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THESIS TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND HUMAN RIGHTS: *The case of Tanzania, Chile, Haiti, Nigeria and Mongolia.*

This thesis was submitted for distance acquisition of a postgraduate degree in International Relations, Strategy and Security at Neapolis University

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The Denotation

Julian Rubavu

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract

Chapter 1 - Introduction.....11

1.1 Bckground.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

1.2 Justification……..…….…….11
1.3 Aim…….…….……..11
1.4 Objective……..…….……..……..11
1.5 Research Question……..……..…..……..11
1.6 Case Study……..……...12
1.7 Structure……..…..……12

Chapter 2 – Literature Review.....143

2.1 Environmental policy.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**3

2.2 The Nature of Environmental Problems…….……..14
2.3 Environment and Human Rights…….…….17

Chapter 3 –Theoretical Framework and Research Methodology.....2120

3.1 Theoretical Framework.....20

3.1.1 Tanzania.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**23

3.1.2 Chile……..…..25

3.1.3 Haiti……..……26

3.1.4 Nigeria……..…….……..28
3.1.5 Mongolia……..29
3.2 Research Methodology……31
3.2.1 Tanzania……..……31
3.2.2 Chile……..……..32
3.2.3 Haiti…….…….…..32
3.2.4 Nigeria…….32
3.2.5 Mongolia…….……33
3.3 Data Collec…….33
3.4 Data Analysis…….33
3.4.1 Tanzania……..34
3.4.2 Chile……34
3.4.3 Haiti…….34
3.4.4 Nigeria……36
3.4.5 Mongolia……..……..37

Chapter 4 – Case Study Analysis.....3838

4.1 Introduction……38
4.2 Environmental Policy…….……38
4.2.1 Tanzania……..……38
4.2.2 Chile……..……..……43
4.2.3 Haiti…….……..……..……46
4.2.4 Nigeria……..……..……..47
4.2.5 Mongolia…….……..……49

4.3 Environmental Policy and the Violation of Human Rights……52
4.3.1 Tanza…….52
4.3.2 Chile……..57
4.3.3 Haiti……..58
4.3.4 Nigeria…….58
4.3.5 Mongolia……..60

4.4 Environmental Policy……..61
4.4.1 Tanzania……..61
4.4.2 Chile……..63
4.4.3 Haiti……..65
4.4.4 Ngeria……..68
4.4.5 Mongolia…….70

4.5 Foreign influence in Domestic Policy……..70
4.5.1 Tanznaia……..70.
4.5.2 Chile…….75
4.5.3 Haiti……..75
4.5.4 Nigeria……..76
4.5.5 Mongolia……76

4.6 Comparative Analysis……...77

Chapter 5 – Summary and Policy Recommendation 79

5.1 Summary and Recommendation……79
5.1.1 Tanzania……..81
5.1.2 Chile……..84
5.1.3 Haiti……87
5.1.4 Nigeria……90
5.1.5 Mongolia……..94

Bibliography 97

Abbreviations:

CIA: Central Intelligence Agency

EACJ: East Africa Court of Justice

EU: European Union

EUR: Euro

GEO: Global Environmental Outlook

MDGs: Millennium Development Goals

MKUKUTA: *Mpango wa Kukuza Uchumi Tanzania* or plan for growth and poverty reduction

NAP: National Adaptation Plan

NEMC: National Environmental management Council

RH: republic of Haiti

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

TASAF: Tanzania's Social Action Fund

UN: United Nations

UNDG: United Nations Development Goals

UNDP: United Nations Development program

UNEP: United Nations Environment Program

UNESCO: United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organizations

UNHR: United Nations Human Rights

UNPFII: United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

URT: United Republic of Tanzania

US: United States

WB: World Bank

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Abstract (up to 250-400 words)

Environment and human rights look like brother and sister since human beings need a good environment in order to survive well on a daily life basis. Surviving is one of the human rights of living creatures, particularly human beings. Different actors are always putting efforts into place to ensure environmental preservation and conservation as well as the protection and promotion of human rights. However, there are still environmental issues that affect human rights. Most of these issues are based on the application of environmental policies and decisions. In this Thesis, I will investigate about environmental policy in relation to the violation of human rights. Particular cases are Tanzania, Chile, Haiti, Nigeria, and Mongolia selected from different continents. The results will help in policy re-form and will also lead other academicians to conduct further studies that will reveal uncovered gaps and recommend more practical measures to reduce environmental issues and safeguard human rights.

Keywords: environment, policy, human rights.

Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1. Background

According to the United Nations Development Fund, the environment is one of the seven components that constitute human security, which means that environmental deterioration violates human rights in terms of security such as the right to life, food, and water (UNDP 1994).

Sustainable environment and the promotion, protection, and fulfillment of human rights are complementary objectives at the core of sustainable development. On the other hand, the human rights framework provides urgent and immediate action to protect the environment for the benefit of people. In order to implement that obligation, all states and businesses have human rights obligations in their policies to prevent any impact that affects environmental rights which are interpreted in various aspects of human rights such as the right to life, food, health, water, and culture. Human rights institutions such as the Human Rights Council, the International Court of Justice, and the World Bank inspection panel, all agree that there is a strong linkage between the environment and human rights. For example, the Human Rights Council resolution on climate change states that human rights obligations, standards, and principles have the potential to inform and strengthen international, regional, and national policymaking in the area of climate change, promoting policy coherence, legitimacy, and sustainable outcomes (UNDG 2020).

Taking into consideration environmental issues in relation to the violation of human rights, the United Nations Environmental Program highlights that one of the issues is climate change which is one of the biggest threats to human rights today as it poses problems to the fundamental rights to life, health, food and an adequate standard of living of individuals and communities across the world (UNEP 2015).

1.2. Justification

Environmental protection is also human rights protection because the environment is all about our surroundings and it covers components for human existence such as the right to life, and a healthy, safe, and clean environment. However, it is clear that despite the United Nations recommendations, and the legal obligations to the states and businesses, there are states that in their policies and laws human rights, environmental protection, and conservations are elaborated, but practically they remain unmet or absent. This gap between declared aims or measures and actual policy will be analyzed comparatively in the case of Tanzania, Mongolia, Haiti, Chile, and Nigeria.

1.3. Aim

The aim is to investigate the environmental policies in relation to the violation of human rights.

1.4. Objective

The objective is to evaluate the relationship between environmental policy and human rights by examining the environmental policies, human rights and environment, and external influence in internal affairs in Tanzania, Chile, Haiti, Nigeria, and Mongolia.

1.5. Research questions

(i) What are environmental policies in the five countries? This question intends to understand the environmental policy and its application, and environmental problems in each of the five countries, (ii) how do environmental policies affect human rights in five cases? This question will investigate how human rights are violated by the application of environmental policy in each case, (iii) how does foreign influence affect domestic environmental policies and decision-making? This question will look at how

some foreign countries and international organizations intervene or influence environmental policies and their application as well as decisions in each of the five cases.

1.6. Case studies

The five case studies were chosen randomly based on the geographical location; and the political and security history of each case, and all the five cases are among the poor countries in the world. The random selection of the five cases considered also the development level of each case.

1.7. Structure

This research paper is organized as follows. Each chapter has elements to be covered: Chapter one is the introduction that consists of the background, justification, aim, objective, research question, and structure; chapter two is a literature review that consists of the concept of environment and environmental policy, environmental problems, environment, and human rights; chapter three is a theoretical framework and research methodology which involves a methodology that defines the type of data that will be collected, data collection, data analysis, and theoretical framework; chapter four is a case study and analysis that involves environmental policy in each of the five cases, environmental policy in relation with the violation of human rights, and environmental problems; chapter five is about the findings and policy recommendation in each of the five cases; and chapter six is the summary that will talk shortly about each case.

Chapter 2 – Literature Review

2.1. Environmental policy

Originally, the word ‘environment’ comes from the French word ‘environ’, which means ‘encircle’, and for that reason, the environment is everything surrounding us which have an impact on both animals and human beings. The environment consists of natural things such as the Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean, Amazon River, Nile River, soil, air, forest, water, and minerals; there are also man-made things developed through technology such as the Suez Canal constructed in 1859 1869 in Egypt, the Great Man-Made River Project 1950-160 in Libya, and Fort Jesus built between 1593 and 1596 in Kenya (Olatunde-Aiyedun 2022). Environment is also defined as everything that involves both living and non-living creatures except human being (Benson and Jordan 2015).

Policy is defined as a number or set of rules, legislation, regulations, and guidelines that lead to decision-making (Wies 1996). The Cambridge Dictionary defines policy as a set of ideas or a plan of what to do in particular situations that have been agreed upon by a group of people, a business organization, a government, or a political party; and Collins Dictionary says that a policy is a set of ideas or plans that is used as a basis for making decisions, especially in politics, economics, or business. Furthermore, policies are procedures and guidelines established to support efforts to achieve stated objectives (Jiliow 2017).

There are different types of policies such as a public policy that sets limits on air emissions or the use of water or governments can even provide warnings of poor air

quality; but also there is an environmental policy that leads decision makers to set laws and regulations for the best use of natural resources such as water, minerals, forests, and other natural resources (Torjman 2005).

Environmental policy is all about good governance between the natural environment and human beings for the better and mutual benefit of all generations. Traditionally, environmental policy was concerned with controlling pollution and waste flows and limiting habitat loss, which was later seen as incomplete. Instead, policymakers discovered gaps in terms of success and began to appreciate that environmental policy would integrate with other sectors and policy areas. These sectors will involve public and private sectors at all levels, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, charity organizations, businesses, civil societies, and the entire population as well. Historically, environmental policy was formed in the 1970s, while it was known as environmental provision focusing on securing human health (Benson and Jordan 2015).

Today's environmental policy is not only concerned with rules, provisions, regulations, and guidance, but also it involves the effects of pollution on our, land, water, and air because human life depends on the well-being of the environment or the species that live on earth known as the biosphere. That means environmental degradation is a threat to the lives of human beings (Islam, Ferdous, and Begum 2014).

2.2. The nature of environmental problems

Environment is about all-natural surroundings basically these are water, air, and land on which everything depends; whether living things such as humans, birds, animals, plants, and microorganisms; and non-living units that are present on earth such as air,

sunlight, water, soil and minerals among others. Due to human activities and natural disasters, there are environmental issues that occur because of the wrong use of natural resources by human beings which results in pollution on earth whether it is air, land, water, or soil pollution, deforestation, acid rain, and other dangerous disasters. Poor environmental conditions have become common today due to globalization; industrialization and urbanization which transform local problems into international issues, and in return they have consequences for human beings. For example in the US, since the 1960s, they have faced water and air problems due to the increase of factories and urbanization that have an impact on the natural environment. Other related issues are soil erosion, pesticide contamination, deforestation, declining animal population and species and so on which are today concerns for scientists and policy-makers at global levels (Pant, Verma, and Surya 2020).

The evolving of environmental problems increased especially during the first two decades of the Cold War era specifically in the 1950s -1970s when there was a high increase of economic, social, and technological changes on a global scale due to globalization. These changes were seen in both developed and developing countries. The major great powers were competing in heavy and modern weapons production including nuclear bombs as well as getting global political influence and economic supremacy, while developing countries were struggling for independence, economic growth, and institutional reforms, where in their struggles they used different means including weapons and toxins. The top environmental concerns of national and international environmental protection organizations are commonly identified as those directly affecting natural resources, biodiversity, sustainability, and human health (Ansori and Yusuf 2023).

The United Nations Environment's Sixth Global Environmental Outlook (GEO-6) in 2019 highlighted that the most common issues are Overpopulation, urbanization, and consumption in 2019 there were at least 7.7 billion people on earth, and out of them about 50% live in an urban area, while in 2050 more than 68% of the global population will be living in urban areas for which there will be an increase of energy consumption by raising the demand for housing, food, public utilities, land use, transportation, use of more electric appliances, etc. regarding the issue of food, it is not only about overpopulation and decreased production, instead, it is about lost food where it is estimated that at least 1/3 of food destined for human consumption is wasted or dumped. Climate change and rising temperatures are other issues that lead to floods, droughts, forest fires, and other climate disasters that affect human health, food supply, and natural resources. Deep studies reveal that human activities such as exploitation of air, soil, marine environment, forests, and aquatic resources are major factors that harm biodiversity. The greatest threats to biodiversity are the introduction of exotic species, habitat loss, and over-harvesting. Human activities have existed since the creation that gradually day to day and lead to the over-exploitation of natural resources struggling for food, energy, construction materials, and medicinal products which always lead to environmental degradation (Valavanidis 2019).

Taking this into consideration, the UN environmental program has adopted an adaptable policy aiming to address the issues related to the environment and propose solutions to overcome them. The environmental policy framework is all about environmental sustainability and sustainable development worldwide which is based on the aims and goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and international agreements on climate change and protection of the environment. The following are five guiding principles for all UN operations: (i) environmental protection with respect

to all operations by implementing the principle of doing no harm to the environment and communities; observing, on a voluntary basis, the highest environmental standards, and exceeding them when feasible; and maximize opportunities to contribute positively to the environment; (ii) efficiency in resource use and operations; (iii) continuous improvement of environmental performance; (iv) stakeholder engagement at all levels; and (v) adaptation and resilience. The UN member States are responsible for protecting the fundamental right of all human beings to freedom, equality, and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being. All member states of the United Nations have a responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations (UN 2019).

