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THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF RESPONDING TO ENVIRONMENTAL CRISES AS A BASIS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The interconnectedness of the modern world, fostered by globalization and intricate geopolitical relationships, has rendered the global community increasingly susceptible to crises of diverse origins and magnitudes. From natural disasters and pandemics to economic downturns and armed conflicts, these crises present formidable challenges to human well-being, societal stability, and ecological integrity. By analyzing the results of overcoming previous ecological crises, developing successful strategies for rapid response, we can create more resilient, fair and environmentally friendly societies which will be able to meet future challenges while advancing the Sustainable Development Goals. By extracting lessons learned from past crises and adapting successful response strategies, we can build more resilient, equitable, and environmentally sound societies, capable of navigating future challenges while simultaneously advancing the goals of sustainable development.

The global landscape is punctuated by crises, ranging from natural disasters and pandemics to economic recessions and armed conflicts. While each crisis presents unique challenges, the international community's response to these events offers invaluable lessons that can be leveraged to build a more resilient and sustainable future.

Key words: *Natural disasters, ecological challenges, economic recession, epidemic, crisis management, sustainable development*

One of the most significant lessons gleaned from international crisis response is the necessity for efficient and equitable resource allocation. Post-disaster scenarios, for instance, often highlight the disparity in access to basic necessities like food, water, and medical care. International aid efforts, while often commendable, can be hampered by logistical bottlenecks, political interference, and a failure to understand the specific needs of affected communities. Sustainable development, therefore, requires proactive investment in robust infrastructure, resilient supply chains, and localized capacity building to ensure equitable access to resources, thereby mitigating the impact of future crises and fostering long-term self-sufficiency.

Furthermore, international crisis response underscores the importance of robust and collaborative governance. Effective coordination between international organizations, national governments, and local communities is crucial for ensuring that aid is delivered effectively and efficiently. The fragmented and often reactive nature of crisis response can lead to duplication of efforts, inefficient use of resources, and a lack of accountability. Sustainable development, on the other hand, necessitates more integrated and proactive approach, built on principles of participatory governance and collaborative problem-solving. This includes fostering strong institutions, promoting transparency and accountability, and empowering local communities to participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives.

Perhaps the most critical takeaway from international crisis response is the recognition that crises often exacerbate existing vulnerabilities. Disasters disproportionately impact marginalized communities, highlighting the pre-existing inequalities that contribute to their heightened vulnerability.

In this article, we will take a deeper look at ecological disasters, their consequences and the development of possible ways to overcome them. We will study the experience of a number of green countries and possible localizations in our country.

The specter of environmental crises looms large over the 21st century, demanding a robust and coordinated international response. From the escalating threat of climate change and biodiversity loss to the devastating consequences of natural disasters and pollution, these challenges transcend national borders, necessitating collaborative efforts grounded in scientific understanding, political will, and equitable resource allocation. The international experience in addressing these crises, however, reveals a complex and often fraught tapestry woven with threads of cooperation, competition, and persistent shortcomings.

One of the most prominent arenas for international environmental cooperation is the multifaceted challenge of climate change. The landmark Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, stands as a testament to the potential for global consensus on a shared environmental threat [3]. This agreement, built on the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities," obligates nations to set Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to a global effort to limit warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. However, the implementation of the Paris Agreement has been met with both successes and significant hurdles. While many nations have committed to ambitious emission reduction targets, the actual progress towards achieving these targets varies widely. The withdrawal of the United States from the agreement under the Trump administration demonstrated the fragility of international commitments and the enduring influence of domestic political considerations on global environmental action [4]. The persistent debate regarding financial assistance for developing nations to facilitate their transition to low-carbon economies also highlights the inherent challenges in bridging the gap between developed and developing countries on climate action. The annual Conferences of the Parties (COPs) serve as crucial platforms for negotiation and the refinement of international climate policy, but they are often marred by disagreements over burden-sharing, accountability mechanisms, and the adequacy of existing pledges.

Beyond climate change, the international community has engaged in collaborative efforts to address other environmental crises. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, considered one of the most successful international environmental agreements, provides a compelling example of effective cooperation in addressing a specific environmental threat. By phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances, the Montreal Protocol has contributed significantly to the recovery of the ozone layer, demonstrating the effectiveness of binding international regulations when coupled with scientific consensus and technological innovation [5].

The international response to biodiversity loss, however, presents a more complex and challenging landscape. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), adopted in 1992, aims to conserve biological diversity, promote the sustainable use of its components, and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources [6]. While the CBD has fostered international dialogue and raised awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation, its implementation has been hampered by a lack of binding targets, insufficient financial resources, and the competing priorities of economic development. The recent Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted in 2022, represents a renewed effort to address biodiversity loss with more ambitious targets and enhanced implementation mechanisms [7]. However, the success of this framework will depend on the willingness of nations to translate these commitments into concrete actions on the ground, addressing the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss, such as habitat destruction, pollution, and overexploitation of natural resources.

The international response to natural disasters, often exacerbated by climate change, highlights the importance of humanitarian assistance and disaster risk reduction. International organizations, such as the United Nations and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, play a crucial role in coordinating relief efforts and providing emergency assistance to affected populations. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, adopted in 2015, provides a comprehensive roadmap for reducing disaster risk and building resilience to natural hazards [8]. However, the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction efforts often depends on the capacity of national governments to implement preventative measures, invest in infrastructure, and strengthen early warning systems. Disparities in resources and governance capacity can significantly impact the vulnerability of different communities to natural disasters, underscoring the need for international support to build resilience in developing countries.

