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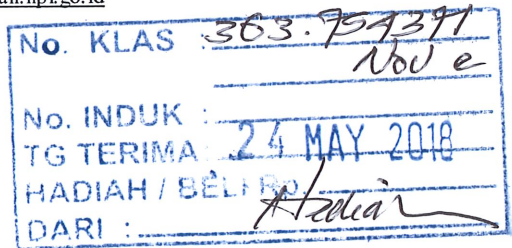
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PREFACE

The environmental movement became an interesting study when it is associated with socio-political dynamics in a country. Czech Republic, as one independent state after the collapse of the socialist regime in Czechoslovakia, had an interesting process to follow. The emergence of independent organizations that pay attention to the environment is not really a new phenomenon occurs. However, the nature of the movement which led to a new political movement seen after regime-change from socialist to a democratic-though based on data obtained from interviews with several informants, most of the nature of the environmental movement in the Czech Republic still localized.

Dynamics that occur between states, environmental organizations, and communities become the focus in this book. In his discussion, this book review on the history of the environmental movement after velvet revolution to the present. In addition, the involvement of the Czech Republic in the European regional organizations (European Union) in 2004 also affected the dynamics of the environmental movement by environmental organizations. These events become important to learn as a trigger of change. In the context of the Czech Republic, the changes are quite significant in environmental issues.

This book also discusses the EU policy on environmental issues. Some conventions and EU regulations are formulated to guide the Czech Republic in an effort to manage the environment. In addition to policy aspects, the book also describes about the environmental movement by environmental organizations. Of the three environmental organizations that became the subject of research, some of the things presented in this book is the history of the formation of neighborhood organizations, activities and sources of funding obtained, the campaign is done, the network is formed, their links with the community, and their role in the making policy.

In the process, this book gets a lot of support, especially from the informants and the counterpart in the Czech Republic. Therefore, on this occasion we want to give the highest appreciation to Ing. Jan Slavík, Ph.D. and Ms. Alena Kováčová of the

Institute for Economic and Environmental Policy (IEEP), University of Economics Prague as a counterpart of the study. We also like to thank as much as possible to the informant for a pleasant cooperation, Michael Vesely (Nadace Partnerství/Czechs Environmental Partnership Foundation), Ondřej Pasek (CEE Bankwatch Network), and Lucie Jakesova (Greenpeace CZ). Our thanks are also given to the family of Mr Tasmuri for the support given during field research in Prague. Last but not least, we extend our thanks to Dr. Fadjar Ibnu Thufail for support during the research process took place in the form of informal discussions.

As a first step, this book would give an idea about the 'workings' of environmental issues in the Czech Republic. By assessing the environmental movement is expected to help the reader to understand the formation of civil society in the Czech Republic. In the end, as leader of the The Research Center for Regional Resources, I give appreciation to the team of writers for having completed this book. However, this book is not perfect and need to be criticized by readers for improvements in the future.

The Research Center for Regional Resources,
The Indonesian Institutes of Sciences
PSDR-LIPI

Director,

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CHAPTER I

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AS A CIVIL SOCIETY

ESTABLISHMENT PROCESS: AN OVERVIEW

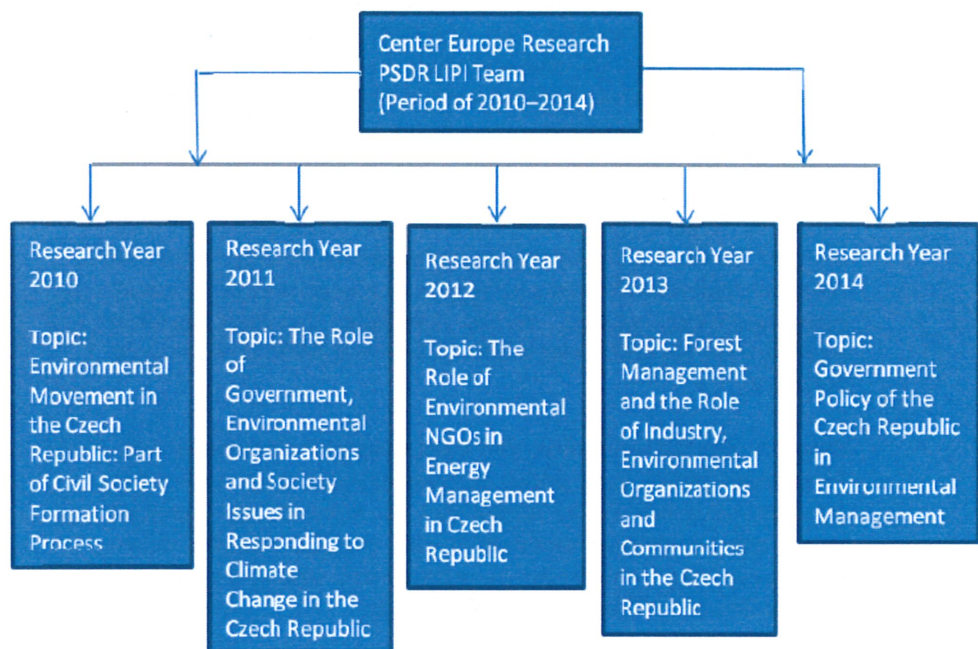
Kurnia Novianti and Ayu Nova Lissandhi

Revolusi Velvet yang terjadi pada akhir tahun 1989 telah memberikan perubahan mendasar pada bidang politik, ekonomi, dan sosial-budaya bagi Republik Ceko. Rezim komunis telah berkuasa sejak Perang Dunia II berakhir dan digantikan oleh sistem politik demokratis. Periode ini diwarnai oleh demonstrasi massa yang menuntut pemerintah untuk memberikan perhatian lebih pada aspek lingkungan dalam pembangunan negara. Berdasarkan beberapa penelitian, ditemukan bahwa sejak 1980-an, kondisi lingkungan di Republik Ceko (Cekoslowakia sebelumnya) sangat mengerikan dan karena ini, Republik Ceko menjadi salah satu negara paling tercemar di Eropa. Sementara itu, upaya untuk menyelamatkan lingkungan itu terhalang oleh rezim komunis yang tidak memungkinkan orang untuk mengekspresikan aspirasi mereka. Meskipun demikian, gerakan lingkungan di Republik Ceko telah muncul sejak rezim komunis yang berkuasa.

Buku ini membahas proses dan pengembangan Organisasi Non-Pemerintah (NGO) yang peduli dengan masalah lingkungan sejak masa pascarevolusi Velvet sampai hari ini. Buku ini juga mencoba untuk mengidentifikasi peran NGO dan masalah mereka dalam menghadapi negosiasi dengan pemerintah dan strategi Pemerintah Ceko dalam menghadapi tantangan Uni Eropa.