2.3. Environment and Human Rights

Human rights are rights that we have simply because we exist as human beings. Human rights are to promote and protect human lives regardless of race, tribe, beliefs, religion, or region. Human rights also protect human dignity which cannot be achieved in a degraded environment. The international environmental law addresses human rights in terms of environmental impacts on the human life, health, private life, and property of individual humans rather than any other creature as it will be discussed more in chapter four. Environment as a human right also involves economic and social rights, the rule of law as the state regulates the best environment for the well-being of people in terms of the rights to life, private life, health, water, and property. According to the UN human rights community, there is a strong relationship between environmental, civil, political, economic, and social rights because all of them have environmental implications. Environmental human rights have been developed in recent years whereby sustainable development is the key with a requirement of involvement of all stakeholders. For example, principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment

and Development, describes public participation as a core element for sustainable development. In this context, the environment involves also democracy because public participation is an element of political and civil rights (Boyle 2012).

Environmental laws are elaborated purposely to protect the environment including wildlife, land, and beauty; prevent pollution, prevent unlawful deforestation, save endangered species, conserve water, develop and follow general plans and prevent individual or social or even structural damaging practices. Environmental laws also regulate the quantity and nature of the impact of human activities on how to use the environment considering the actual and future generations (Marshall and Bashir 2020).

It is usual and common that human beings everywhere require the realization of diverse values or capabilities to ensure their individual and collective well-being. However, legal positivism rejects the theory long held by the Roman Catholic Church that law must be moral to be law. John Locke insists that human rights are more individual as they are indivisible and some of them are natural, with reason that human beings exist in the state of nature starting with the rights to life even before humankind enters into civil society (Weston 2024).

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of August 26, 1789, proclaims that all men are born and remain free and they have equal in rights. The UN founded in 1945 in its General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Human rights are not granted by anyone even the state. Human rights are universal and inherent to all of us, regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status. The relationship between the environment and human rights is too close as one depends on the other in the sense that

there are no human rights without the environment. For example, the right to life means human existence depends on the environment (Jellinek 2009).

The UN Secretary-General António Guterres says that water is in deep trouble through grave overconsumption and unsustainable use and evaporating it through global heating. For the World Resources Institute, at least a quarter of the world's population already faces extremely high water scarcity. This justifies that any environmental problem violates human rights as it touches key elements that sustain human existence, for example, air, water, and food. Environmental protection is also protection of human rights (Blais and Jameel 2024).

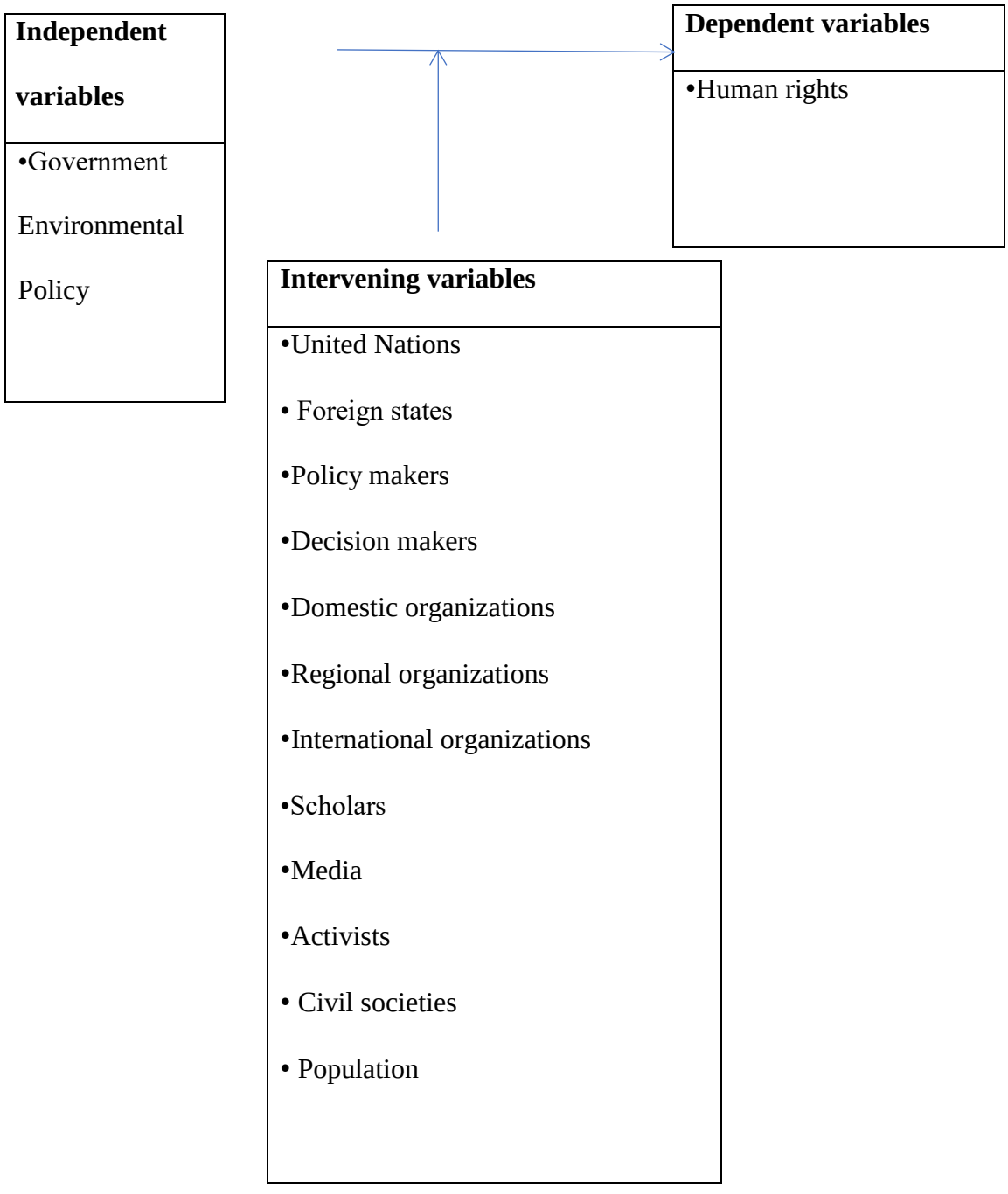
The UN human rights and environmental framework principles stipulate that all member states should ensure a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment in order to respect, protect and fulfill human rights; states should respect, protect and fulfill human rights in order to ensure a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment (UN, Framework Principles on Human Rights and the Environment 2018).

The process of recognizing the environment as a human right started in the 1970s, however it took time for adoption. For example, the recent Malé declaration of 2007 on the Human Dimension of Climate Change reads that people have right to environment, and should be able to enjoy human rights fully. The UN Human Rights Council's Resolution 48/13 of October 8, 2021recognizes the environmental human right that human beings have the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment, whereas more than 55 States have already established legal recognition of the right to a healthy and sustainable environment. Again the 1972 Stockholm declaration states that human

being has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being (Aguila 2021).

Chapter 3 –Theoretical Framework and Research Methodology

3.1. Theoretical Framework



The environmental conditions in the five cases are comparable from one to another in terms of issues such as water scarcity, air pollution, and structural violence during the policy implementation, which directly or indirectly affect human rights. Environmental policies in the five cases are also comparable as almost all of the cases are transferring to the implementation of sustainable development goals as the UN 2030 agenda. The actors involved are government officials at all levels; parliament; policy makers; academicians; civil societies; media; activists; local, regional, and international organizations; foreign states; the United Nations, and the population. The variables are divided into three categories: independent variable, dependent variable, and intervening variable as mentioned in the diagram above.

Environment and human rights are key factors to sustainable development for the wellbeing of the people providing necessary elements such as safe water, good air, and fertile land for food production and other activities. The UN framework for sustainable development goals which are the 2030 agenda are: to end poverty everywhere; to end hunger and achieve food and improving nutrition and sustainable agriculture; to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all; to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education; to achieve gender equality and empower women and girls; to ensure availability and sustainable water and sanitation for all; to ensure access, affordability, reliability, sustainability and modern energy for all; to promote sustainable and economic growth, productive and decent work for all; to ensure industrial innovation and infrastructure; to reduce inequality within and among countries; to promote conducive and sustainable cities and communities; to ensure consumption and sustainable production of patterns; to take urgent action against climate change; to ensure sustainable use of oceans, seas and marines; to protect, restore and promote

sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable forests, combat land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; to promote peace, justice and strong institutions; and to promote global partnership for sustainable development (UN 2023).

Climate change and global warming are among the current world issues that led the United Nations and other actors to convene and put in place a practical framework to confront environmental problems and their effects. The five cases in this study will show the policies and practices to ensure that the Sustainable Development 2030 agenda is met. Some of the environmental issues that violate human rights include lack of food, lack of safe and sustainable water, environmental degradation, air pollution, toxic water and land, and poor implementation of policies. There are challenges as well as obstacles in each case study as we will see later in detail in chapter four: (case study and analysis), and chapter five: (summary and policy recommendations).

The five case studies were chosen randomly based on the geographical location; and the political and security history of each case, and all the five cases are among the poor countries in the world. The random selection of the five cases considered both the development level; and the global view.

The case studies show that poverty, corruption impunity, lack of rule of law, and many others are among the key factors that contribute to environmental degradation, leading to the violation of human rights. A comparison of the cases will be undertaken at the end of chapter four. The findings of this study from the five cases are designed to encourage more academic research, which will reveal the real and actual policies, problems, and effects that violate human rights. Researchers will make

recommendations to governments and other actors to take serious measures where necessary in terms of policy review and policy implementation.

The following are, briefly, geographical conditions, environmental policy, and mitigation for each case. The questions to be asked in each case are the following: Does environmental policy exist? How is it implemented? Is there any element of violation of human rights? What is the foreign intervention or influence in domestic affairs?

3.1.1. Tanzania:

It is a country located in East Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean in the east; Kenya and Uganda in the north; Burundi, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the west; and Malawi, Zambia, and Mozambique in the south. Tanzania has 947,303 square kilometers in total including 2,460 square kilometers of Zanzibar Island, and 944, 843 square kilometers on Tanzania's mainland, with a total population of 65 million; and there are major continental lakes such as Lake Victoria in the North-Western region and Lake Tanganyika in the West; and also the world second mountain Kilimanjaro (in the North) next to Everest. The highlands temperature record ranges between 10 and 20 °C, while the coastal region ranges between 25–31 °C (NBS 2020).

The National Environmental Policy of 1997 provides strategies, priorities, monitoring plans, and regular review of policies, programs, and guidelines in cross-sectorial environmental analysis to facilitate cohesion among sectors and other concerned groups. It has objectives which are to equitable and sustainable

use of resources; to control and prevent degradation of water, air, and land; to enhance and conceive natural and human heritage; to promote international cooperation; and to increase awareness of the link between environment and development (Magalla 2017).

Tanzania wildlife policy has objectives to protect and conserve and administer areas with great biological diversity such as wetlands which are representative of the major wildlife habitats; to protect and conserve wildlife resources and their habitats in game reserves, wetland reserves, game controlled areas, and migratory route corridors; and to encourage, promote and facilitate active involvement and participation of local and traditional communities in the sustainable management, use and conservation of wildlife resources in and outside wildlife protected areas network (URT, The wildlife conservation Act 2022). However, human rights reports show the disrespect of involvement and participation of local and traditional communities, especially in the case of expulsion of the Maasai traditional communities from protected areas where they have lived for centuries. Note that, culturally Maasai people eat only domestic animals' meat, and they are not farming (Lawa 2024). Since 1959, the Maasai have been granted to live in conservation areas; the reason led the parliament to ask the government to allow voluntary relocation. But, instead, the government increased the armed police and army, which rights say is to protect the Emirate Companies, disregarding the East African Court of Justice Order to local authorities to stop the eviction of the Maasai communities (Jeannin 2022).

Human rights defenders have intervened calling on the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources and Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority to stop

immediately the plan to evict about 150,000 pastoralists and take away village land in Ngorongoro and Loliondo divisions in the name of conservation. Rights defenders want the central government to respect and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples in Ngorongoro. They also want the government to allow journalists, human rights defenders, and independent observers to access the Ngorongoro Conservation Area in order to provide objective monitoring and reporting on issues related to human rights. Note that only government officials are allowed by the police to visit Ngorongoro or talk with Maasai communities (ICCA 2022). On June 5th, 2024, the European Commission decided to remove Tanzania from the list of countries eligible for its €18 million conservation grant destined for the East Africa environmental initiative, as a message to Tanzania followed the multiple calls to halt forceful eviction (MISA 2024).

3.1.2 Chile:

It is a Caribbean state located in South America; the total area is 756,102 square kilometers, with a population of over 17,925,262. Northern Chile is a desert with the lowest rainfall in the world, while the capital Santiago which lies in the Mediterranean valley is hot and dry during summer and wet during winters. On the other side, the southern inland is cold and wet (Briney 2019).