The proliferation of pollution, particularly plastic pollution and hazardous waste, poses another significant environmental challenge that requires international cooperation. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal aims to regulate the movement of hazardous waste across international borders, preventing its illegal dumping in developing countries [9]. However, the implementation of the Basel Convention has been plagued by loopholes and enforcement challenges, leading to the continued export of hazardous waste to countries with inadequate waste management infrastructure. The recent amendment to the Basel Convention, which aims to control the trade of plastic waste, represents a significant step forward in addressing the growing problem of plastic pollution. However, a comprehensive solution to plastic pollution requires a multi-pronged approach, including reducing plastic consumption, improving recycling infrastructure, and promoting the development of sustainable alternatives.

In examining the international experience of responding to environmental crises, several key themes emerge. First, the success of international environmental agreements often depends on the existence of scientific consensus, strong political will, and the establishment of binding targets with effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. Second, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities plays a crucial role in ensuring that developing countries are not

disproportionately burdened by the costs of environmental protection. Third, the effective implementation of international environmental agreements requires strong national governance capacity, adequate financial resources, and the integration of environmental considerations into national development plans. Finally, international cooperation must extend beyond governmental actors to include civil society organizations, the private sector, and local communities, fostering a collective responsibility for environmental stewardship.

In conclusion, the international experience in responding to environmental crises reveals a complex interplay of cooperation and competition. While significant progress has been made in certain areas, such as ozone layer protection, persistent challenges remain in addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and the impacts of natural disasters. Strengthening international cooperation, fostering greater political will, and addressing the underlying drivers of environmental degradation are essential to effectively confront these global challenges and ensure a sustainable future for all. The ongoing dialogue and continuous refinement of international environmental policies, coupled with robust national implementation and equitable resource allocation, will be crucial in shaping a more resilient and environmentally responsible world. The task is daunting, but the potential rewards – a healthy planet and a thriving future for humanity – are immeasurable.

The lessons learned from responding to ecological crises must be internalized and translated into proactive strategies that promote sustainable development, not just as a reactive measure, but as a long-term commitment to building a more prosperous and secure world for all. The challenges are significant, but the potential benefits of leveraging ecological crisis response insights for sustainable development are immense.

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ԷԿՈԼՈԳԻԱԿԱՆ ՃԳՆԱԺԱՄԵՐԻՆ ԱՐՁԱԳԱՆՔԵԼՈՒ ՄԻՋԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ՓՈՐՁԸ՝ ՈՐՊԵՍ ԿԱՅՈՒՆ ԶԱՐԳԱՑՄԱՆ ՀԻՄՔ

Ժամանակակից աշխարհին բնորոշ գլոբալիզացիայի և բարդ աշխարհաքաղաքական հարաբերությունների արդյունքում, գլոբալ հանրությունն ավելի ու ավելի է ենթարկվում տարբեր ծագման և չափերի ճգնաժամերի: Բնական վտանգներից և համաճարակներից մինչև տնտեսական անկումներ և զինված հակամարտություններ, այս ճգնաժամերը ահռելի մարտահրավերներ են ներկայացնում մարդու բարեկեցության, հասարակության կայունության և էկոլոգիական ամբողջականության համար: Վերլուծելով էկոլոգիական նախորդ ճգնաժամերի հաղթահարման արդյունքները, մշակելով արագ արձագանքման հաջող ռազմավարություններ, կարող ենք ստեղծել ավելի ճկուն, արդար և էկոլոգիապես մաքուր հասարակություններ, որոնք ի վիճակի կլինեն դիմակայելու ապագա մարտահրավերներին՝ միաժամանակ առաջ մղելով կայուն զարգացման նպատակները: Համաշխարհային լանդշաֆտը պատված է ճգնաժամերով՝ սկսած բնական վտանգներից և համաճարակներից մինչև տնտեսական անկումներ և զինված հակամարտություններ: Թեև յուրաքանչյուր ճգնաժամ ներկայացնում է եզակի մարտահրավեր, միջազգային հանրության արձագանքն այս իրադարձություններին տալիս է անգնահատելի դասեր, որոնք կարող են օգտագործվել ավելի դիմացկուն և կայուն ապագա կառուցելու համար:

Առանցքային բառեր. բնական ծագման աղետներ, էկոլոգիական մարտահրավերներ, տնտեսական անկում, համաճարակ, ճգնաժամային կառավարում, կայուն զարգացում:

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ОПЫТ РЕАГИРОВАНИЯ НА ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ КРИЗИСЫ КАК ОСНОВА УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

В результате глобализации и сложных геополитических отношений, характерных для современного мира, мировое сообщество все больше подвергается кризисам различного происхождения и масштабов. Эти кризисы, от стихийных бедствий и эпидемий до экономических спадов и вооруженных конфликтов, создают огромные проблемы для благосостояния людей, социальной стабильности и экологической целостности. Анализируя результаты преодоления предыдущих экологических кризисов, разрабатывая успешные стратегии быстрого реагирования, мы

можем создать более устойчивые, справедливые и экологически чистые общества, которые смогут противостоять будущим вызовам, одновременно продвигая цели устойчивого развития. Глобальный ландшафт усеян кризисами: от стихийных бедствий и эпидемий до экономических спадов и вооруженных конфликтов. Хотя каждый кризис представляет собой специфические проблемы, реакция международного сообщества на эти события дает бесценные уроки, которые можно использовать для построения более устойчивого будущего.

Ключевые слова: *стихийные бедствия, экологические проблемы, экономический спад, эпидемия, кризисное управление, устойчивое развитие*

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