A. Introduction: The Emergence of an Environmental Movement

This book provides the findings from a first year research project focusing on Eastern Europe in the division of Research Center for Regional Resources of Indonesian Institute of Sciences (PSDR LIPI). This book is the first part of a three-year research project being undertaken in the Czech Republic (2010–2014). The nature of this research is outlined below:



A qualitative approach is used as a tool to analyze these problems and the study will draw upon a range of approaches, including science, history, anthropology, and economic principles. Social sciences are necessary within this study as a means of examining dynamism within a community experiencing a complex social transformation in their relationship with the natural environment.

There are many things to be considered in relation to this field research. Ideally, field research¹ is conducted over several months, allowing researchers to build a good relation with informants². This research will only be carried out for maximum of 14 days in the field, making the imperative for comprehensive preparation by researchers very significant.

Primary data obtained from interviews will be conducted by supporting volunteers at environmental organizations, scholars, and government officials. These will be guided interviews, using a technique which involves asking subjects guided and specific questions (Suparlan, 1994: 26). Secondary data will be sourced from a wide range of literature relevant to the focal topic and these resources will play an essential role in formulating problems and framing ideas which will ultimately guide the outcome of the research.

The demise of many Eastern Europe states has been a popular subject for researchers and many have made their way to this part of Europe seeking a greater understanding of its rich and troubled history. A particularly popular focus is the post Velvet Revolution³ which resulted in the division of Czechoslovakia into

¹ Eriksen (2001: 24–28) states that field research does not have to be capital intensive or labor-intensive in order to avoid large amount of expenditure for the research process. The most important form of research is time-intensive which means that although the field research cannot be conducted for a long period of time (it may take months), the researcher's knowledge on local culture and a good comprehension on the raised issue could be an appropriate tool for analysis.

² Spradley (1997: 61) states that there are at least five requirements for selecting appropriate informants that are full cultivation direct involvement, unknown cultural situations, sufficient time and non-analytic. Thus, sufficient time is needed to determine which informants to be interviewed. According to the plan, informants are selected based on information gathered from organizations contacted via email, as well as information from the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia within Czech. After receiving the first informant, the second informant and the following is determined based on information given by the first informant.

³ In November 1989, the communist regime in Czechoslovakia was removed as a result of people power. This was known as the Velvet Revolution. The revolution was organized peacefully, without a bloody conflict. The Velvet Revolution brought with it significant

the Czech and Slovakia Republics. This book discusses the significant role played by environmental movements within the establishment of civil society in the Czech Republic, particularly the role of environmental organizations (ENGOS) in the post Velvet Revolution. This book suggests that systemic changes in the Czech Republic, through the liberation of ideas and freedom of speech allowed for greater personal expression for individuals and groups and subsequently. This encouraged the establishment a number of new independent organizations.

The fall of the Soviet Union and the ensuing discontent within associated communist states including, was arguably the greatest political change to occur in the last part of the 1980s. The Velvet Revolution in November 1989 saw the decline of communist power in Czechoslovakia, a ruling state which had been in place for 44 years since World War II. Czechoslovakia's democratic process was initiated with the election of non-communist Civic Forum figure, Vaclav Havel⁴ as interim President in December 1989. The first election, conducted in the year 1946, saw the election of the Civic Forum in the Czech Republic and People Anti Violence in Slovakia. When Vaclav Havel was re-elected in June 1990, it was apparent that the influence of 40 years of communism within Czechoslovakian government was greatly diminishing.

changes to political and economic system in that part of Europe and also changed the way of thinking, acting and lifestyles of the Czech people (Fawn, 2005: 27).

⁴ With Vaclav Klaus as Prime Minister, centralization was replaced by privatization in every aspects. However, disparities in economic development created social discrepancies between the Slovak minorities and the Czech majority. From different ethnic backgrounds, the Czechs and the Slovaks united to form the Czechoslovakia Republic in 1918, however, political dynamics between political elites occurred. Moreover, Slovak people suffered under the privatization program. This political tension culminated in a parliamentary election in 1992 when the Civic Democratic Party under Vaclav Klaus won by a majority. While the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia under Vladimir Meciar gained majority support in Slovakia. (See, Dam, "Democratization in Czech and Slovakia: From Velvet Revolution to Velvet Separation", 2002: 23).

For more than five decades, Czechoslovakia was run under a socialist regime. This system saw the state as the single governing power, assumed as the single most important and accountable source of prosperity for all of the Czechoslovakian people. As Field (1994: 389–390) notes, the ex-Soviet Union and East European states have negative effects from the centralistic system. Among the many problems faced by the socialist countries of this era, was widespread environmental degradation. One of the greatest shortcomings of socialist governance is its lack of foresight, seen through poor economic planning, public administration and as such, unwise environmental management. In many of the Soviet nations, the negative impact of this poor management was great, particularly in terms of the state of water, air, and the natural environment.

The role of government investment must be recognised as a significant contribution towards coal being the largest pollutant within the Czech Republic. Data from *International Energy Agency* (2007) showed that the greatest energy resources produced by the Czech Republic were coal (46%), oil (21%), and nuclear power (15%). Green Circle research (2006: 4) found that the Czech Republic was the largest emitter of carbon of any European country. The leading contributor within these emissions were coal, heavy industry, and private cars. Czech governmental policies had failed to address the catastrophic environmental impacts of these emissions, nor the dangers of carbon dioxide to the public health. Significant government subsidies provided to the coal sector, such as Mir coal mining which received 155,5 million crowns (€ 5,5 million) in October 2004, suggested that the Czech Government was focused on the expansion rather than reduction of coal production.

The environmental devastation after the soviet regime also included widespread water pollution. Turnock research (2001: 486–487) showed that the Jizera River in the Czech Republic which is one of the main sources of fresh water

for the city of Prague was severely polluted with domestic, commercial, and agricultural waste. This land was also severely contaminated with toxic chemicals which led to further degradation of farming lands and fishing areas and led to the erosion of a land area of around 4,000 square kilometers. Towards the end of the 1980s, environmental conditions within the Czech Republic were dire, not only as a result of rampant industrialization and agricultural practices, but also from the widespread mistreatment of domestic waste.

According to Auer (2005: 38–39) commercial production was the biggest contributor of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) emission within the Czech Republic in 1999. By the end of 1990s, the Czech Republic's SO₂ emission was four times the average of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member states (OECD, 1999: 49–50 in Auer, 2005: 39).

In contrast, there is little data available regarding the state of the natural environment within this region, especially during the years of communist rule. This suggests that the Soviet Government rarely collected and tabulated data of this kind and access to information about the natural environment during this era remains scarce and often non-existent. As a result, environmental lobbying groups had difficulty building their case for the government to make environmental changes. This restriction was further exacerbated in the socialist political regime where protesting or speaking out against the government was strictly forbidden (Field, 1994: 390).