In 2022, Chile adopted a new Climate Change Framework Law with the objective of net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest which is a result of the government's political commitment to ensure the eradication of emissions. In order to achieve this goal, there is a set of factors such as regulatory instruments, new crosscutting governance, and public participation. The Ministry of Environment used a

strategy of public participation, where at least 3,700 public comments were collected and taken into consideration when making the bill and decision on March 9th, 2022. The Act describes the public and private sectors' role to emphasize indicators of vulnerability and climate risks. Regarding the issue of water, the plan is to ensure Chile's 101 river basins provide water security and safeguarding in terms of both quantity and quality (Ríos 2022).

Foreign countries support Chile's plan of zero emissions by 2050 which is also the plan of the EU to eradicate carbon emissions by 2050. The EU works with its partners worldwide; and for Chilean ambition for change, the EU joins the government to foresee and hold a series of dialogues, workshops, and meetings in the sixteen regions promoting dialogue about climate change, and putting citizens at the center about the fight against climate change (EU, European Union and Chile: Strategic partners in the fight against climate change 2020).

3.1.3. Haiti:

It is a small country in size, one of the South American countries; with a total population of 11.7 according to the World Bank report of 2020 (WB 2020). Haiti's area is 27,750 square kilometers, and it is specifically located in the Caribbean Sea between Cuba and the Dominican Republic. In 2010, Haiti experienced an extraordinary earthquake with a magnitude of 7.0 that took thousands of people's lives and caused damage to its infrastructure. Major environmental issues in Haiti have natural disaster grounds such as earthquakes and floods; as well as man-made issues such as deforestation and poor plans for environmental protection. Poverty is a key problem as a result of political

instability, natural disasters, air pollution, and limited access to sanitation and safe water (Briney, Geography and Overview of Haiti 2019).

At least half of the rural population in Haiti doesn't have access to safe water. The government says it is difficult to overcome the situation because of poverty. The financial minister asks the partners to increase their financial support so that the national budget can be increased and boost development projects especially safe water. Haiti's National Directorate of Potable Water and Sanitation works under the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication to ensure water is accessed. He also calls on the local, regional and international actors to increase support to the government especially projects of water resource (Petit 2021).

The National Integrated Financing Framework for Sustainable Development constitutes an innovative and systematic approach focusing on the commitment of government, and other close stakeholders such as the private sector, the banking sector, civil society organizations, and other technical partners, especially the United Nations. For the UNDP in Haiti, there is a need for all stakeholders to take part in providing financial support in order to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDG 2022). The UN and Haiti government have already signed an agreement of Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development using a joint strategy to achieve sustainable development from 2023 to 2027, which is a crucial deal noting that over 5.2 people live in extreme poverty, where in 2023 only 720 million dollars were donated (Nibogora 2023).

3.1.4. Nigeria:

It is among the giant countries located in West Africa with an area of 923, 768 square kilometers; and it shares borders with the Niger in the North, Chad in the North-east, Cameroon Republic in the East, Benin in the West, and the Atlantic Ocean in the South. Nigeria has two major rivers Benue and Niger Rivers, together with other rivers such as River Brass, Sokoto, Ogun, Imo, and Osse among others. The rivers' water serves in drinking, cooking, and even washing as it serves domestic functions and industrial activities. However, studies show the lack of safe drinking water especially in the Niger Delta region with serious health effects including deaths (Asegiemhe 2019).

In Nigeria, surface water quality is poor due to pollution, and in many cities, water sources are contaminated with toxins from poor mining control, open disposal of both solid and liquid waste, lack of proper sewerage dumping sites, and open-air defecation mainly in rural areas where even underground water is a toxin. The water resources policy made by the federal Ministry of Water Resources stipulates that water shall be subject to the Constitution as a public interest; all water, wherever it occurs is a national asset and resource common to all; and water shall be protected against any kind of pollution. The policy objectives are to ensure sustainable, efficient, and equitable water resources development and management; promote stakeholders' participation; and promote national and international cooperation and increase the mutually beneficial use of shared water resources within Nigeria and with its neighboring countries (FMWR 2016).

Despite the policy objectives to ensure good quality and access to water for all, it seems this does not work as intended. The policy is applied in some parts of the country, while in other parts, is not, especially in the Niger Delta region. The policy fails because of a lack of strong institutions in the region to implement, monitor, distribute, and evaluate the service delivery in terms of safe water availability and sustainability. The EU intervened in working with the community and civil society organizations in order to reach beneficiaries in economic and development projects (Nwaodu 2016).

3.1.5. Mongolia:

This is one of the biggest countries located in Asia, bordering Russia to the North, and China to the South; and it has an area of 1,564,116 square kilometers inhabited by 3,225,167 people. The highest elevation is 1,580 meters, while the lowest elevation is 518 meters, as the country is landlocked. Lake Hovsgol Nuur located at the border with Russia has 70% of the water in Mongolia (WorldAtlas 2021).

Looking at the country area and its population, one might imagine that the environment will not be touched. The communist governments of Mongolia are the subjects of environmental degradation from 1921 to the 1990s. The state constructed coal-burning power plants for the capital city of Ulaanbaatar, laid out roads and railways, and initiated open-pit mining which together contributed significantly to the air pollution affecting land, air, and water. Amnesty International reports the presence of corruption in government systems that do not respect the national interests. The UN and Mongolian experts alerted about environmental degradation due to human activities such as mining. They

suggested the government take serious steps to monitor and control mineral extraction (Rossabi 2021).

Mongolia’s mining law and policy framework focuses on providing national interests by developing responsible mining relied upon by the private sector; and socioeconomic benefits, environmental management, and post-mining transition where art. 45 of mineral law wants mineral operators to inform authorities a year in advance of pending closure, and to ensure the safe use of the mine area for public purposes and environmental reclamation (Kristi and Danielson 2017). But, this is only one article among many others violated by the government as observed in the previous paragraph above. The government fails to monitor and control the mining operators due to corruption. The Asian Mineral Association participated in the assessment of Mongolia's mining sector and revealed the state's failure.

3.2. Methodology

This section will mainly observe comparatively the five case studies, and the reason why they were chosen, and will also look at data collection and data analysis. Briefly, the following are the environmental issues involved in each case, to be analyzed in depth in the following chapters:

3.2.1. Tanzania:

Environmental policies are there as already mentioned in previous paragraphs, however, there are some issues that include inadequate application of environmental policies especially in wildlife, protected areas, and tourism sectors; forced relocation of indigenous people; lack of rule of law and politicization when it comes to the environmental protection; lack of clear coordination of environmental sector; lack of agency with a final say on environmental matters; and inadequate and poor management of land, water and forests among others.

3.2.2. Chile:

Despite the government and partners' efforts, still the country faces environmental problems such as air pollution which is the result of smokestack industries and automobile emissions; water pollution as a result of agriculture, forestry, and mining which contributes to the contamination of streams and seas; Soil degradation, contamination, and loss are also environmental problems in Chile. That means, they have lost their physical-chemical properties and, they are no longer productive since they are exhausted and impoverished; extensive agriculture and livestock.

3.2.3. Haiti:

The country faces environmental issues such as deforestation, where reports say that only 4% of natural trees remain; soil erosion where Haiti loses 5,560 tons of soil per square kilometer every year; disposition of solid which causes diseases and poor health and, and chronic malnutrition; limited access to drinking and drought.

3.2.4. Nigeria:

Environmental issues especially in the Niger Delta region include oil waste that involves polluted soil; contaminated soil; contaminated water; and raw sewage in drinking water that causes the loss of human lives where about 121,800 people die each year from diarrhea in Nigeria.

3.2.5. Mongolia:

The Asian country faces environmental issues such as the burning of soft coal in power plants; lack of enforcement of environmental laws; air pollution; water pollution; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; fall of acid rain which contains harmful levels of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxide; carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane and greenhouse gas based on surface warming; water vapor, and hydro fluorocarbons.

3.3. Data Collection

Data will be collected from secondary sources including academic works such as books, journals, periodicals, reports, and documents from websites. The information needed is about environmental policies in Tanzania, Chile, Mongolia, Haiti, and Nigeria; how environmental policies interrelate with the violation of human rights in the five cases; and how foreign influence affects domestic environmental policies and decision-making in the five cases.

3.4. Data Analysis

Data analysis will employ the comparative method, by investigating each case through a similar set of questions: i) what is environmental policy? It aims to understand the environmental policy, its application, and related problems; ii) how do environmental policies affect human rights? This aims to investigate how human rights are violated when applying the environmental policy in each case; iii) how does foreign influence affect domestic environmental policies and decision-making? This question will look at foreign involvement, intervention, or influence in environmental policies and their application as well as decisions in each of the five cases. Briefly, the following are

environmental policies in each case, and every country has its own priorities; human rights concerns; and even foreign intervention differs depending on the present matter:

3.4.1. Tanzania:

The National Environmental Policy of 1997 provides strategies, priorities, monitoring plans, and regular review of policies, programs, and guidelines in cross-sectorial environmental analysis to facilitate cohesion among sectors and other concerned groups. Its objectives are to ensure equitable and sustainable use of resources; to control and prevent degradation of water, air, and land; to enhance and conceive natural and man-made heritage; to promote international cooperation; and to increase awareness of the link between environment and development.

The environmental policy is literally good as it provides guidelines and rules to be applied by different actors involved. However, the findings show the major problem is policy implementation, especially the wildlife policy where the law enforcers use extra-judicial action to degrade human dignity including brutal arrests, torture, and killing of suspect poachers.

Foreign states and organizations play a significant role in advising the government especially when implementing the policy, while violating human rights as this will be discussed more in the following chapter.

3.4.2. Chile:

Environmental policy in Chile is concerned with water, waste, renewable energy, reforestation, conservation, and recycling as key factors to fight against climate change. The market-friendly is an approach developed by the World Bank that

economic growth is determined essentially by the growth of total factor productivity of capital and labor.

This approach as an economic strategy will be more effective in the private sector than the public sector. This means that if economic growth leads to economic development and environmental protection, then the idea of all sectors in the process of environmental protection and conservation is real. Tourism and industry sectors as well as many others such as aviation, transportation, mining, infrastructure, and trade are regarded as examples that capital, labor, technology, and cooperation are key components for economic growth.

Human rights violation in Chile is linked to health issues that are the result of water pollution, oil degradation, contamination, and loss are also environmental problems in Chile. In the past, Chile suffered from the USA's involvement in its internal affairs, especially during the Cold War era when the country was linked to Russia's Communism, while the USA wanted to stop it from spreading. This has a negative impact on the environment during that period.

3.4.3. Haiti:

Haiti adopted the strategies to fight against climate change as an application of the Paris Agreement which was adopted by 196 UN member states during the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris, France on 12 December 2015, and entered into practice in November 2016. Haiti's main environmental strategy is the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) which will focus on the sectors of agriculture, water, health, and infrastructure during the period time between 2022 and 2030.

The violation of human rights in Haiti is related to chronic and severe problems of inadequate clean water and lack of sanitation, poor health and safety of workers, environmental protection, agriculture, and land use. The effects are higher where over 90% of soil erosion is linked to deforestation. Furthermore, Chile lacks of policy that assesses the impact of violation of human rights. Another violation of human rights is linked to environmental degradation. Natural disasters and weak institutions are the factors.

The international community especially the UN is engaged to support Haiti in terms of development projects targeting rural communities.

3.4.4. Nigeria

Nigeria's environmental policy has a goal that is designed to protect and regulate the management of the environment in order to achieve sustainable development. Nigeria's constitution, section 20 stipulates that the state shall protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air and land, forest and wild life of Nigeria. According to the national environmental policy, sustainable development will involve the following components: good environment, health, the well-being of the people, economic growth, maintenance and restoration of ecosystems, community participation in environmental issues, cooperation among stakeholders, and awareness of the linkage between environment, society, and economic development.

Human rights issues in Nigeria include marginalization in the Niger Delta, poor health, inadequate drinking water, and air pollution containing dust, gas, and midst; smoke in such quantities is harmful or potentially injurious to humans.

The EU also has particular cooperation with the Niger Delta in terms of human rights, democratization, rule of law, and good management of public affairs. The EU provides EUR 596 million to Niger Delta from which 33% goes to the capacity building and implementation of social policies.

3.4.5. Mongolia:

Mongolia developed its legal framework on environmental protection in 1987, and other policies related to the environment were made. These include the development concept of Mongolia in 1996; the Mongolian action program for the 21st century of 1998; and the regional development concept of Mongolia in 2001. In 2015, Mongolia made a transition from millennium development goals to sustainable development. Mongolia adopted a strategy of inclusion of all actors, emphasizing public participation and cooperation among partners.

Violation of human rights in Mongolia includes lack of public participation in decisions related to environment and air pollution. The government officials like the case of Tanzania are behind the issues. Another problem is land degradation where nearly 77% of the Mongolian land is degraded due to the poor implementation of mining policy. In Mongolia like Nigeria, corruption is among government officials.

The United Nations intervened calling on all stakeholders to engage in reducing the sources of air pollution in Mongolia. The United Nations itself is committed to increasing its efforts in developing further solutions together with the government towards clean, safe air for all.

