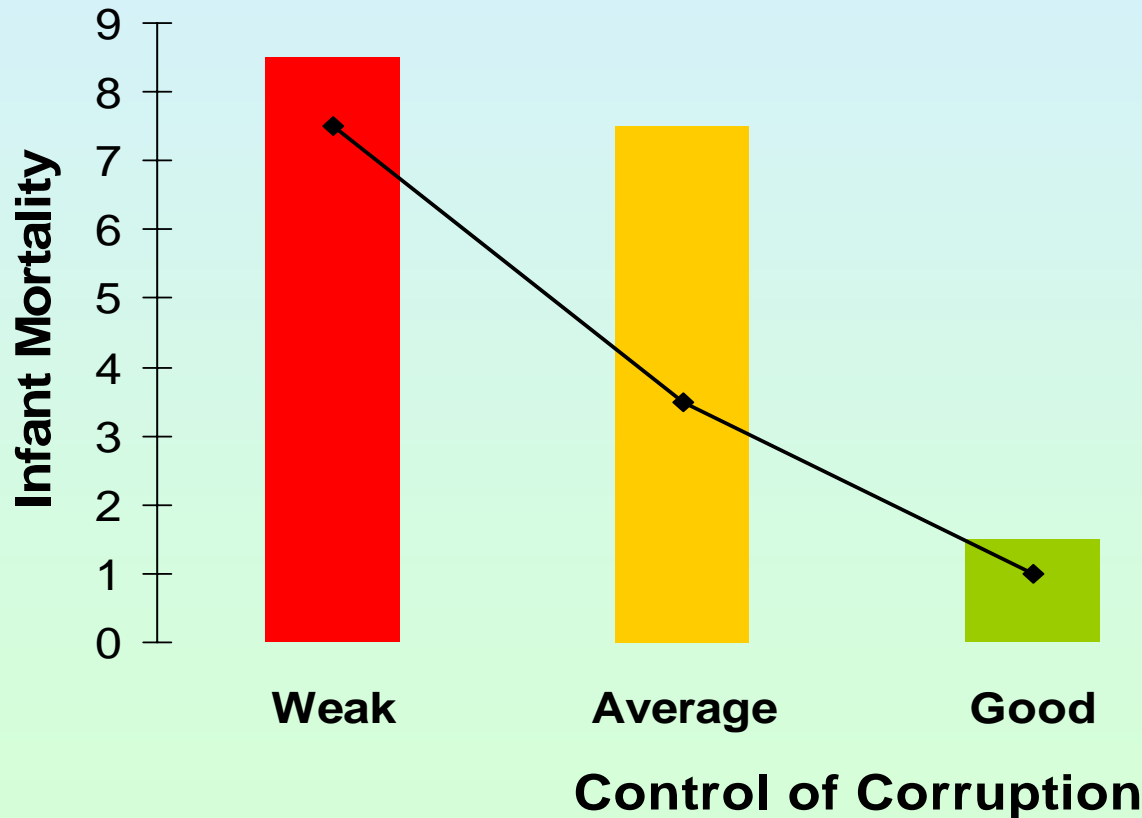
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**Key Relationship:
Environmental Law
and
Sustainable Development**