After the revolution in 1989, many changes were felt within the environmental activist sectors. As the public sought greater access to information about the state of their natural environment Czechoslovakian society saw radical changes in the environmentalism (Pavlinek and Pickeater, 2000: 225). By 1990, the Government of the Czech Republic published their first environmental report which had been prepared by researchers from old regime. One of the priorities of

the Federal Committee on the Environment was to inform the public on the environmental quality of their country, including the control system implemented by the government. By 1991 the Rainbow Programme⁵, which formed part of the Environmental Ministry of the Czech Republic, published an annual publication which detailed the newest information on environment in the Czech Republic. This report was regularly updated and the government also produced a department bulletin with instructions and rules for effective environmental management. This newsletter listed a number of activities for the environmental department and was endorsed by the new Czech minister for the environment.

The environmental ministry also sought the support of media, particularly television and radio stations, as a means of building "systematic ecological education". Additionally, the environmental ministry's Public Relations department also provided free information (in Czech and English) about the environmental situation in the Czech Republic and the work of the environmental ministry up until 1996 when funding was halted. From this time onwards, only the Annual Report on the Quality of the Environment can be freely accessed, whereas access to public relations of the environmental ministry was drastically limited (Pavlinek dan Pickles, 2000: 225).

This unenthusiastic support from the Czech Republic government was further apparent from the actions of Václav Klaus⁶ who promised to harmonize economic reform with environmental conservation movement whilst insisting that environmentalism was a dangerous and misguided ideology. Klaus went further to

⁵ In response to environmental problems needing attention in East European states, the Czech Republic prepared the National Environmental Protection Policy draft. After this was signed by the Czech and Slovak Republic governments in early 1991, the Czech Republic adopted the Program of Restoring the Environment which is called the "Rainbow" Program.

⁶ Less than three years after the transition to socialism, more than one third of voters used their rights in parliament election in 1992 and Václav Klaus was elected as the new Prime Minister (Pavlinek and Pickles 1999: 318–371 in Auer 2005: 41).

undermine the positions of environmental causes by outlawing many of the larger ones, including Hnutí DUHA⁷ which was categorised as an official terrorist organization (Beckmann, 1999:3). The protest movement pioneered by several environmental organizations within the Czech Republic was considered a threat to the government as was their vocal criticism of the government's failure to recognize environmental sustainability within economic planning.

Along with Hnutí DUHA, the table below identifies a number of environmental organizations operational within the Czech Republic in 2009:

Table 1.1 Environmental Organizations in the Czech Republic

No	Organization	Activities
1	The Czech Union for Natural Conservation	The biggest environmental NGO in the Czech Republic. An organization interested in natural resources, conservation, and environmental issues. 10,000 members.
2	The Czech Eco-Counselling Network	Network which advocated environmental preservation. Supported cooperation and communication between local government, public administration, scientific research and public sectors and the commercial sector.
3	The Czech Environmental Partnership Foundation	Foundation supporting environmental projects in all areas of the Czech Republic. This foundation provides assistance, scholarships, workshops and seminars.
4	Arnika	Organization which works for environment recovery, reducing pollution, the protection of natural resources of the Czech Republic in a European context.
5	Děti Země (Children of the Earth)	To preserve natural resources and the living environment and to strengthen the relationship between humans and nature. Activities focus on regional level and supporting

⁷ Hnutí Duha (*Rainbow Movement*) was one of the environmental organizations whose activities included proposals and advocacy work to reduce pollution and waste production and to reduce the effect of toxic substances in food and water. They also work to protect natural resources, land preservation and to prevent dissonant risk of global climate change (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, in <http://www.czech.cz>, accessed on 17 February 2009).

		people who are eager to preserve their living environment.
6	Greenpeace CZ	International ecology organization which seeks to protect the living environment peacefully and propose solutions for a healthy and secure environmental future.
7	Hnutí Brontosaurus (Brontosaurus Movement)	Provides education for children and youth in order to motivate them to behave and act ethically towards their natural environment.
8	Rosa (Dew)	A company which provides information on the environment and spreads ideas about the relationship between humans and nature.

Source: *The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic*, <http://www.czech.cz>, accessed on 17 February 2009.

In the context of relations between environmental organizations and the government, particularly the Ministry of The Environment, Beckmann (1999: 4) notes that since Frantisek Benda was in Klaus cabinet (2 July 1992–4 July 1996), the relationship between these two groups saw an improvement. Presently, the Ministry of Living Environment places environmental organizations as a key partner sector rather than adversaries. This has opened communication between these groups, with the government and minister Milos Kuzvart initiating regular forums which seek ideas and knowledge-sharing. In recent years, the government has come to realize that the responsibilities and challenges of environmental management are real and increasing. While the Ministry of Living Environment must maintain their cooperative relationship with environmental organizations, these community groups must serve their role by educating and empowering the Czech people to preserve their environment.

The demise of the Klaus government and the return of his political adversaries brought significant changes to the movements and activities of the various Non Government Organizations (NGOs). These environmentally conscious groups within this ex-communist political sphere were able to push strongly

against the overt lack of social and civil development in the fragile new state. Therefore, the communist legacy and its associated failures became the subject of much critique from the environmental movements at this time (Fagin, 1999: 3–4).

NGO political groups were marginalized by the actions of the government through the process of environmental policy-making. Plans and environmental goals which were scheduled to be realized in 1990 were virtually ignored and no new environmental laws were introduced between 1992 and 1996. In this four-year period there was no long-term planning around the future of the Czech Republic's environment and various environmental policy drafts were rejected by the government. Eventually, a draft was signed August 1995, the policies of which sought to accommodate sustainable development, a concept proposed by Vaclav Klaus. However, it did little to encourage or build political relations between the NGOs and State (Sloccock, 1996; Fagin and Jehlicka, 1998: 118 in Fagin, 1999: 11). Therefore, when studying the issues being faced by the Czech people over the last 20 years, it is important to examine the various environmental problems playing out within Czech Politics at the time.

We can also observe similarities within the context of social change in Indonesian society. In Indonesia, increased demand for liberal laws saw the introduction of a more democratic way of life. Like in Indonesia, this in turn allowed the Czechoslovakian people to express their aspirations, including their desire to conduct environmental conservation activities in a small community or independent organization. Considering the environmental movement and the dynamic relations between environmental NGOs and the Czech Republic government, this book seeks to answer the question, “How do the process (es) of the environmental movement in the Czech Republic? And how the linkages of networking, actors, and the ideology in those processes?”