Chapter 4 – Case Study Analysis

4.1. Introduction

The following are five particular cases for this study: Tanzania, Chile, Haiti Nigeria, and Mongolia where we will look at the environmental policies, environmental problems, foreign influence in internal policies, and how environmental policies affect human rights. All five countries taken as case studies have environmental policies that involve environmental protection, conservation, and restoration, as well as legal, provisions and regulatory frameworks that will be used as guidelines in decision-making. All five cases are signatories of the Paris Agreement on the environment, and they implement the Millennium development goals while some of them are making the transition from the development goals to sustainable development. As poor countries, they do not have enough resources to manage environmental policies comparing to rich ones such as Germany, Canada or Japan.

4.2. Environmental Policy

4.2.1. Tanzania

Tanzania which is the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964 is a sovereign state, situated in East Africa with a population of 61.7 million people, and 947, 303 square kilometers (BBC, Tanzania country profile 2023).

The National Environmental Policy of 1997 consists of the framework that guides decision-making, and it provides plans, guidelines monitoring, and regular review of policies, plans, and programs. The national environmental policy has key objectives which are ensuring security, prevention and control the degradation of

land, water, vegetation, air, sustainability and equitable use of resources for the present basic needs such as food, shelter and safe water for all; and for future generations without degrading the environment or risking health or safety; to conserve and enhance our natural and man-made heritage such as the Serengeti and the Ngorongoro national parks that have largest populations of wildlife and world migratory animals; to improve the condition and productivity of degraded areas including rural and urban settlements in order that all Tanzanians may live in safe, healthful, productive and aesthetically pleasing surroundings; to raise public awareness about the relationship between environment and development; to promote individual and community participation in environmental action; to promote international cooperation on the environment agenda, and expand our participation and contribution to relevant bilateral, sub-regional, regional, and global organizations and programs, including implementation of Treaties (URT, National Environmental Policy 1997).

To implement the environmental policy, strategies are put in place that include food security, poverty reduction, education promotion, health care, environmental awareness, the use of renewable energy such as gas instead of firewood, public participation to ensure environmental protection, environmental education at all levels at schools, and gender inclusion, and conflict resolution mechanisms that will deal with issues related to water and land between pastoralists and farmers (Letea 2023).

Tanzania is a member state of the African Union and the United Nations, and it is a signatory of international agreements and has developed national legislation to promote sustainable use of its natural resources for the benefit of citizen's

welfare. Administratively, the Ministry for Environment is under the vice president's office, with responsibilities of overall coordination and policy articulation, while the National Environment Management Council or NEMC has the responsibility of enforcement, and working together with the regional administration and local government authorities to ensure the policy implementation at their administrative levels. The multilateral international agreements involve the convention on climate change, international trade in endangered species such as ivory from elephants, and the Bamako convention on control of trans-boundary hazardous waste within Africa. The convention on biodiversity environment and natural resources are national assets that should be well maintained for present use and future generations (RTI 2022).

The first national environmental policy was adopted in 1997 to ensure environmental conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The aim was to identify and address environmental and economic challenges that threaten chiefly human life and foster sustainable socio-economic development in the country. The specific objectives were to set strategies on how to deal with land degradation; lack of accessible good quality water; loss of wildlife habitats and biodiversity; deterioration of aquatic systems; deforestation and environmental pollution. That policy became the key to the formulation of the Environmental Management Act of 2004 which is a framework for environmental law that prescribes a legal and institutional framework for environmental management at all administrative and institutional levels; and inclusion of environmental issues into the national development policies and plans. One of the achievements was to designate about 40% of the total land area as forest and wildlife-protected areas. However, there is still a need to review the policy to address environmental

challenges such as the impact of climate change, management of e-waste, control, prevention, and management of hostile species, oil environmental pollution, chemical management, inadequate coordination among sectors in managing environment; low public awareness and knowledge on environmental management; inadequate land use planning at various administrative levels; inadequate enforcement and compliance of various legislation related to environmental management; inadequate alternative sources of energy and dependence on charcoal and firewood as the main source of energy; increased encroachment of water sources; limited capacity in terms of human, financial, infrastructure, technology, and tools; and inadequate environmental research, data and information on environmental issues and the application of advanced biotechnology (URT 2021).

Applying the recommendations of the 2004 Environmental Management Act, Tanzania has integrated the environment in its plans for growth and poverty reduction 2006-2010 known as 'MKUKUTA' I&II where environment, natural resources management, and climate change aspects are integrated into the plans related to themes like energy and agriculture aiming to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Vision 2025 focuses on strengthening the enforcement of environmental management in development initiatives such as growth corridors, extractives, and so forth. However, despite the integration of environmental aspects in all sectors, the pollution risks sustainable tourism, and securing the wellbeing of wildlife are not mentioned clearly. Regarding the strategies to deal with environmental issues, in 2015 Tanzania decided to work on climate adaptation and mitigation. Adaptation priorities are agriculture, water resources,

forestry, health, livestock, coastal and marine environment, fisheries, tourism, human settlement, and energy; while mitigation priorities include energy, forestry, waste management, and transport. And then intervention priorities involve the improvement of agricultural land and water management, promoting integrated water resources management practices, protecting smallholder farmers against climate-related shocks, promoting climate resilient pastoralism, enhancing the use of renewable energy, and promoting livelihood. The adequate management of the environment needs various aspects such as planning, budgeting, coordinating, rule of law, empowered civil society, political will, and access to finance (Drakenberg, Ek, and Fernqvist 2016).

Tanzania's five-year environmental goals by 2020 include expanding energy derived from renewable resources by 50 percent; reducing charcoal consumption in urban areas by 60 percent; increasing natural forest cover by 130,000 ha; planting 100 million trees countrywide; and increasing the proportion of districts with climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies to 60 percent. And, these goals are based on the environment and development growth that consists of clean, green, and resilient to climate change. Natural resources such as land, water, and forests, are major factors in sustaining the rural population in Tanzania as about 70% of 65 million people depend on farming. However, the World Bank studies show that the continued environmental degradation and overexploitation of natural resources will decrease the available opportunities negatively affect the quality of life, and will also continue to lower economic production at all levels for both citizens and the government (WBG 2019).

4.2.2. Chile

The Republic of Chile is located in Latin America. For decades, Chile ignored environmental issues, especially during the administration of General Augusto Pinochet between 1973 and 1989. In the early 1990s, Chile started implementing neoliberal policy with a focus on economic growth and sustainable development to tackle the increase in ecological degradation. In this model, economic development intends to ensure environmental protection and conservation in terms of food, economic growth, equity, and environment. The focus on economic growth, environmental protection, and food are components of human security that ensure sustainable development (Madariaga 2019).

Ecological degradation and traditional economic development models have pushed Chile to follow the policy agendas of Latin American states which focus on sustainable development based on environmental protection and natural resources conservation, and another one which was later rejected that requires economic growth in the interests of environmental protection. In 1994, Chile established a comprehensive law that is known as an approach to environmental policy and sustainable development. As there was a process and debates about how to choose the best policy, then foreign actors especially the United States and the World Bank intervened to shape internal policy in Chile where they imposed and negotiated conditional aid and trade. On the other side, there is another approach of a coalition of state and social actors that focuses on market-friendly and sustainable development. The sustainable development approach means political struggles over ecological problems. The interpretation of this approach is to fight against poverty while increasing economic growth. In another way, economic growth, prosperity, and the environment are the key factors to

sustainable development. Currently, Chile has rapidly improved its environmental policies, and it is reportedly to be the regional pioneer in renewable energy, climate change policy, recycling, and nature conservation. Environmental issues are considered as obstacles to the national economic growth and development. Politics based on democracy have played a vital role in favor of neo-liberal policy that focuses on the natural environment, environmental regulation, and the actors engaged in environmental protection. Cooperation, trade, economic growth, and economic development are considered factors to increase environmental protection and fight the effects of climate change. The neoliberal environment has components of a liberal economy such as free market, privatization, property rights, free trade, open markets, and the monetization of resources to environmental issues and problems (Dent 2022).

A neoliberal environment evokes the principles for perpetual peace explained by Immanuel Kant and John Hobbes that, there should be least freedom for people to express themselves, free movement, free trade, cooperation, and sovereignty. The fight against climate change cannot be reached without global cooperation. In this cooperation, despite the component of sovereignty, states will voluntarily subsuming themselves under one world state, which means working for a common goal as the effects of climate change disregard the political boundaries or borders between states (Bennett 2016).

Environmental policy in Chile is practically concerned with water, waste, renewable energy, reforestation, conservation, and recycling as key factors to fight against climate change (Silva, Environmental policy in Chile: the politics of

the comprehensive law 1995). The market-friendly is an approach developed by the World Bank that “economic growth is determined essentially by the growth of total factor productivity of capital and labor”. This approach as an economic strategy will be more effective in the private sector than the public sector. This means that if economic growth leads to economic development and environmental protection, then the idea of all sectors in the process of environmental protection and conservation is real. Tourism and industry sectors as well as many others such as aviation, transportation, mining, infrastructure, and trade are regarded as examples that capital, labor, technology, and cooperation are key components for economic growth (Singh 1995).

4.2.3. Haiti

It is a sovereign state located in Latin America; its capital city is Port-au-Prince. Haiti has been facing political and security instability, now it is recovering with support from the United Nations. Haiti like many other countries has come up with strategies to fight against climate change as an application of the Paris Agreement which was adopted by 196 UN member states during the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris, France on 12 December 2015, and entered into practice in November 2016. Haiti's main environmental strategy is the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) which will focus on the sectors of agriculture, water, health, and infrastructure during the period time between 2022 and 2030. To implement well the NAP, other plans should be involved such as empowerment of human capacity, elaboration of appropriate climate technologies, improvement of inter-institutional cooperation mechanisms, and effective and efficient participation of both national and international stakeholders in the process of strengthening the country's climate resilience, and other actors such as civil societies, community-based organizations, and the whole population. Apart from the Paris Agreement, there are tangible factors such as an increase in temperatures, increase in intense rainfall episodes, rise in sea level, increase in hurricane, intensity, flooding, and heat waves that pulled Haiti to adopt the NAP to fight the climate change and its effects (GRH 2022).

According to the government of Haiti, among the human rights concerns are related to chronic and severe problems in water quality and sanitation, health and safety of workers, environmental protection, agriculture, and land use. For example, the government of Haiti itself says that inadequate clean water and lack of sanitation facilities are the results of poor living standards for the population that suffers from the outbreak of diseases such as cholera. The poor plan of land use has contributed to deforestation at 92% and soil erosion that leads to a hard life for vulnerable people whose life depends on poor agriculture. Consequently, the mentioned concerns lead to the violation of human rights such as life, individual security, community security, health security, and freedom from hunger, access to water, a healthy environment, an adequate standard of living, adequate housing, right to free movement and residence, and rights of indigenous peoples, including the right to self-determination (RH 2011).

4.2.4. Nigeria

The Federal Republic of Nigeria or Nigeria is situated in West Africa between the Gulf of Guinea to the south in the Atlantic Ocean and the Sahel to the North, with 923,769 square kilometers, and a total population of 230 million. Nigeria has 36 states where Lagos is the most populated with 17,552,940 people, followed by Kano with 9,401,288 people (Harry 2020). In Nigeria, environmental law consists of rules, provisions, decisions, statutes, common law, treaties, conventions, regulations, and policies that are there to protect, preserve, and ensure the existence and quality of the environment.

These rules, legislation, provisions, and laws include Control of International Trade and Traffic Act Cap 1081 LFN 1990 which is about conservation and management of the country's wildlife and protection of endangered species for not being taken by foreigners; National Guidelines and Standards for Environmental Pollution Control of 1991that aiming to monitor and control industrial and urban pollution; and Waste management regulations S.I 15 of 1991, which is to regulate the collection, treatment and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes from municipal and industrial sources among others (Ladan 2007).

Nigeria's environmental policy has a goal that is designed to protect and regulate the management of the environment to achieve sustainable development. Nigeria's constitution, section 20 stipulates that the state shall protect and improve the environmental components such as water, air and land, forest and wild life. According to the national environmental policy, sustainable development will involve the following components: good environment, health, the well-being of the people, economic growth, maintenance and restoration of ecosystems, community participation in environmental issues, cooperation among stakeholders, and awareness of the linkage between environment, society, and economic development. The Federal Ministry of Environment summarizes that sustainable development and economic growth will be reached through the cooperation of all stakeholders including the government, partner states, the international community, local and international organizations, civil societies, and population engagement to promote awareness of the carbon reduction, gender equity, and socio-economic development (CG 1999). One of the major challenges to Nigeria's ecosystems is that the present environmental policies are not implemented on grounds of corruption, inadequate human and material resources, and lack of continuity in government policies (Ekwi and Chiemela 2021).