Good Governance and Development Outcomes – Current Status

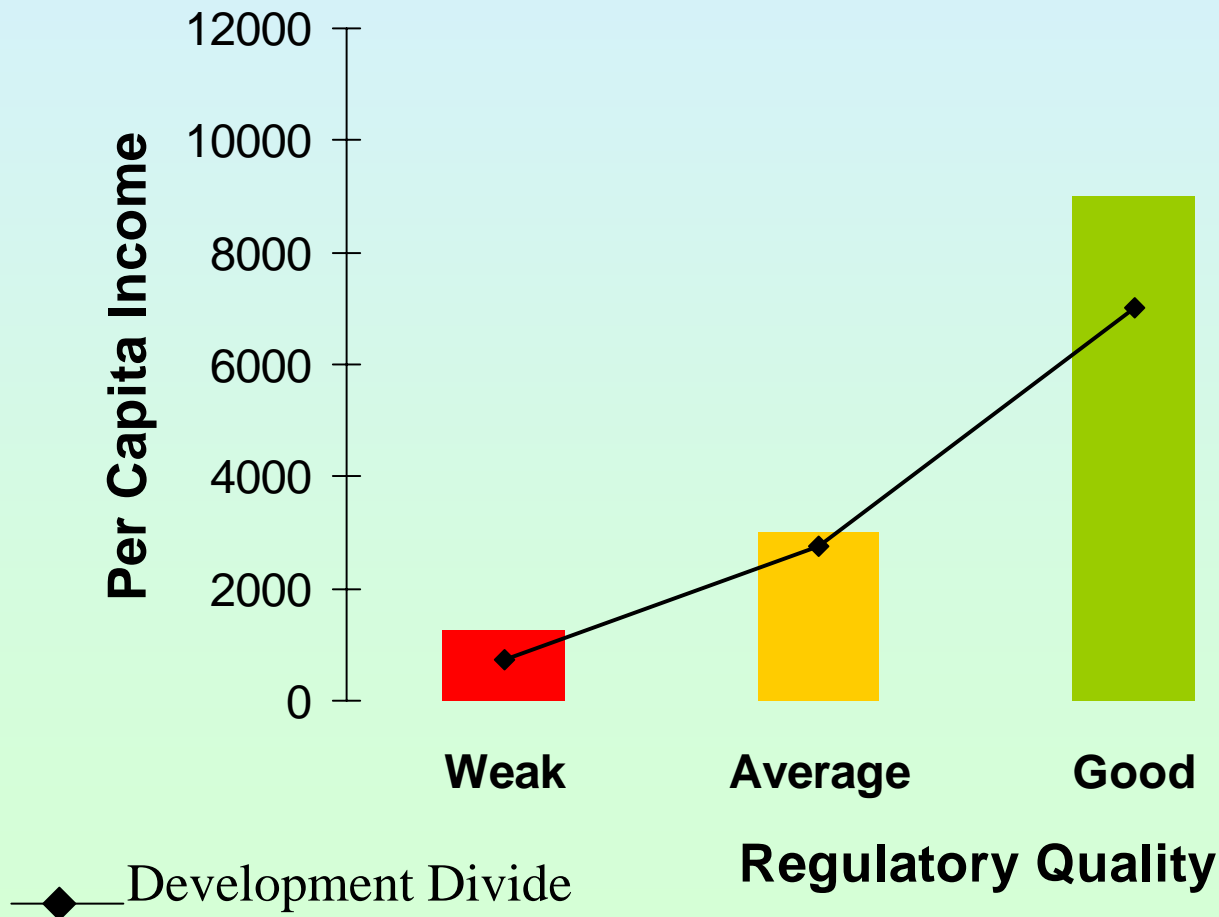
Infant Mortality and Corruption



◆ Development Divide

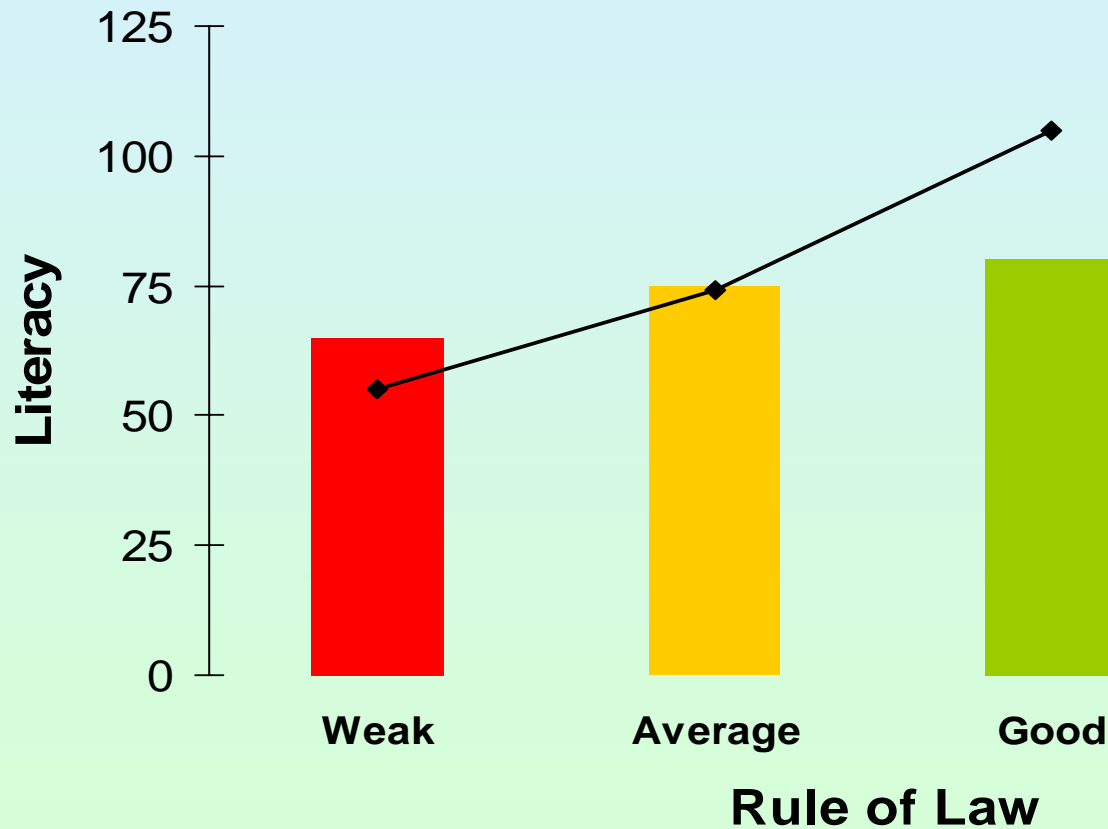
Good Governance and Development Outcomes – Current Status (Cont'd)

Per Capita Income and Regulatory Burden



Good Governance and Development Outcomes – Current Status (Cont'd)

Literacy and Rule of Law



◆ Development Divide

Good Governance and Development Outcomes – Current Status (Cont'd)