This book aims to explore the process around the development of the environmental movements taking place over the last 20 years (1990-2010) in the Czech Republic. This book explains the relationships between the networks of environmentalists, the various actors in this movement's space and the ideology underlying the environmental NGOs in the Czech Republic. Way that the establishment of an environmental movement coincided with the development of civil society in the Czech Republic and the synergy which now exists between environmental NGOs and the Ministry of Environment (Government) in this country are told as well. The period after the velvet revolution until the present day will serve as the focal timeframe for this book, providing evidence of a number of identifiable challenges and constraints faced by environmental NGOs in lobbying the government to include the environmental agenda in state policy.

B. Literature Overview

The people of Czech Republic have experienced dramatic changes in their social and political status in the period post Velvet Revolution. Five decades under authoritarian power mean that the transition to a fully-functioning democracy was not going to be a smooth one. In his book, *Social and Political Transformation in the Czech Republic* (1994: 2–3), Machonin questions what occurred in the four years after the Velvet Revolution and highlights two important social changes: Firstly, the gentrification of the Czech people would be a slow process, as their history of socialism and their crippled economy placed them at lower end of European development rankings. Secondly, in a relatively short period of time the process of social and cultural progress was continually disrupted by repeated political upheaval. One of the greatest casualties of this discontent was the governmental and social patronage of science, education, health, culture, and the arts—all of which were neglected in terms of funding and resources. Furthermore,

technological development did not make significant progress during this post Velvet Age, due to lack of investment.

In contrast, the interest on the part of the Czech people, to protect the environment was very high as they sought to preserve the remaining aspects of their natural history. In the socialism era of Central and Eastern Europe, around ten thousand people were voluntarily participating in activities organized by social and cultural organizations including those focusing on the environment. For example, around the time of a development plan involving the construction of a dam and water absorption system in the early 1980s, a group of voluntary members from a number of environmental conservation organizations traveled to soon-to-be flooded regions to relocate a large collection of valuable plants to higher ground. Other activities were also undertaken around this time, whereby hundreds of volunteers routinely worked to preserve twenty threatened species of wild orchid in the White Carpathians forest. These activities were not only useful for the continuation of the natural environment they sought to protect, but also demonstrate the growing culture of civic engagement among Czech people (Carmin dan Jehlička, 2005: 397-398).

This interest shown by the active members of Czech society showed that environmental conservation was not a new issue in the public domain. As Fagin and Jehlička (1998: 113 in Baker dan Jehlička, 1998) have noted, the attention given to environmental issues in the Czech Republic has experienced much fluctuation over the last decade. The 1980s, saw the Czech Republic become one of the most environmentally devastated countries in all of Europe and the communist regime was blamed for this. Czech environmental groups were challenged fiercely by the government and government-controlled media outlets and views of NGOs were deemed a threat to the development of the Czech

people. The economic and political aspects of Czech environmental campaigning can be explained through the Political Ecology approach, which is defined as:

“...the inquiry into the political causes and consequences of environmental change, with the goal of facilitating sustainable development through the reconstruction of social and political systems.

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (Harrill, Atkinson and Bryant).

Political ecology combines economic science, planning and development, environment philosophy and sciences. Stonich (1998: 27 in Harrill 1999: 67) also identified some variables to the concept of sustainable development, specifically ideology orientation, international interests, global economics, the role of the state, class and ethnic structure, the use of local resources, decision making, environmental history and gender as social category. Harrill also stated that political ecology is more than a simple synthesis from political and ecological concern (1999: 67-68). This approach also offers a perspective on complete environmental ethics, as societies realize that environmental crises can be a factor of ideological and political conflict in addition to ethical and moral imperatives.

When addressing the emergence of environmental impacts on the social development of the people of the Czech Republic, political ideology theory can be used as an interdisciplinary approach which combines ‘ecological concern and broad definition of political economy’ as a way of understanding the relations between land degradation and social marginalization (Blaikie and Brookfield, 1987: 17 in Rangan dan Kull, 2009: 31). However, this marginalization process not only involved the limitation of access in the geographic sense, but also in terms of

control, by way of access to the key decision-makers within the government (Neumann, 2005; Robbins, 2004 in Bloomer, 2009: 50).

Rangan and Kull (2009: 30) suggest that principles of political ecology describe the economic and political processes through which international, national, and local networks interact with one another to get particular ecological outcomes in certain geographic regions. Political ecologists refer to a 'scale' concept or 'scale' with political characteristics (Swyngedouw, 2004; McCarthy, 2005b; Paulson *et al.*, 2005). In this study, scale represents the differences between political levels, policies, and political movements which combine to affect ecology. As a concept, scales are purely 'apolitical' in nature unless related directly to a place or movement.

Research by Carmin and Hicks (2002: 305) shows that people in the Czech Republic protested the lack of environmental changes in 1989. Since that time, environmental movements in the Czech Republic shifted from strictly social activities to more political movements and actions. In line with the findings of Pavlínek and Pickles (2000: 160), the environmental groups of Central and Eastern Europe played a central role in the creation of a political activism movement the 1980s. Protests became more frequent, as the people resisted the decreased living conditions as a result of poor government policies which ignored environmental impacts and community safety.

A collective response is required for significant change within any community starting with a collaboration between individuals, communities and NGOs in the area. These three acting groups represent a cross-section societal interests in and can be effective in developing social and environmental movements at the grassroots level. Although there are no top-level governmental interaction with these groups, local communities can still provide an effective

shield against the negative impacts of international economics (Pezzoli, 1998 in Harrill, 1999: 70).

Harper (2001: 345–370) describes the environmental movement and development of NGOs in the USA through a range of distinguishable criteria. This book suggests that environmental organizations each have their own characteristics and idealism and as such the ideology driving their lobbying agenda and activities often varies. An overview of his findings can be found in the table below:

Table 1.2 Development of Environmental Organizations and Ideology Behind Their Activities, in the USA

No	Ideology of Environmental Movement Organization	Established	Implementation	Example
1	Preservation	1830s	Nature is important to support both the physical and spiritual life of humans, hence the continued existence of wilderness and wildlife undisturbed by human action is necessary	Wilderness Society Sierra Club
2	Conservation	1860s	Natural resources should be scientifically managed from a utilitarian perspective to provide for the greatest food for people over the longest period of time	Societies of American Foresters
3	Wildlife Management	1890s	The scientific management of ecosystems can ensure stable population of wildlife, viewed as a crop	Ducks Unlimited

			from which excess population can be harvested, particularly in recreation and sport	
4	Reform Environmentalism	1870s but really flourished in 1960s	Human health is linked to ecosystem conditions like water quality and air pollution. To maintain a healthy human society, ecologically responsible actions are required, which can be developed and implemented through the natural sciences	Environmental Defense Fund
5	Environmental Justice	1970s	Ecological problems exist because of the structure of society and its imperatives, and the benefits of environmental exploitation accrue to the wealthy while the poor and marginal bear most of the costs. Hence the resolution of environmental problems requires fundamental social change	Citizen's Clearinghouse of Hazardous Waste
6	Deep Ecology	1980s	The richness and diversity of life has intrinsic values, so human life is privileged only to the extent of satisfying basic needs. Maintenance of biodiversity requires decreasing the human impact	Earth First
7	Ecofeminism	1980s	Ecosystem abuse is rooted in androcentric ideas and institutions. Relations of	World Women in Development and Environment

			complementary rather than domination are required to resolve conflicts between culture/nature, human/non human, and male/female relationships	
8	Ecospiritualism	1990s	Nature is God's creation, and humans have a moral obligation to keep and tend the creation, including biodiversity and unpolluted ecosystems	National Council of Churches, as well as most denominational bodies

Source: Brulle (2000) in Harper (2001).