4.2.5. Mongolia

It is a sovereign state located in north-central Asia bordering Russia to the north, and China to the south; its capital city is Ulaanbaatar. Mongolia is also one of the world's largest countries with a surface area of 1,564,116 square kilometers, and over 3.4 million people, which constitutes about 2 residents per 1 square kilometer. Mongolia developed its legal framework on environmental protection in 1987, and other policies related to the environment were made. These include the development concept of Mongolia in 1996; the Mongolian action program for the 21st century of 1998; and the regional development concept of Mongolia in 2001. In 2015, Mongolia made a transition from millennium development goals to sustainable development. In this period, policy documents were made specifying priorities and time. There is a short-term policy for one year which will depend on the local government budget dealing with socio-economic development, a medium-term policy that will be applied between three to five years, and a long-term policy that will be implemented for fifteen to twenty years, as the government action plan and guideline for the socio-economic development. The Mongolia Vision 2016-2030 aims "to promote the participation of residents and people at large to ensure environmental sustainability, and to develop and enforce environmental rehabilitation at international standard level". The documents clarify that to ensure the policies are implemented; efforts will be made to enhance multi-sectorial coordination, the rule of law, transparency, stakeholders' participation in decision-making, decentralization, ethical enforcement, and fighting against corruption. Regarding economic development, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism will ensure mining sector is well managed from 2016 to 2020. The ministry also ensures the audit of forests, environmental assessment, land, water, and protected areas (UNECE 2018).

Mongolia is a signatory of the Paris Agreement on the environment and the fight against climate change. The Mongol government has been cooperating with partners about the challenges related to finance; capacity and technical issues, and it also has a dialogue with international and regional stakeholders on strengthening the institutional capacity to build the mechanism to fight against climate change. To protect and conserve the natural resources for present use and future generations, Mongolia elaborated the law that all damages caused to the environment and natural resources would be compensated as this will be considered as a result of misuse of environment. But also there are other laws such as reduction of air pollution; regulation, protection, possession, and sustainable use and reproduction of the forest and forest fire prevention; collection, transportation, storage, and landfill of waste and reusing of waste, and eliminate hazardous impact; soil protection, mitigate the effects of drought, reduce environment pollution, improve land productivity, land rehabilitation, and adaptation. Apart from that, in 2000 Mongol parliament approved the national action program on climate change which is a policy addressing climate change, its effects, and greenhouse gas emissions (Nachmany, et al. 2023).

In 2016, the Mongol Parliament resolved the resolution N19 on Mongolian Sustainable Development Vision 2030 which states that the objective of environmental sustainability is to ensure inclusive economic growth and sustainable social development while improving the quality of people's lives using efficiently natural resources, and creating opportunities to benefit from natural resources in the long-run. In summary, this means the best use of natural resources, the use of clean technology, greenhouse gas reduction, encourage low-waste production. However, since the 1980s, Mongolia started a new era of society that emphasizes a market economy; mining activity (The country is reportedly rich in minerals such as copper, gold, coal, molybdenum, fluorspar, uranium, tin, and tungsten deposits), and free movement of people. According to Amnesty International, as economic efforts are increasing in Mongolia, in another side there is also an increase in environmental issues related to human activities such as mineral and industrial wastes; air pollution, waste management, water pollution, overpopulation in the capital, toxic waste dumped in residential areas by mining companies, energy issues, and water resources which together lead to global warming and endanger human life are challenges to sustainable development. Other natural disasters affect the environment and the well-being of people such as earthquakes, floods, and drought (Daniels 2018).

4.3. Environmental Policy and the Violation of Human Rights

4.3.1 Tanzania

The implementation of environmental policy that involves the identification of designated areas for wildlife has effects that seem to violate human rights for decades ago in the 1960s during the colonial era. The incident is the

implementation of a land governance policy that moved the Maasai pastoralists from Serengeti National Park to Loliondo in 1959 where the government says the reasons are wildlife conservation, tourism activities, and trophy hunting. In recent incidents, the Maasai were forcefully evicted in 2009, 2013, 2017, and 2022 by numerous state security forces. In 2009, Tanzania's authorities restricted human activities such as settlements and livestock grazing in Maasai village's so-called 'protected area' which is estimated to be 1,500 square kilometers which for generations were believed to be the Maasai ancestral lands in Loliondo. On June 7, 2022, about 700 government agents were deployed to Loliondo for the implementation of forceful eviction of Maasai. On June 10th the Maasai community gathered to protest the policy. The restriction caused about 70,000 Maasai to leave their cattle at risk of death; among them, 40s were arrested, one police officer Garlus Mwita was killed, and one resident Maasai 84-year-old Oriaisi Pasilance Ng'iyo missing. Consequently, Tigere Chagutah the director for human rights in east and southern Africa reminded Tanzanian authorities that they must conduct an impartial, independent, transparent and effective investigation into all alleged human rights violations. He added that Tanzania's authorities must urgently recognize and fulfill the rights of the Maasai to their ancestral lands, territories, and natural resources". Normally the Maasai are pastoralists who relocate depending on the availability of grasses and water for their cattle, and they are not farming hunting, or consuming wild animals' meat (AmnestyInternational 2023).

Rights groups and individuals claim that Tanzania has about 130 ethnic groups that comprise Bantu, Cushite, Nilo-Hamite, and Sanis, violating the rights of indigenous people including the Maasai communities as they are recognized by

the International Human Rights Law. At least four groups the hunter-gatherer Akie and Hadzabe, and the pastoralist Barabaig and Maasai identified themselves as indigenous people. The Maasai in Tanzania are estimated to be 430,000, the Datoga group to which the Barabaig belongs is 87,978, the Hadzabe are 1,000, and the Akie are 5,268. Wealth of natural resources is seen as the source of numerous evictions and human rights violations in Loliondo Division which borders Serengeti National Park to the west, Ngorongoro Conservation Area to the south, Longido District to the east within Arusha region, Tanzania; and Kenya to the north. Loliondo is rich in open grasslands, palatable acacia, subsurface streams, and lavish mineral licks, which attract several wildlife populations all year round. Both Loliondo and Serengeti Loliondo and its neighbor Serengeti National Park attract big hunting and photographic tourism businesses and companies. It is believed that grave conflicts started due to the coming of one hunting company Ortello Business Corporation who was granted a hunting concession by the government in 1991 (IWGIA 2021).

In 2007, Tanzania ratified the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. However, Tanzania does not recognize the presence of such vulnerable groups in the country including Maasai. In short, Tanzania holds its policy on natural resources while human rights are being violated. The government denies that the country has no indigenous citizens as it recently confirmed during the 23rd session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in New York by the executive secretary of the National Commission for the United Nations Educational and Scientific Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

Hamisi Malebo who declared that there is no special ethnic groups or indigenous citizens recognized by the national constitution (Dailynews 2024).

Despite the government's denial of indigenous community in Tanzania, still the same government recognizes the vulnerability of some of the marginalized communities. In 2022, Tanzania's Social Action Fund, or 'TASAF' issued a Draft Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework mentioning the Hadzabe and the Barabaig, expressing the government's determination to recognize and protect some particular ethnic groups in Tanzania as Indigenous Peoples. (IFAD 2013). Furthermore, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights recognizes two community groups. The hunters are identified as 'Akiiye and Hadzabe', and pastoralists 'Barabaig and Maasai' as indigenous groups in Tanzania. The UN Human rights experts have warned the government to stop forceful eviction of Maasai communities as this violates human rights, insisting the Tanzanian Government to stop immediately the plan for relocation of the people living in Ngorongoro Conservation Area and begin consultations with indigenous people especially the Maasai communities (UNHR 2022).

The construction of a proposed road from Arusha to Musoma through Serengeti National Park is considered to be the degradation of ecosystems, where Tanzania announced a 480-kilometer highway project that includes a 53-km section cutting through Serengeti National Park. Serengeti National Park is an immense expanse of East African savanna, and the world's well-known tourist target because of its abundant megafauna, particularly the great migrating herds of wild animals from Tanzania to Kenya and vice versa. The road construction project has raised human rights concerns that it will destroy ecosystems within and around the park.

The former president Jakaya Kikwete had announced that his government intended to go ahead in 2012 with plans to build a highway running from Arusha to Musoma, crossing Serengeti National Park. Kikwete promised that the road would only be gravel, and would never build anything that could harm the ecosystems, promising that he will supervise to ensure there is no any environmental degradation. Kikwete explained that the road project through Serengeti National Park was part of the national policy to link all regions with permanent roads (Snyder 2010).

Despite the Kikwete's assurance, critics observed that even an unpaved road would eventually cripple the largest land migration in the world. There are internal, regional, and international interventions such as the Kenyan-based NGO, Africa Network for Animal Welfare, argued that the road could have massive consequences for the entire Serengeti ecosystem and filed the case to the East African Court of Justice (EACJ), with consideration that the Serengeti National Park has an impact to Kenya's wildlife as the annual animal is crossing the border looking for green pasture. On other side, Tanzanian government maintains that the issue was a national one, and not regional. But Judge James Ogola of the EACJ said the court has also jurisdiction to hear environment disputes which directly affect the ecosystem and touch on the sustainable utilization of the natural resources, including terrestrial ecosystems (Hance 2012).

According to the United Nations, Serengeti National Park is the World Heritage Site which should be preserved from any encroachment. But for the Tanzania's government, always insists that the project will not have negative impact on wildlife, as explained by then minister of tourism and natural resources (Oirere

2013). Tanzania still holds its ambition of a 452-kilometer tarmac highway to link Arusha in northern Tanzania to Musoma on the shores of Lake Victoria, with a gravel road crossing Serengeti National Park, the project that will cost at least 500 million dollars. But on June 25, 2014, the EACJ based in Arusha Tanzania ruled that the road would infringe on a provision of a regional Treaty calling for the promotion of sustainable utilization of the natural resources of the partner states, and the wildlife migrations crossing between Tanzania and Kenya. It seems external interventions have delayed the project as Tanzania's government still waiting for the approval of UNESCO to upgrade roads inside Serengeti National Park (EAH 2024).

4.3.2. Chile

Environmental policy that violates human rights in Chile includes a lack of policy that assesses the impact of violation of human rights, such as water rights. According to David Boyd the United Nations Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, the country faces an environmental crisis that violates the fundamental right to live in a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. The major problems include toxic substances and environmental degradation, water scarcity, as many rural residents lack access to safe and sufficient water, and deadly air pollution. Chile's government that focuses on economic growth is advised by the UN that the policies must place human rights at the heart of both economic growth and sustainable development strategies (UNHR, UN expert warns Chile faces storm of environmental injustices, praises good practices 2023)

4.3.3. Haiti

The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 stipulates that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family. However, the national policy on environmental management and sustainable development recognizes the presence of the violation of human rights in the aspect of environmental degradation. In 2006, the government passed a decree on environmental management which recognized the degradation of the national environment which has reached alarming proportions, endangering the efforts to sustainable development. Environmental degradation affects mostly the well-being of people whether individually or in group noting that fundamental human right which is life is being violated (RH, Environmental Justice Initiative for Haiti 2011).

The outbreaks of cholera indicate significant breaches in the water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure which permit large-scale exposure to contaminated food and water. The reasons behind this include the impact of natural disasters like earthquakes; and overpopulation especially in major cities where about 89 percent of residents live in poor conditions (Harmon 2010).

4.3.4. Nigeria

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, article 25 says that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and his or her family”; while the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 require states to respect its constitutions as it conforms to the international human rights law, “the state should refrain from interfering in the

enjoyment of all fundamental rights; it should respect right-holders, their freedoms, autonomy, resources, and liberty of their action". The environmental degradation is against the International Bill of rights which states that "the peoples of the United Nations re-affirmed their faith in fundamental human rights in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom". For example, when a state like Nigeria fails to implement its environmental policies for the better life of the people, then it is also a violation of the formal commitment to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981that requires states to conform their national laws and practices to international standards (Yerima and Ekpa 2021).

In Nigeria, not only are the effects of environmental degradation but there are other violations of human rights. For example, there is a lack of public participation in decision-making on environmental issues. For that reason, people are limited to participating in environmental protection. This violates the people's right to participate, but also it ends in violation their right to a healthy environment which is an "inalienable right of man because it is a fundamental human right" (Emenike 2020).

Environmental degradation in Nigeria is caused by human activities which violate environmental protection policy. These activities are based on thermal power stations, exhaust fumes; oil waste, and the burning of fossil fuels which bring carbon gas that affects people's health. The World Bank Report of 1980 says that air pollution containing dust, fumes, gas, midst; smoke in such quantities is harmful or potentially injurious to human, plant, or animal life. As discussed in

another paragraph, the problem is related to corruption where law enforcers do not do their job to implement the rules, laws, and regulations to ensure waste management and environmental protection policies are well observed (Kesiena 2009).

4.3.5. Mongolia

Mongolian people depend on natural resources for their daily life. However, the extraction of natural resources along with misuse has created long-lasting environmental damage, desertification, and land degradation. The country has elaborated the environmental policy on mining and protected areas, but this is not practiced. The mining sector contributes 17% of the gross domestic product, but the same sector contributes nearly 77% of the Mongolian land degradation (Václav Pecina 2023).