Per Capita Income and Voice and Accountability



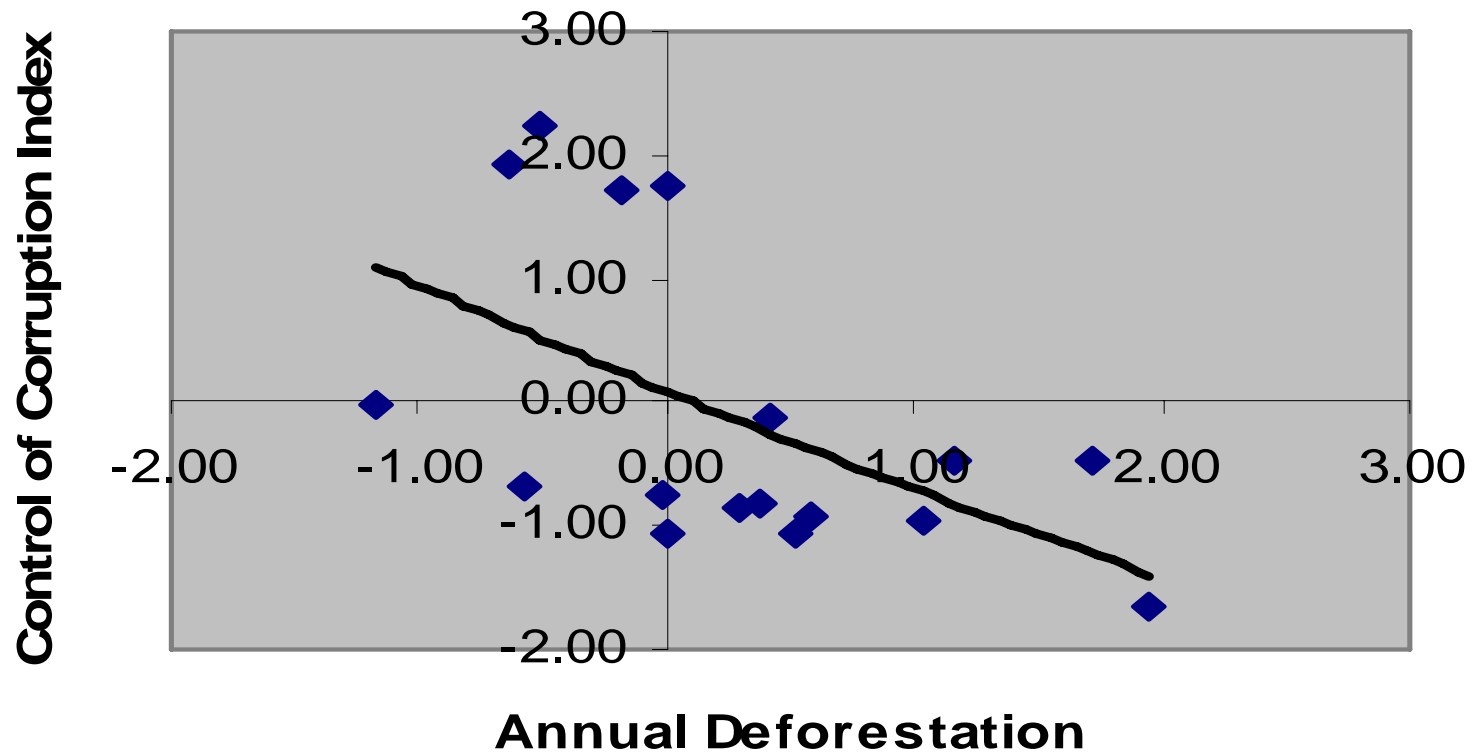
◆ Development Divide

Forest Sector

- **Illegal logging – estimated annual loss in assets and revenue of US\$10-15 billion/a.**
- **Studies in 17 countries revealed that illegal logging ranges from 10-15% of total harvest in North-West Russia to up to 80% of total harvest in Bolivia and Peru and 90% in Cambodia.**

Deforestation vs. Control of Corruption

Deforestation vs. Control of Corruption



Fisheries Sector

- 200 million people depend on fisheries, and over 20% of the world's 38 million full-time fishers earn less than US\$1 per day.
- 25% of the marine fish stocks are overexploited and 50% are fully exploited.
- 2.5 million tons of fish are caught off West Africa with gross value of US\$1.3 billion, of which about 18% goes to illegal or “pirate vessels.”

Conflict and Natural Resources

Post-conflict countries often suffer damaged infrastructure and weakened governing institutions, which lead to further damage to environmental capital.

Conflict and Natural Resources (Cont'd)

Cambodia

- Vietnam War and post conflict destroyed infrastructure and exposed people to natural disasters, including floods and droughts. Over last 30 years, forest cover has declined from 70% to 30% of total land area.
- UXOs and lack of access to natural resources and cultivable land. Estimate land mines remaining near 5 million.

Conflict and Natural Resources

((Cont'd))

Rwanda

- Pre-1994 total forest area of 417,000 ha fell to approximately 226,000 ha by the end of the conflicts.
- The large mammal densities decreased to about 30% of the original population size.

Conflict and Natural Resources

((Cont'd))

Sudan

- Area equivalent to size of Western Europe has been denuded.
- 17 million ha of rain-fed arable land, half of the total usable land, have lost topsoil.
- Crop yields at 30% of previous levels in some areas of rain-fed agriculture.

Bank Efforts to Address Governance

- The World Bank finances over US\$300 million in forest law enforcement and governance activities (supporting the Ministerial Forest Law Enforcement and Governance). (See also PROFOR.)
- The World Bank has also established a new Global Program on Fisheries (PROFISH).
- A Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) consideration to the implications of corruption and weak governance on the overall objective of poverty reduction.