Meanwhile, in the case of the Czech Republic, the environmental movement played an important role in facilitating a broader coalition from political powers throughout Eastern and Central Europe. Indeed, the Velvet Revolution is passed previously by demonstrations by environmental activists who protested government policies to build a tunnel passing Stromovka⁸ in Prague (Pavlínek and Pickles, 2000: 180).

This book focuses on the process whereby environmental movements progressed the establishment of civil society in the Czech Republic, specifically in the Czech Republic in the period following a totalitarian, communist regime. This is in line with Green's Suggestion that civil society plays a central role in any transition from authoritarian regimes to an effective democratic society (1999: 218).

⁸ Stromovka is a garden full of trees also known as, "Place of Trees". This 95 acre garden is a popular place for Czech holiday-makers during summer (<http://www.prague.net/stromovka>, accessed on 26 February 2009). A proposed tunnel through this garden was opposed by environmental activists because of the smoke that appeared from the tunnel chimney and its adverse impact upon the valuable trees.

Walzer in Pavlínek and Pickles (2000: 167) argues that only democratic countries can produce a democratic civil society and only democratic civil society can support the existence of a democratic state and that a truly civil society is impossible under a communist regime. Civil society also relies on the participation of citizens in broad and ranged social activities. Potůček (2000: 109) in Weigle and Butterfield (1993) uses the following definition of civil society:

“The independent self-organization of society, the constituent parts of which voluntarily engage in public activity to pursue individual, group, or national interests within the context of a legally defined state-society relationship.”

Cohen and Arato in Pavlínek and Pickles (2000: 165) suggest that civil society focuses specifically on new and original ideas. Generally, civil society means all social groups within a state, irrespective of class, the constituents of which are linked by a common action, legal rights, social interaction or public institution. This argument is in accordance to Gramsci's argument that the emergence of civil society must be analyzed in the context of political leadership, bureaucracy and military elites (Pavlínek and Pickles, 2000:167).

Vaclav Havel, the first President of the Czech Republic in post-Velvet Revolution in his speech in the parliament on 9 December 1997 stated that *“civil society means a society characterized by a systematic opening of a room for a most diverse self-structuring, and for the broadest possible participation in public life.”* (Potůček, 2000:112). As an opponent of communist ideology and proponent of civil society, Havel defines civil society as a society characterized by systematic diversity and a wide public participation.

The process whereby civil society was developed in the Czech Republic was marred by radicalism in the early 1990s, however these factions disappeared quickly after 1992. This, along with conventional lobbying strategies undertaken

by NGOs was critical in paving the way for political influence at this time. At some levels, this was a positive step for more innovative environmental organizations to negotiate with government at the policy level. However, another perspective on this suggests that the period of 1992-1996 was a period of limited ideological freedom and instead purports that political marginalization made lobbying very difficult. Fagin suggests that all leading actors within the opposition had left political life around this time, leaving little effective resistance to the government's environmental policies (Fagin, 1999: 3).

The demands for more sustainable environmental management within the Czech Republic came from a wider range of international groups, including the European Union (EU). As a close neighbor to the rest of European society and then an active member of the European Union (since 2004), the Czech Republic Government faced much pressure to conform to popular EU environmental policies. These included the determination to reduce air, water, and land pollution from coal and industrial fuels, the production of vehicles annually and the control of domestic waste. Unlike Western European countries which have made strong policies around the reduction of pollution since the 1970s, the Eastern European states like the Czech Republic only began to address these environmental pressures intensively in the late 1990s. These policy changes were introduced as a way of elaborating the Czech economic interests through sustainable development which addressed the environment.

C. The Czech Republic and The Harmonization of Regional Issues

The Czech Republic's first steps in transition from Socialist regime to Democratization were faced with the unfortunate status as a country with the worst environmental conditions in the whole of Europe. This gave rise to environmental awareness, along with the growing public concern about the

declining quality of health of the Czech people. Fortunately at this time, America and its interests provided significant assistance to the implementation of a functional democracy and civil society in the Czech Republic. America also had a powerful influence over the development of networks and increases to funding for environmental activities. This was largely driven by their endorsement of community interaction with environmental management as the demands of accountability for human rights became more apparent in the Czech Republic. Community institutions were developed and this was a direct benefit of the expansion of the civilian participation in this side of economic development.

Environmental policy at the regional level in the Czech Republic was strengthened by the commission that handled environmental issues including Climate Change, Emissions trading, Biodiversity, Environmental Health, and Sustainable development. Adoption of the policy was not only welcomed by the Czech Republic Government, but the environmental actors such as NGOs as it was the first of many steps by the Czech Republic towards the global pace of environmental conservation.

Climate change is an important topic within any discussion around carbon emissions. The impacts of climate change must be prevented, through mitigation efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions and societal adaptation to risks that threaten disaster. These topics remain popular within international environmental activism and now this includes many active groups within the Czech Republic. Satterwhaite, UNDP (2007) stated that the readiness of a society in the form of human development is the foundation of the most powerful and inexpensive form of climate change adaptation. This argument reinforces the importance of community as the subject of development. Environmental NGOs in the Czech Republic are also concerned with raising awareness of the issues related to

climate change, particularly within Czech society. Some of these active groups raising awareness of these Climate Change issues include:

1. Hnutí Duha
2. Friends of the Earth Czech Republic
3. Children of the Earth

These and many other Environmental NGOs conduct surveillance, monitoring, evaluation, and empowerment of energy resources within the Czech Republic. It is a well-known fact that society's use of energy is one key issue addressed by NGO's in their awareness-raising activities and this message increased significantly after the Czech Republic joined the European Union in 2004. Based on the results of research conducted by the UNDP, the Czech Republic contributed to the level of carbon emissions amounted to 138.4 Mt in 1990. Inefficient use of energy, unsustainable industrial activities, and forest fires were just some of the causes blamed for the dire emission levels in the Czech Republic.