Mongolia has 48 protected areas that cover at least 13.1% of the national territory. The national law in existing protected areas of 1994 requires the prohibition of new mineral activities in protected areas. This looks vague policy since it prohibits new mining extraction in protected areas. As a development, the same law wants the elimination of licenses for mineral extraction in protected areas. However, the current mining situation shows the continuity of unlicensed, and therefore illegal, mineral exploration and mining in remote sections of protected areas. The reason behind this might be based on lower salaries for protected area rangers which range between $20 and $30 per month. Another challenge is the lack of neither adequate education for rangers who have no education beyond the eighth grade, and who have no vehicles nor radios for communication and intervention. More importantly, the rangers are not authorized to carry weapons while engaged in law enforcement activities and receive no special training concerning mineral resource issues. The impact of this is poor patrol in protected areas, and regulations are not systematically enforced, permitting violators to engage in illegal activities in protected areas. In this case, the country is not yet fully engaged in implementing its policies involving the government law enforcers and other stakeholders (Farrington 2009).

4.4. Environmental problems

4.4.1. Tanzania

Tanzania has various environmental issues such as a legal and institutional framework for environmental management and protection; lack of clear coordination of the environmental sector; a lack of agency with a final say on environmental matters; and there are no recognized environmental management

tools that can real stand to ensure sustainable environment. Other problems are population growth; environmental mismanagement; expansion of commercial agriculture and climate change. For example, about 18 million hectares of forests are protected as forest reserves; however, deforestation with an annual rate of 1.1% is a challenge in Tanzania's environmental conservation. Deforestation then contributes to global climate change, through emissions of greenhouse gases; another concern is soil erosion and disruption of the water cycle because a large portion of rural Tanzania's population survives on agriculture (Williams 2016).

Climate change is another concern that contributes to several disasters such as drought, floods, famine, migration, and conflicts among others. Water shortage is another problem, especially in rural areas. According to the Millennium Development Goals, the target was to reach 77% of water supply in urban and 45% in rural areas by 2015, but practically today only 31% of the total population has access to water, despite having three large lakes and eight river basins. Sanitation is another problem where the MDGs target was 53% by 2015, but the actual figures read 31% in urban and 8% in rural areas by 2012. Waste is another crucial issue mainly in big cities such as Dar es Salaam and Mwanza. For example, 2,252 tons of solid waste including e-waste, liquid waste, and solid waste are generated daily in Dar es Salaam only, and the country has no adequate facilities to manage collected solids which means that the end destination. Air pollution is another remarkable problem as a result of the use of charcoal, firewood, vehicles, and forest burning. Air pollution in Tanzania is a large environmental health issue (Drakenberg, Ek, and Fernqvist 2016).

Coastal and marine are other environmental problems in Tanzania. The country has more than 800km of coastline from the border with Kenya to Mozambique. The problems include biodiversity loss, pollution, habitat destruction, and degradation (TheCitizen 2020). Other challenges include over-reliance on fisheries resources, over-expectations, the emergence of gender-selective activities, cultural challenges, the complexity of adopted monitoring programs, and non-sustainability of some developed projects, land use issues, and diversification of activities. All of these issues hurt the livelihood of human beings and other living organisms (Sabai 2021).

4.4.2. Chile

Chile is one of the most vulnerable nations to suffer the effects of global warming, with records of rainfall that is below average, and high temperature as well as long periods of drought in many regions of the country. In Chile, drought is no longer an emergency issue as water has become a scarce resource as stressed by Pablo García-Chevesich, a Chilean hydrologist that water is a national security issue. In 2021, about 19 million people suffered from severe water scarcity; while in April 2022 the government applied water rationing for six million people living in Santiago, the capital city; and futurists predict that water will fall 40% in 2070. For decades, Lake Laguna de Aculeo dried in 2018 due to climate change, the sale of water rights, as well as population growth. The loss of Lake Laguna de Aculeo was an immense shock considering that it was saved before as a tourism attraction and an important source of environmental, social, and economic services to local communities. Between 2010 and 2019 Chile recorded an increase of severe drought in the region as reported by the United Nations Office for Coordination of

Humanitarian Affairs. Another problem is water privatization introduced under General Pinochet in 1981 (Igini 2022).

Another problem is related to air pollution which is the result of smokestack industries and automobile emissions, and dust from unpaved streets, and roads outside the central city, high emissions occur in the wood-burning sectors, in power plants, and in areas dedicated to smelting copper. Reports show that in 2021 Santiago was the second most polluted city in the Americas just after Mexico City. Chile also faces the problem of water pollution as a result of agriculture, forestry, and mining which contributes to the contamination of streams and seas. The water pollution in Chile brings health issues noting that commercial fruit growers rely more on chemical fertilizers and pesticides, while pulp mills pump toxic waste into the rivers. Salmon farming causes chemical runoff problems in the Sur Chico and Patagonia (Bernhardson 2021).

Soil degradation, contamination, and loss are also environmental problems in Chile. That means they have lost their physical-chemical properties and, they are no longer productive since they are exhausted and impoverished. The reasons behind this include the exploitation of groundwater, extensive agriculture, and livestock, intensive logging, the construction of urban centers, and forest fires. Other related issues are soil erosion and pollutants from industrial, agricultural, and livestock activities and the illegal deposition of waste by human beings. Environmental issues in Chile also include Solid waste which is related also with population growth and generates both solid and liquid waste where it is estimated that more than 95% of solid waste is deposited in landfills, that is to say, they are not managed to give them another use or to recycle them (Reliefweb 2023).

To overcome the mentioned issues above, Chile would consider environmental policies focusing on improving environmental awareness campaigns about cleaner technologies, land use plans, maintenance of forest ecosystems, and restoration of ecosystems to ensure the survival of species and the increase of ecosystem services involving bother private and public sectors so that this could be an important strategy to tackle the effects of climate change (Alaniz 2019). Furthermore, Chile has already taken some measures such as decarbonization of the energy sector where the country intends to close all coal-fired plants by 2040. Chile also adopted the long-term approach and participatory design that consists of institutional development, productivity and growth of the forestry sector, gender equality and social inclusion as well as forest protection and restoration for the next twenty years.

4.4.3. Haiti

Haiti is one of the nations with limited access to drinking water where by 2019, only 35% of the Haitian population had the right to clean water and sanitation. As people live in poor environments as nearly 70% of the country area is covered by mountains, they suffer from diseases such as waterborne disease; cholera which killed approximately 9,000 by 2010; also there are recurrent issues of drought, and chronic malnutrition that affects at least 4.5 million children; and food insecurity affecting at least three million people (Cordeiro 2022).

Environmental problems in Haiti include deforestation where reports say that only 4% of natural trees remain. The consequence is that when it rains, the rainwater falls into rivers as it cannot remain on the empty land surface. Michael Piasecki, an engineering professor at the City College of New York says that when it rains, “the water falls on denuded hill slopes; it just runs off in a rush” (Fox 2022). Deforestation then causes other negative effects such as soil erosion as reports say that Haiti has the highest rate of soil erosion where the los is estimated to be 5,560 tons of soil per square kilometer every year. In Haiti, access to water is another problem. Apart from the capital city where at least services are relatively good, out of the city there are lacking of tanks or water distribution systems, and residents line up to fill five-gallon jugs from arriving tankers. Like the mains, the trucked-in water is provided by the government, but black market reselling and clandestine water connections are rife.

As the post-conflict state building is a hard process, there are still gang activities that affect citizens' daily lives in terms of water, food, fuel, and other goods as Guito Edouard, head of Haiti's Drinking Water Directorate says, "large infrastructures hijacked by armed groups, adding that some gang members have grasped people's need for water, but others have not: "We have large infrastructures hijacked by armed groups". That means that residents pray for rain to happen so that they get water (BBC, Haiti water shortage: 'We pray for rain every day' 2021). Another problem is deforestation which has led to flooding, dramatic rates of soil erosion, and subsequent declines in agricultural productivity in Haiti. Other issues include coastal and marine resources that have been degraded by sediment deposits and overfishing, resulting in considerable loss in biodiversity; and waste management in Haiti, especially in urban areas. Port-au-Prince is one of the largest cities in the world with challenges such as a lack of drinking water and sewer systems. Solid waste disposed of everywhere is reportedly the source of waterborne diseases. Medical waste is frequently left openly untreated and put in public dump sites. There are also recurrent natural disasters in Haiti such as earthquakes and hurricanes that have negative impacts on human beings. For example in 2010, during the hurricane, about 1,300 teachers and 38,000 students were dead, and more than 4,000 schools were destroyed (USAID 2020).

4.4.4. Nigeria

Some of the environmental issues in Nigeria include oil waste that involves polluted soil, contaminated soil, contaminated water, and raw sewage in drinking water, fly tipping of oilfield waste, soot pollution, and poor hygiene. These problems are the result of the illegal refining of crude oil and when carrying out their industrial activities, the owners do not take care of individual industrialists and companies to ensure the treatment of their wastes which are released on consideration of their economic gains and at the cost of causing irreversible damage and serious threat to the entire Niger Delta environment and leads to the entire ecosystem unsustainable. The Niger Delta region which is abundant in oil also known as the oil-producing region has a population of 4,112,445 people consists of nine states of Akwa Ibom, Cross River, Rivers, Edo, Delta, Bayelsa, Imo, Abia, and Ondo. The residents of the Niger region depend mostly on fishing and farming for survival. According to the World Bank, Delta and Rivers states are the dominant oil producers, with approximately 75% of petroleum. The oil industries are mainly European and United States owned multi-national companies such as Shell Petroleum Development Company, Mobil, Chevron, Elf, Agip, and Texaco that are working in cooperation with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. Consequently, about 121,800 people die each year from diarrhea, where around 90% of which is directly attributed to poor water and hygiene, among them 87,100 children under 5 (Solomon 2017).

As mentioned earlier, the poor oil refinery by multinational companies is serious in the Niger Delta region where the processing that ends in toxicity of petroleum hydrocarbons increases with the quantity of low boiling compounds and has negative effects on the entire environment. Another issue is oil spillage the uncontrolled flow of petroleum oil or petroleum products into the environment due to operational errors, disasters, failure of equipment, and sabotage. Related effects Niger Delta region fire outbreaks, drinking water contamination, fish kills, human diseases, and general environmental degradation (Sanchez, et al. 2021). As the Niger Delta region is abundant in oil, spilling is not from petroleum industries, instead, crude oil formed during long periods through natural processes involving organic matter from dead organisms buried under the ground over a long period spills into the environment naturally in the form of oil that may seep from the bottom of oceans and enters the marine environment (Akpoghelie, Igbuku, and Osharechiren 2021).

4.4.5. Mongolia

The Mongolian Government's resolution 174 of June 08, 2010, is the law prohibiting exploration and mining of mineral resources at sources of rivers and streams, within a protection zone of areas with water basins and in areas with forest funds. However, the mining industry has covered an extremely wide range by creating an irrecoverable environmental hazard or risk as a result of excavating and destroying lands at many locations where at least 21% of the land is already damaged. (Batmunkh 2021).

Other key environmental issues in Mongolia include the burning of soft coal in power plants; lack of enforcement of environmental laws; air pollution; water pollution; deforestation; overgrazing; and soil erosion. The issues mentioned above lead to the fall of acid rain which contains harmful levels of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxide; carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, and greenhouse gas based on surface warming; water vapor, hydro fluorocarbons, and ozone. All of these issues are harmful to the environment and ecosystem in general (Xmundi 2021).

4.5. Foreign Influence in Domestic Policy

4.5.1. Tanzania

The recent incident of 2022 to evict the herder communities from Loliondo division within Ngorongoro district in Arusha northern region to Handeni district about 600 kilometers away in Tanga region led the United Nations to call on the government of Tanzania to respect human rights. The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues says that the government should not evict over

70,000 Maasai people of the Ngorongoro district of Tanzania from 1,500 square kilometers. The UN reminded Tanzania to take care of Article 10 of the UN Declaration which stipulates that Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories; adding that there shall not be relocation that will place without the free, prior, and informed consent of the Indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible with the option to return. Even the national laws insist on mutual participation, where the Tanzania's Village Land Act of 1999 requires consultation procedures with Village Council and Village Assemblies in cases where evictions are deemed necessary. The same Village Land Act requires also a full, fair and prompt compensation for people who will be evicted (UN, Statement by the Chairperson of the Permanent Forum on the eviction of Maasai people from the Ngorongoro Conservation Area in Tanzania 2022).

Human Rights Watch reports that during the implementation of tourism and wildlife policies, the government officials have engaged in abusive and unlawful acts, including arbitrary arrests, beatings, shootings, and sexual violence against women with the reason that the indigenous herders from the Maasai communities should leave the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. Amnesty International reports that police have arrested 39 people together with the Ngorongoro parliamentarian Emmanuel Lekishon Shangai with the allegation that he held a public meeting and led the community to attack journalists. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights conducted its investigation into the eviction and urged the government to explore fresh rounds of civil dialogues with communities living in the National Conservation Area (HRW 2024).

Critics say that the government embraces foreigners while ignoring the citizens For example today the plan is to expand the national total lands to protect conservation from 30%-50% with reasons that this will attract tourist investors who will bring billions of dollars. For example, China has invested nine billion dollars in Ngorongoro Crater, which is now fenced to protect tourist camps, luxury hotels, and picnic areas (Schlindwein 2024).