The EU's commitment to reduce emissions by 20 percent by 2020 formed the basis of the Czech Republic's own energy policies. Strategies such as this seek to reduce the use of fossil fuels, energy conservation and encourage the development of renewable energy alternatives. Limited access to renewable energy and environmentally friendly technology continues to be a strategic focus with the lobbying of environmental NGOs in the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic Government initiated a national program during 2006-2009 in which it partnered with eleven other sectors (including NGOs) to facilitate the development of renewable energy resources and bio fuels. This partnership is relevant to this book, as it demonstrates the opportunities and challenges faced by NGOs associated with environmental issues in the energy sector in the Czech

Republic. Some of these challenges include limited public access to renewable energy sources and environmentally friendly technology, a topic which many Czech NGOs are concerned about. A number of these are listed below:

1. Czech Renewable Energy Agency (Rožnov pod Radhoštěm)
2. Basic Unit of Czech association of conservationist–(Základní organizace Českého svazu ochránc)
3. Czech Environmental management Center (České ekologické manažerské centrum)

The forestry sector of the Czech Republic is dominated by the government particularly in the policies and balance between the interests of large industries, supported communities and community organizations seeking the preservation of the forest. In the Czech Republic, forests are regarded as one of the primary economic assets of the country as well as an essential part of community life. The international community has mainstreamed the notion that forests are a valuable investment to for the future of the planet, particularly in terms of climate change adaptation.

In the Czech Republic, logging is conducted, mainly for raw materials for industry, pulp and paper, and biofuels. Since 260 years ago, the problem of forest management was one of the main focuses of development in the Czech Republic (the second largest timber).

The Czech Republic boasts an areas of around 34 percent forests, with the land being divided amongst state-owned forestry commissions, local communities, individuals, and companies. For forest management strategies in the Czech Republic to be effective, they must also factor in the governance of land allocation, forest protection and conservation to prevent exploitation of these valuable natural resources.

The Czech Republic adopted the "Conception of Forestry Policy" in 1998 and has implemented this in the following areas: Krusne Hory Mts., Karlovy Vary Hills, Bohemian Forest Mts., Sumava Mts. , Novohradske Hory Mts., Jizerske Hory Mts., Jested Ridge, Krkonose Mts., Orlicke Hory Mts., Hruby Jesenik Mts., Moravian Silesian Beskids Mts. Environmental NGOs are playing a role in these programs and some of these include:

1. Arnika
2. Brontosaurus Movement–Section Rozruch–Základní článek Hnutí Brontosaurus Rozruch
3. Czech Union for Nature Conservation–Ceský svaz ochránců přírody

Steps to mitigate climate change development of renewable energy and implement sustainable forest management are just some of the implications of the Czech Republic joining the EU in 2004. These policies were introduced along with a climate of economic stability, political, and environmental quality protection in the states previously crippled economy. Van Deveer Carmin stated that as part of the EU, each member is expected to adopt, implement, and strengthen the *acquis communautaire* (the provisions established in Denmark) and develop a long-term strategy of sustainable development to fit within the framework provided by the European Council meeting in Helsinki in 2001. The concept of sustainable development seeks to find a harmonious balance between the perspectives of economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social wellbeing.

After the strengthening of the Ministry of Environmental Affairs in 1992, the Czech Government's environmental policy was updated to prepare for their integration into the EU. Czech environmental management policies were all-encompassing, including revisions to the energy resource sectors, minerals and

mining, industry and trade, waste management, transportation, forestry management, agriculture, water resources, health and environment, tourism and education.

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CHAPTER II
CZECH ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENTS AGENDA AS PART
OF THE REGIONAL INTEGRATION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

Ayu Nova Lissandhi

Sejarah gerakan lingkungan di Republik Ceko yang dimulai dari aksi pernyataan kesadaran atas menurunnya kualitas lingkungan menjadi bahasan yang menarik dalam konteks dinamika integrasi regional di Uni Eropa. Republik Ceko, negara yang pernah menjalankan praktik komunisme mempergunakan agenda lingkungan sebagai bagian dari strategi integrasi regional terkait dengan perkembangan peran publik untuk dapat terlibat dalam pengawasan lingkungan. Hal tersebut sejalan dengan euforia demokratisasi yang terjadi di awal keruntuhan Soviet, banyak negara di Eropa Timur mempergunakan isu pencemaran lingkungan sebagai alat pernyataan kebebasan dari pengaruh rezim komunis. Tidak hanya itu, dalam penelusuran data yang didapat dari metode wawancara dan studi pustaka, disebutkan bahwa pengaruh asing juga sangat berpengaruh terhadap perkembangan kesadaran menjaga lingkungan yang sesuai dengan agenda pembangunan berkelanjutan. Pada akhirnya penggabungan tiga pondasi pembangunan berkelanjutan: ekonomi, sosial, dan lingkungan merupakan alasan di balik kerja sama antara elemen pemerintah, organisasi gerakan lingkungan, dan swasta dalam misi masing-masing. Perbedaan posisi gerakan lingkungan dalam dua periode kepemimpinan merupakan jalan bagi masyarakat Ceko sendiri dalam memaknai identitasnya di tengah isu lingkungan yang membelit negara-negara mantan komunis dalam keterbukaan informasi.

A. Introduction

The emergence of human awareness above changes to nature is one of many reasons that humans attempt to limit the threats to nature. In the case of the Czech Republic, a class-conscious society has concerns about meeting their needs for security from the hazards of poor environmental management. The industrial revolution denies the obligation societies which have to protect their natural environment. Advancement of knowledge and technology create new problems in pollution, soil, water and air—all of which are fundamental to human sustainability.

Threats to environmental health encourage the emergence of groups that have interest in these specific environmental issues. Environmental education was initiated by the Catholic church and was mainstreamed through the influence of superpowers such as the United Kingdom and North America. The concept of the environmental movement has been described as a collective activity that has an organized interest in environmental issues (Fagan, 2004: 21) or “...broad networks of people and organizations engaged in collective action in the pursuit of environmental benefit” (Rootes, 1999: 2).

Further research can explore how the environmental movement in the Communist era of the Czechoslovakia used the environmental agenda as part of their regional integration strategy. This provides the background to research which addresses environmental issues and democracy as a driver of civil society, described as “The conceptual fusion of environment, democracy and civil society is perhaps one of the most significant and enduring legacies of the East European revolution” (Fagan, 2004: 3).

The Czech Republic is an engaging research subject, due to its history as former Communist, developing country with a unique and dynamic social identity

(Skilling, Gordon H., 1989: 241). The revolution mobilization from 1918, 1938, 1948, 1968, and 1989 as critical years for ideology highlighted the ways in which the Czech Republic had transformed from its communist past. "The Czech environmental movement is an excellent case for examining how external factors influence and shape internal organizational dynamics" (Shriver and Messer, 2009: 163). This was attributed to the elasticity of the Czech's recent political system, easily influenced by external factors, specifically in relations to the development of the environmental movements.