Since the independence era in the 1960s, Tanzania has been the pioneer of pan-Africanism or African unity, and it has influenced continental politics, especially to the countries struggling for independence, and safeguarding the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of other states. In the post-independence period, Tanzania's foreign policy was based on liberation diplomacy with the same spirit of pan-Africanism. The implementation of that policy has helped the liberation struggles in liberation struggles in several countries such as Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia, and South Africa. During the period after the Cold War, Tanzania's foreign policy was influenced by conflict resolution and it contributed in Mozambique, Rwanda, and Burundi. Tanzania's policies have been shaped by its leaders Julius Nyerere, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Benjamin Mkapa, Jakaya Kikwete, and John Magufuli. Critics say that Magufuli was more centered on internal policy than external one compared to his predecessors. Magufuli believed that skipping international meetings could cut down on excessive government spending (Minde 2019).

Regarding the foreign influence in domestic policy and decision-making, first of all, let's look at the cooperation between the European Union and Tanzania for which the relationship is based on three main objectives: poverty reduction,

promotion of sustainable development, and support integration of the country into the world economy. The EU-Tanzania partnership is based on key elements as stipulated under Article 9 of the Cotonou Agreement: respect for human rights, democracy, good governance, and the rule of law. The member states of the European Union support development projects such as economic, social, and human development, as well as regional cooperation and integration. Another key component for the EU is the promotion of human rights in all aspects which is recommended in its cooperation with partner states. For Tanzania, the EU and its partner states support and promote combining dialogue, advocacy, and technical interventions within three focus areas: an inclusive political system with particular attention to women and to freedom of expression; increased and improved accountability and fight against corruption; and promotion of peace and political stability. Other key components, the EU strongly supports the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment as well as children's rights; media freedom, access to quality information and quality reporting; peace and conflict prevention; civic participation, in particular for women and youth; human rights monitoring and advocacy; access to justice especially for vulnerable populations; and fight against corruption. Regarding the environment and climate change, the EU introduced the Global Climate Change Alliance program in 2007 aiming to enhance dialogue and cooperation on adaptation and mitigation, with emphasis on emission reduction from deforestation and forest degradation and disaster risk reduction. The EU supports policy and institutional development in Tanzania, promoting innovative approaches in agriculture, livestock, water, energy, and natural resource management (EU 2021).

It is for those cooperation components of civic participation, peace and conflict resolution, human rights, and advocacy, that the EU parliament intervened, adopting a resolution urging Tanzania to immediately stop forcible evictions of Maasai pastoralists from their ancestral lands. The EU in its resolution wants the Tanzanian government to recognize and protect the rights of the Maasai in Ngorongoro and to acknowledge the lands and resources that Maasai communities have managed for generations and their role in maintaining wildlife and biodiversity. Consequently, the EU says it is now reviewing its contributions to Tanzanian budget which normally has some conditions of human rights, democracy and good governance (Maryknoll 2024).

The United Kingdom the former colonizer and donor of Tanzania (Tanganyika), intervened and issued a statement appealing for Tanzania to stop the forceful eviction of citizens. The UK Parliament said that the House is committed to stand in solidarity with the Maasai people of Tanzania who are being forcibly evicted by their Government on false grounds that they are damaging the eco-systems through population growth. The EU referred to UN Secretary General on 5 February 2024 who specified the violent evictions to the 55th Session of the Human Rights Council. The EU Parliament also asked Tanzania's government to permit visits by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which was later granted by the government. The UK Parliament went as far as asking the United Arab Emirates which is the major investor in Loliondo, to refuse to participate in any displacement of indigenous people, and to cease to engage in trophy hunting in Tanzania (UK 2024).

4.5.2. Chile

Environmental history in Chile has encountered problems due to the foreign influence that undermined the national sovereignty and plans including environmental development and economic growth. On September 11, 1973, Chile's elected president Salvador Allende was overthrown and killed in a military coup where it was reported that the United States government and the CIA supported Augusto Pinochet head of the armed forces to take power just to safeguard the US interests. It was during Pinochet that environmental issues were ignored when the US government under President Richard Nixon, his advisor Henry Kissinger, and the CIA were working to stop the spread of communism in Latin America during the Cold War era where one of the strategies apart of military action was to "develop an internal propaganda campaign to stir fear of communism" (Hinds 2016).

4.5.3. Haiti

Interventions have been taken to overcome the environmental issues in Haiti. The United Nations' support for environmental improvement in Haiti includes preservation, conservation, creation, and restoration of livelihoods in agroforestry, beekeeping, cashew processing, aquaculture, sustainable fishing, and reforestation. For example, over 2,600 acres have been planted fruit plants to prevent soil erosion, and more than 170 kilometers along the river have been planted bamboo as reforestation activity following the earthquake that caused environmental disasters. The United Nations warns the government of Haiti to take care of environmental injustice where the most affected are the residents of Cité Soleil who are exposed to toxic waters and fumes that are the result of dumping and burning toxic waste, and lack of maintenance of drainage canals that

contain the waste and toxic substances. The UN recommends the government work hard to overcome the violation of human rights to ensure safe drinking water and sanitation. UN human rights experts Marcos Orellana and Pedro Arrojo-Agudo say that about 400,000 residents of Cité Soleil commune suffer from chronic and fatal diseases that are preventable and are allegedly caused by exposure to toxic fumes, waters, and waste (UN, Haiti: UN experts alarmed by extreme environmental injustice in Cité Soleil 2022).

4.5.4. Nigeria

Following the environmental degradation in Nigeria especially in the Niger Delta region, the European Union intervenes in water and sanitation micro projects. Main activities include support in sustainable plans that will be developed and executed by communities in partnership with the local government administration. The EU also has particular cooperation with the Niger Delta in terms of human rights, democratization, rule of law, and good management of public affairs. The EU provides EUR 596 million to Niger Delta from which 33% goes to the capacity building and implementation of social policies (EU, EU Niger Delta Support Programme – Components 3&4 – Water and Sanitation, Micro Projects 2019). Apart from the humanitarian aid, the European Union has also influenced the state governors to ensure that communities in the region benefit from EU-supported initiatives in the region, insisting on giving special attention to youths and women as the most vulnerable groups (NDLINK 2019).

4.5.5. Mongolia

As the country wants to increase its economy, there are environmental issues that violate human rights such as technological wastes, air pollution from vehicles,

greenhouse gases, and housing threats, especially in major cities such as the capital city where there is overpopulation as a result of urban development. In its annual report, Amnesty International took initiatives recommending the Mongol government to ensure fair and effective compensation, but also to address individuals' rights which have been under threats, including herders and local communities whose health and property have been affected by toxic substances. Amnesty wants also the government to recognize and protect those who advocate for the preservation of the environment (AmnestyInternational, Mongolia: Human rights agenda for the 2024-2028 State great Khural 2024).

Air pollution from vehicles comes from different actors in the country with effects on human and animal lives, risking in particular children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with pre-existing health conditions. This led the United Nations to intervene calling on all stakeholders to engage in reducing the sources of air pollution. The United Nations itself is committed to increasing its efforts, "the UN stands ready to work with all parties - from the government to businesses and citizens - on developing further solutions together towards clean, safe air for all" (UN, UN Mongolia Statement on Air Pollution 2018).

4.6. Comparative analysis

The situation in Mongolia looks different from other cases mentioned in this study. For example in Tanzania we found structural violence where government law enforcers implement wildlife policy with brutality, torture, and killings of illegal poaching

suspects; in Nigeria, we found corruption among government officials who benefit from the funds destined to support projects related to sustainable development in poor and marginalized communities and regions; in Haiti, we found poverty and social exclusion; and in Chile, there is a lack of policy that assesses the impact of violation of human rights, such as water rights. In the case of Mongolia, the lack of data on waste management is a lack of coordination and poor managerial communication because the government has elaborated the law on waste revised in 2017, the law on hygiene of 2017, and the law on toxic and hazardous chemicals of 2006. Law enforcers would be the problem among the government institutions from top levels to lower levels and vice versa. In the survey conducted on environmental impact assessment in Mongolia respondents said that there is a need for meaningful engagement in environmental issues; there is a need for participation and clarity in the decision-making process (Byambaa and Vries 2020).

Tanzania and Nigeria can be compared even if there are different incidents, but the actors are the same. Normally the problem is that when a government official does an unlawful act against a civilian, it is not seen as a violation of human rights, especially in countries with a lack of integrity and rule of law that lead to impunity and irresponsibility (Kathleen 2007). The good thing is that at least when the government or government official violates human rights, sometimes internal actors may have fear to address the issue, but in the incident in Tanzania where the regional commissioner for Dar Es Salaam committed serious atrocities against civilians especially those with challenging ideas during the presidency of the late John Magufuli between 2015 to 2021, the US Department of State issued a statement designating publicly Paul Christian Makonda under Section 7031(c) of the FY 2020 Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act due to his involvement in gross

violations of human rights, which include the flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, and security of persons. The Department says it has credible information that Makonda was involved in such violations in his capacity as the Regional Commissioner of Dar es Salaam. The statement signed by the Secretary of State clarified that, Makonda has also been implicated in oppression of the political opposition, crackdowns on freedom of expression and association, and the targeting of marginalized individuals. The US Department of State also designated Paul Makonda and his spouse Mary Felix Massenge that they are ineligible for entry into the United States based on the same section 7031(c) (Pompeo 2020).

Chile and Mongolia look somehow the same where in Chile there is a lack of policy that assesses the impact of violation of human rights, such as water rights; while in Mongolia there is a lack of data for waste management. Lack of coordination in environmental policy is a related problem in policy implementation.

Chapter 5 – Summary and Recommendations

5.1. Summary and Recommendation

All five countries taken as case studies have environmental policies that involve environmental protection, conservation, and restoration. There are also legal, provisions and regulatory frameworks that will be used as guidelines in decision-making. All five cases are signatories of the Paris Agreement on the environment, and they implement the Millennium development goals while some of them are making the transition from the development goals to sustainable development.

Others have set visions and time frames to ensure their goals are met on time as planned. The following is a list of summary and recommendation per each case:

5.1.1. Tanzania

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Tanzania will cover 17 goals which are zero hunger, clean water and sanitation, climate action, poverty eradication, good health and wellbeing, affordable and clean energy, quality education, gender equality, sustainable cities and communities, life on land, life below water, peace justice and strong institutions, reduced inequalities, decent work and economic growth, partnerships for the goals, industry innovation and infrastructure, and responsible consumption and production. Taking the element of clean water and sanitation only, the UN intervenes in 30 interlinked programs to ensure Tanzanians have a good life. Some of these programs include poverty eradication aiming to end poverty in all its forms everywhere; clean water and sanitation aiming to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and climate action which aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (UNT 2021). These internal and external efforts look good for the well-being of the people and ensure the Agenda for Sustainable Development is met. Note that according to the 1994 UNDP report, sustainable development is also called human development or the new human security which involves food security, personal security, community security, environmental security, health security, economic security, and political security (UNDP 1994).

However, reports show that there are some challenges for Tanzania when implementing policies like the one of environmental protection where the law enforcers use excessive force to the extent of killing people (suspected poachers or traditional hunters who normally live in bushes) who were supposed to be more protected and the center of development. National Geographic reports that police, military, and game rangers torture, harass, rape, or even kill people who are mistakenly found in or nearby the protected areas citing the case of 2013 during 'Operation Tokomeza' that intended to pursue unauthorized poachers where hundreds of people were arrested, tortured and raped which was interpreted and reported as serious abuse of human rights (Hopkins and Marcelle 2016).

When allegations of human rights abuse come out, the government rejects saying that it is implementing the Wildlife Policy that intends to control the wildlife resources ensuring the protection and conservation of wildlife (Shauri 1999). Illegal poaching is increasing in Africa and in Tanzania where the Selous Game Reserve one of Africa's largest protected areas, covering 50,000 km2 has lost thousands of elephant population from 38,975 in 2009 to 13,084 in 2013. During that period, about 25,000 elephants were killed by poachers causing a loss of USD40.2 billion in long-term tourism profits (Vallianos 2017). Today, Tanzania is developing a strategy of 'zero poaching' whereby recent reports say that the government and stakeholders' efforts have given positive results. In five years only the anti-ivory poaching unit has arrested over 2,500 suspected poachers and traffickers including a Chinese businesswoman Yang Fenglan, known as the 'Ivory Queen'. The interventions resulted in an increase in the elephant population from 43,000 in 2014 to 60,000 in 2019 (Taylor 2021).

In my view, the allegations of serious abuse of human rights committed by the government's agents such as torture, brutal arrests, and rape, at the same time the government justifies with the reason of wildlife protection, might be classified as 'structural violence' and lack of moral responsibility to social justice. It means that the police, game rangers, and soldiers are not supposed to use violent acts when arresting poachers, but also torture and rape are signs of professionalism in their work. The worst is for the government to justify violent acts as normal work of wildlife protection (Herrick and Bell 2020). Structural violence is an intentional or unintentional violent act that is committed by the government's agent or institution in terms of degrading individual or group integrity. The violent act can be a physical or emotional violation of human dignity (Galtung 1969). Structural violence refers to the social and institutional solutions that limit the possibilities of realizing individuals' or groups' physical and mental potential, which has always negative intention and negative impact to the citizens. In brief, it is the violence committed by the system against the person, in the name of the environmental protection policy (Chrobak 2022).