According to Gatra, the Czech Republic is categorized as being a part of "The Border Areas", a collection of countries that are able to adapt in order to maintain stability amid the global community (2010: 64). This view is also reinforced by Gordon Skilling in his report which suggests that, "the very existence of Czechoslovakia as a state and the extent of its boundaries were determined by the changing balance of international forces. Its domestic polity and society were influenced by outside factor"(1989: 241).

The Czech Republic's adjustment from a totalitarian communist state to the provisions of the European Union (EU) makes it a popular subject for the examination of social change through the lens of the environment. The transition that began with the economic transformation process after the Velvet revolution produced the Czech government's environmental management policies that continue to evolve today. This includes study of the human interest in the state of the environment as well as community participation in environmentalist activities. These are related to the impact of human rights and the role played by society in the protection of the environment.

This book will show the ways that public participation is tied closely to the activities of environmental movements and this relationship forms an important

part in the application of sustainable development⁹ processes. Provisions established regionally in ensuring environmental sustainability are not only influential in the formation of civil society, but also lead the economy towards sustainable development. Presently, sustainable development is a universal goal that emphasizes harmony in the economic, environmental, and social development of both developed and developing countries. Fricker defines sustainable development as part of the process of improving the quality of life and often the results are abstract and sometimes regarded as a discourse or a hindrance (2006:191).

One of the hurdles to sustainable development is the clear determination of social indicators. The measurables of a social economy are not as clear cut as the workforce, nor are the numbers of biological diversity, which often form the basis of many environmental indicators. Social indicators often complicate earlier studies, as they often feature abstract values, such as the inherent value of democracy and human rights protection.

Indonesia is subject to much criticism from the international community, particularly in relation to its approaches to democracy and human rights protection. This book will provide new ideas for the consideration of environmental aspects as a whole, including the contribution of the environmental movement and information systems. One outcome of this synergistic relationship is stronger public oversight in the form of enhanced institutional strength, meaning they are able to better meet the global challenges of trade and environmentally-friendly standards in order to compete in the Europe market.

⁹ The concept of sustainable development extends from the phenomenon following WWII, when many “first world” countries made statements about social status and environment that have implications for the development of a country (Fricker, Alan, 2006: 191).

B. History of the Environmental Movement 1990–2004 Post-Velvet

Since ancient times, humans have held a close relationship with nature as beings depend on nature, cooperate with nature, and seek to master nature. The paradigm of human thought is constantly changing over time, from a traditional to a modern society, so human nature masters the strong growth associated with the new discoveries in the field of knowledge and technology. These are the first steps towards the cultivation of an industrial society.

Historically, Czech society regarded nature as something that needed to be mastered to its interests and taken advantage of. This view was influenced by aspects of the long history of the kingdom of Bohemia, where the Sudeten became a productive area for industrial power for the first time since the era of Bohemia, the Romans, Germany, and the Soviet-controlled communists at that time.

“Historically CZ for very a long time was an industry country with the mining industry, heavy industry. And it started just 100 years ago the industry revolution and then after the 2nd WW in 1948 it was stronger the Communist Regime which didn’t so much care to the environment, it was so much concentrated on production. So in 1990 it was a really quite destroyed country, especially in some of the region, in the west Bohemia, border region with Germany and the north Bohemia, border region with the Poland with the mining industry and also steel industry.” (Interview with Michal Vasely, May 26th 2010)

The history of the Czech Republic is punctuated with a range of critical years that contributed towards its current social formation. These years are 1938, 1948, 1968, and 1989 (Skilling, Gordon: 241). Weapon production, rum, beads, and crystal industry become main commodities to sustain economic growth in the country around these times and this period shaped the way Czech society is thought to have become part of international industry and receptive to change and a revolution. “Czechoslovakia’s industrial development began in the late

1700s, and Bohemia and Moravia were major manufacturing areas by the mid-1800s. Industry expanded between the two world wars, making Czechoslovakia one of Europe 's most industrialized countries”(Mitchell Beazley, 1992:57).

Debardeleben's (1995) historical analysis of the environmental issues suggested that environmental ideals were cast aside in favor of communist ideology which focused on the development of heavy industry and military needs. This study also found that the ideology underlying the Marxist-Leninist political system was irresponsible in its accounting for the environmental damage, quality, education and freedom at this time. “Leading communists were liquidated in macabre trials on the Soviet pattern and under Stalin’s pressure, leading to the murder of hundreds and the imprisonment of thousands. Churches, religious believers and clergy were harshly persecuted and the arts, culture, and scholarships were forced to accept socialist realism and the dogmas of Marxism-Leninism” (Skilling, 1989: 245).

According the Green Circle, the EU notes which monitor progress in environmental quality, in 2006 the Czech Republic was one of the biggest polluters in Europe (Novianti, 2010: 34). This provoked a rapid response to western world politics and allowed the economy in the Czech Republic to aspire to becoming more profitable, however since the implementation of Euro 1 (1992) around carbon emissions, the Czech Republic's emission standards have remained at undesirable levels.

Terms of reform for the Czech Republic's sustainability plans will be governed by the United Nations Economics Commission for Europe (UNEC), through conventions and protocols on water and health, air pollution, the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), pollutant Release and Transfer

Register (PRTR) and public liability. The UNECE agency will also align the movement of the Czech Republic towards a sustainable economy which also considers aspects of the environment (United Nations, 2007: 9). Learning is important for the Czech Republic as they struggle to adapt to the provisions of EURO1-5 to limit air pollution, largely caused by industry and environmentally unsustainable technology.

Czech industries manufacturer dangerous pollutants threaten the sustainability of the environment. Besides polluting the air, water and soil, this pollution also has negative impacts on human health. Activities to conserve the global environment began 1970-1980, in line with scientific developments in this field. In the European region, this was started by the Green Party, which supported one of the British Empire's campaigns around environmental pollution in 1989. "The support for the UK Green Party at the 1989 European Parliament elections is often cited as evidence of a heightened awareness of pollution that was sweeping the developed world and happened to coincide with political change in Eastern Europe" (Fagan, 2004:3).

The events in Ukraine's Chernobyl nuclear plant as well as additional nuclear energy development in the Czech Temelin unified social movements protesting against communist ideology. Prior to the Velvet Environmental Movement Organization (EMO) or the Czech environmental movement, there were radical moves in society, through demonstrations and expressions of environmental views (Shriver and Messer, 2009:161). Fagan (2004: 26) said that in the case before the Velvet revolution¹⁰ in Temelin nuclear energy development was the main focus of the radical environmental movement in the Czech Republic.

¹⁰ In November 1989 in Czechoslovakia, the people revolted against the communist regime. This was known as the Velvet Revolution, as people chose to walk in peace, and avoid bloody rioting. The Velvet Revolution brought changes to the political and economic system of the country, as well as changing the way of thinking, acting and life in society (Fawn, 2005: 27).