Based on the structural violence and impunity the government law enforces specifically the national police, army, and protected area rangers, I would recommend the respect of human rights in the sense that human beings should be respected and protected in all situations; and application of rule of law that even illegal poachers should be taken to the court of law, instead of facing brutal arrest, torture, rape, and extrajudicial killing. The eviction of Maasai communities should stop immediately, and consider the principle of the rule of law, participatory leadership, and respect the constitution and international law that recommend the recognition and special care for minorities and indigenous people. The international community should take serious measures including economic and diplomatic sanctions to coerce the state to observe the law that protects people.

5.1.2. Chile

It adopted a strategy applying neoliberalism in terms of cooperation, trade, economic growth, and economic development which are considered factors to increase environmental protection and fight the effects of climate change. The neoliberal environment has key components of a liberal economy such as free market, privatization, property rights, free trade, open markets, and the monetization of resources to environmental issues and problems (Dent 2022). Chile and Tanzania has also the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which is being inserted into its national policies as a transition from the millennium development goals to sustainable development. The government focuses on inclusive development and cooperation based on the reduction of inequalities and poverty in all its forms, as well as human rights concerns. In terms of economic growth, the government focuses on innovation, productivity, and growth; while

implementing the Paris Agreement to fight against climate change using key elements like mitigation, adaptation, and integration commitments which develop a Circular Economy Roadmap for 2020 to 2040; and the national organic waste strategy to increase the recovery of organic waste (IISD 2020).

In fighting climate change, Chile is one of the leading states in Latin America using renewable energy that counts as 20% of its total production benefiting from its green hydrogen strategy that aims to class Chile as the leading country decarbonizing its economy in the 20 years, creating 100,000 green jobs and $200 billion in sustainable investment. Currently, Chile implements its environmental policies ensuring clean technology, and respect for oceans, land, and forests (Bucher and Winter 2020).

However, there is still a gap in environmental policy that violates human rights. This is a lack of policy that assesses the impact of violation of human rights, such as water rights. According to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment David Boyd, the country faces an environmental crisis that violates the fundamental right to live in a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. The major problems include toxic substances and environmental degradation, water scarcity, as many rural residents lack access to safe and sufficient water, and deadly air pollution. Chile's government that focuses on economic growth is advised by the UN that the policies must place human rights at the heart of both economic growth and sustainable development strategies (UNHR, UN expert warns Chile faces a storm of environmental injustices, praises good practices 2023).

The country should put efforts into environmental policy that assesses the impact of violation of human rights, such as water rights. Yes, efforts have been made to ensure environmental protection and conservation, and the fight against climate change by using renewable energy. However, more collaboration with other states is highly needed considering that the impact of climate change particularly global warming is more global than the country level.

5.1.3. Haiti

The country is committed to implementing the Paris Agreement which was adopted by 196 UN member states during the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris, France on 12 December 2015, and entered into practice in November 2016. Haiti's main environmental strategy is the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) which will focus on the sectors of agriculture, water, health, and infrastructure during the period time between 2022 and 2030 (GRH 2022).

The chronic and severe problems are water quality and sanitation, health and safety of workers, environmental protection, agriculture, and land use. The government says that inadequate clean water and lack of sanitation facilities are the results of poor living standards for the population that suffers from the outbreak of diseases such as cholera. The problems in Haiti differ from Tanzania and Chile. For example in Tanzania, we found structural violence against people when protecting wildlife, while in Chile there is a lack of policy that assesses the impact of violation of human rights, such as water rights. The poverty in Haiti is a result of multiple factors like corruption and poor governance, limited employment opportunities, poor infrastructure, inadequate resources usage, limited resources, lack of skills, locational disadvantages, wars, unemployment, recurrent conflicts, political instability, poor financial and economic policies, slavery, and lack of education. According to the World Bank, poverty is also hunger, poverty is lack of shelter, and poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Others say that the poverty factors in Haiti are linked with structure and society citing that the "poorest among the poor are people who are the worst in terms of physiological deprivation, suffering from income poverty, social exclusion, and a lack of freedom". The indicator of economic poverty in Haiti is extreme economic poverty where the population lives on less than one dollar per day (Pierre 2020).

The source of poverty in Haiti includes natural disasters such as the earthquake that took the lives of 300,000 people in 2010 and floods in 2023. But there are also issues of recurrent political instability since the colonial era in the 1800s. Another factor is its premature independence from on January 01, 1804 from France which led to political and security fragility till today where the recent incident is the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in 2021 (Méheut and Gebrekidan 2021). Furthermore, there are other factors linked to foreign influence in domestic affairs as explained by Bob Maguire the Haiti expert, “the US and other countries encouraged Haiti to build factories, but did not invest in agriculture and education at the same time” (Hufstader 2010). He adds “In 1995 the IMF forced Haiti to cut its rice tariff from 35 percent to 3 percent, with the result that imports increased by more than 150 percent between 1994 and 2003. Today, three out of every four plates of rice eaten in Haiti come from the USA”. Then, poverty has negative effects on environment conservation in Haiti where poor people in the country burn charcoal for fuel, and the result is that Haiti is now 98 percent deforested.

The most environmental problems in Haiti include lack of water quality and sanitation, health and safety of workers, environmental protection, agriculture, and land use. These challenges should be taken seriously to ensure people live in a clean environment. There are also natural disasters like earthquakes and floods. The government institutions should work hard on detection and preparedness to confront the impacts such as health, shelter, food, sanitation, and water for displaced people. But also as the country has been facing political and security instability, the government and other stakeholders would work hard to reinforce democracy and the rule of law. Poverty is considered the core problem in Haiti that leads to environmental degradation. The government and stakeholders would work on strategies to achieve the 2028 strategic plan of sustainable development that focuses on the environment food insecurity and disaster risks.

5.1.4. Nigeria

Environmental policy involves rules, provisions, decisions, statutes, common law, treaties, conventions, regulations, and policies that are there to protect, preserve, and ensure the existence and the quality of the environment. These rules, legislation, provisions, and laws such as the Control of International Trade and Traffic Act Cap 1081 LFN 1990 which is about conservation and management of the country's wildlife and protection of endangered species for not being taken by foreigners; National Guidelines and Standards for Environmental Pollution Control of 1991that aiming to monitor and control industrial and urban pollution; and Waste management regulations S.I 15 of 1991, which is to regulate the collection, treatment and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes from municipal and industrial sources among others (Ladan 2007).

Nigeria's environmental policy has a goal which is to protect and regulate the management of the environment to achieve sustainable development. The Nigerian constitution, section 20 stipulates that the "state shall protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air and land, forest and wild life of Nigeria". According to the national environmental policy, sustainable development will involve the following components: good environment, health, the well-being of the people, economic growth, maintenance and restoration of ecosystems, community participation in environmental issues, cooperation among stakeholders, and awareness of the linkage between environment, society, and economic development. The environmental-related issues include oil waste, polluted soil, contaminated soil, contaminated water, and raw sewage in drinking water; fly tipping of oilfield waste, soot pollution and poor hygiene. In comparison with other cases in this study, one of the core problems in Nigeria is corruption which leads to the illegal refining of crude oil and when carrying out industrial activities, the owners do not take care of individual industrialists and companies to ensure treatment of their wastes which are released on consideration of their economic gains and at the cost of causing irreversible damage and serious threat to the entire Niger Delta environment and leads to the entire ecosystem unsustainable. The Niger Delta region which is abundant in oil also known as the oil-producing region, has a population of 4,112,445 people from nine states Akwa Ibom, Cross River, Rivers, Edo, Delta, Bayelsa, Imo, Abia, and Ondo. The residents of the Niger region depend mostly on fishing and farming for survival. According to the World Bank, Delta and Rivers states are there to dominant oil producers, with approximately 75% of petroleum. The oil industries are mainly European and United States-owned multi-national companies such as Shell

Petroleum Development Company, Mobil, Chevron, Elf, Agip, and Texaco which cooperates with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (Ladan 2007).

Corruption is a pandemic and an obstacle to economic progress and democracy, and it harms the common will and enables the misuse of the national resources in Nigeria that leads to port congestion, queues at passport offices and petrol stations, slow movement of files in offices, election irregularities, and police extortion of toll fees, ghost workers syndrome, and celebration of impunity. Corruption is something given from one person to another. The one who gives bribes expects some benefits from the receiver. In politics, corruption is considered as the abuse of power by political leaders for private benefits, to gain more power or wealth (ALUKO 2009).

In 2000, President Olusegun Obasanjo created Niger Delta Development Commission as a response to agitations for the development of the Niger Delta region. The commission dealt with issues of underdevelopment in the region. The commission has a mandate to conceive, plan and implement projects and programs for the sustainable development of the Niger Delta region. However, the officials of the commission were found corrupt benefiting from resources destined for the development of the Niger Delta. But also apart from corruption, there are diversion of funds, duplication of projects, embezzlement, and conspiracy between Niger Delta Development Commission officials and contractors to deliver inferior projects in aspects like housing, transportation, health, education, employment, electricity, water supply, agriculture, fisheries, telecommunication, urban development, and industrialization. As corruption was practiced by politicians, civil servants, and contractors while embracing impunity, it is then the major factor that undermines people's lives in the region. Environmental issues mentioned above in the Niger Delta are the result of corruption, and it becomes difficult to achieve the environmental goal which is sustainable development (Chimene and Wonah 2022).

The country especially the Niger Delta region is facing environmental issues that include air pollution, oil waste, polluted soil, contaminated soil, contaminated water, and raw sewage in drinking water. The core problem of these problems is corruption committed by government officials at all levels. I would recommend the federal government take serious engagement in fighting against corruption, application of the rule of law, and accountability to the constitution.

5.1.5. Mongolia

developed its legal framework on environmental protection in 1987, and other policies related to the environment were made such as the Mongolian Action Program for the 21st Century of 1998; and the regional development concept of Mongolia of 2001. In 2015, Mongolia made a transition from millennium development goals to sustainable development. In this period, policy documents were made specifying priorities and time. The Mongolia Vision 2016-2030 aims "to promote the participation of residents and people at large to ensure environmental sustainability, and to develop and enforce environmental rehabilitation at international standard level". The documents clarify that to ensure the policies are implemented; efforts will be made to enhance multi-sectorial coordination, the rule of law, transparency, stakeholders' participation in decision-making, decentralization, ethical enforcement, and fighting against corruption. Regarding economic development, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism will ensure mining sector is well managed from 2016 to 2020. The ministry also ensures the audit of forests, environmental assessment, land, water, and protected areas (UNECE 2018).

Despite the policies that to some extent look like other countries in this study, there are some particular issues like technological waste, air pollution from vehicles, greenhouse gases, and housing threats especially in major cities such as the capital city where there is overpopulation as a result of urban development. Amnesty International recommends the Mongol government "to ensure fair and effective compensation and to address both violated rights of individuals including herders and local communities whose health or property has been adversely affected by toxic substances as reported by Amnesty International in its report of 2024. According to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the government has taken measures to reduce issues like waste management. These include a law on waste revised in 2017, a law on hygiene in 2017, and a law on toxic and hazardous chemicals in 2006. However, there is a problem with the data on Solid waste management; no incentive system for recycling, there is no efficient and useful reporting scheme and template for local officers, a lack of financial resources, lack a strong policy, legal and regulatory framework, weak enforcement and monitoring, and inefficient institutions (MET 2019).

The government would deal with technological wastes, air pollution from vehicles, greenhouse gases, and housing threats, especially in major cities such as the capital city where there is overpopulation due to urban development. The government and other stakeholders should reconsider overpopulation because it is not a sign of urban development; instead, it influences poverty and other related problems such as insecurity. Lack of policy that assesses the impact of violation of human rights is another issue that should be regarded with attention.

In conclusion of this study, note that this is not the end of research about environmental policy and the violation of human rights. I recommend other academicians to continue where I left, in order to find the gaps in environmental policies, its implementation, the violation of human rights and the foreign influence in domestic policies which were the key questions in this study. I suggest increasing the number of cases in order to get more information from different corners in the world. I ask the states to take serious attention to minimize the carbon gas emissions, as well as reviewing the policies and find better strategies for smooth implementation.

The present findings may vary depending on time and situations as there are day to day efforts from different actors to transform the environment towards sustainable development. Challenges that occur in each of the five cases remain the big issues such as political and security instability in Haiti; structural violence in Tanzania and Nigeria; Overpopulation in the big cities in Mongolia; poverty, lack of rule of law, corruption and economic struggle are among the factors that lead to environmental degradation. Natural disasters such as storms, floods and earthquakes remain inevitable. Chile remains a good example of positive improvement as it takes a lead in Latin America in environmental initiatives comparing to other cases in this study.

States, governments and other actors are called on to increase efforts and commitment to implement environmental policy, and more awareness to the public about environment and its benefits to human life. Collective efforts are needed to overcome environmental challenges as there is no boundary when it comes to the benefits of environment, and effects of environmental degradation.

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