The environmental movement in the Czech Republic was also supported by its identity aspirations, seeking to be a country that respects the rights to freedom and social movements, including environmental groups. “Only two major environmental NGOs existed before 1990, the Czech Union for Nature Protection (Cesky svaz ochrancu prirody), which developed its activities under governmental supervision and the Brontosaurus Movement, which was a part of the Socialist Youth Organization (SSM). Since January 1990, however, over 300 independent NGOs intent on addressing environmental problems and protecting the environment have formed” (<http://archive.rec.org/REC/Publications/NGONeeds/Czech.html>).

Few environmental studies were conducted before 1989, however Shram and colleagues had undertaken research on air pollution in the Czech Republic right after 1989 target is the environment programs Teplice¹¹ region. A study of The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) also showed that during those years of a communist Czech Republic, the environmental movement played a role in encouraging good governance, directly under the supervision of and a part of a political party. As a result, the programs and missions of the environmental movement closely matched the vision of the new government at that time. “The results of the interviews confirm that the NGOs established before 1989-1990 are usually nature conservationists that focus on a particular geographical area or a particular species, or that have a background in biology and/or geography” (REC, 1997: 26). The emergence of the environmental movement in the regions that had formerly been Czechoslovakia shared the following characteristics:

¹¹ Teplice was one of the Czech Republic territories in northern Bohemia popular for mining, especially coal (Shram, 1996: 699).

1. Main Issues: Environmental pollution due to industrial advance nuclear issues, poor water, and air quality.
2. Scope: Local, only in one area, regional
3. Strategy: Advocacy

Prior to the REC being officially registered in the Czech Republic, Slovakia acted as the temporary manager of funds for the environmental movement in the Czech Republic. The establishment of civil society was the main objective of the environmental movement for several reasons. As environmental management requires public participation programs and resourcing for this is usually sourced through community participation.

Around 1990, many communist countries converted to democracy, including the Czech Republic. The emergence of the Regional Environmental Center, Greenpeace, CEE Bank Watch, Friends of the Earth, Green Circle and other EMO international NGOs to appear in the Czech Republic around this time suggests that these organisations thrive in a democratic society. Support from the USA also played an important role in the expansion of the environmental movement—encouraging its growth, by way of funding and dissemination of EMO management systems. Friends of the Earth also received funding from the USA until the Czech Republic's economy became more stable, when much funding was withdrawn.

In this period, the environmental movement became a tool for freedom of expression and environmental activism. “Abroad Charter 77 brought Czechoslovakia back on to the map of Europe, eliciting a warm initial response in an environment increasingly concerned for human rights.” (H. Gordon Skilling: 254). In an interview on June 2, 2010, Jakosa Lucie from Greenpeace Czech Republic suggested that the emergence of the environmental movement in the

Czech Republic stemmed from awareness to gain the right to live free from pollution and environmental damage. At this time the environment was often associated with health, focusing on key problems such as: pollution of water, air, soil, forest issues, and the diversity of biological resources. Criticism from the environmental movements included the occurrence of violations of environmental pollution which made the environmental movement at that time seem hardline.

Economic failures led to the velvet revolution and this encouraged early actions to transform the economy of the Czech Republic, using economic principles adapted from other successful European countries. The Czech Government's response as a developing country in Europe suggests it was prepared to transform itself into one of the candidates for EU membership. This was supported by various national policies that opened opportunities for developing countries to be integrated into the EU.

The harmony between government policies and activities of the EMO faced conflicts when they met sector interests. The reign of Vaclav Havel in the Czechoslovakia period (1989-1992) and in the Czech Republic (1993-2003) provided a space for social movements to develop because this ideology values civil society in accordance with the agenda of most of Europe. His contribution to Charter 77 was the beginning of the concept of democracy in the Czech Republic. Through the anti-communist democratic parties, this period stimulated the growth of social movements.

The main outcomes of the Vaclav Havel period (1989-2003) were the formation of public opinion which was to contribute towards the new history of the environmental movement in the Czech Republic. Starting from economic transformation after the fall of the Soviet Union, public awareness of poor environmental conditions were the main objective of the agenda of

environmental organizations at the time. Driven by funding problems that required support for the Czech government, movements in this period began to soften and promote the development of networks, and began conducting environmental education.

Besides the major changes that occurred during this period, this liberation of ideas is a sign that gradually the Czech Republic showed its true identity as an open society. This ideology of change allowed the community to be one learning society moving towards democracy. Even regionally in 1996, the Ministry of Environment together with the Ministry of Regional Development, local government, business and NGOs established an environmental movement. This strategy developed the acceleration of environmental strategies, effective communication and education in environmental protection, the establishment of sustainability indicators for regional development and programs encouraging public participation.

Access to information technology in the Czech Republic was relatively small compared with the access for the people of Hungaria and Slovenia. Nature EMO membership in the Czech Republic consisted of paid Polish employees, as at that time there had been no development of a volunteer recruitment system. One other large organization that contributed to the development of public participation in the Czech Republic is the Green Circle, which was founded in 2003. Their missions include:

1. the development of the civic sector in the field of environment
2. the strengthening of cooperation and communication of environmental organizations
3. public participation in the creation and implementation of environmental policies ke

4. Increasing public awareness about the activities of environmental NGOs and current problems of the environment (<http://www.zelenykruh.cz/en/>).

Green Circle base their work around documents the Aarhus Convention (a convention formed by UN Economic Commission for Europe concerning the ecological and human issues related to public information that began in 1990 in <http://www.ucastverejnosti.cz/en/convention/>) and these activities have been implemented by 28 members of the Green Circle since 2003. Environmental organizations incorporated in the Green Circle with significant impact include Arnika, Brontosaurus, and Hnutí Grenpeace Duha.

At the end of 2003, the Aarhus Convention arranged a partnership between the Czech Republic's government, environmental organizations and companies. Policies around that time show evidence that access for public participation was ensured and that an actual system had been developed since the leadership of Vaclav Havel. Some of these changes include:

1. Information Access:

- a. Act on Right to Environmental Information (No. 123/1998 Coll.)
- b. Act on Free Access to Information (No. 106/1999 Coll.)

2. Public participation in decision making:

- a. Country planning procedures or regulatory plan issuance procedures (Act No. 183/2006 Coll., Building Act)
- b. EIA (Act No. 100/2001 Coll., EIA),
- c. Discussion about emergency plans and rules (Act No. 353/1999 Coll., on Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents),
- d. Proceedings related to permission of individual forms of GMO handling (Act No.78/2004 Coll., on GMO).

But in this case also set a limited role of social organization as a participant because only target of this program is the public who are not organized.

3. Access to Legal Protection:

According to legal systems in the Czech Republic, access to information, public participation and the activities of the public towards environmental protection remains under the power of the court, still the highest legal authority in the country. "The authorities, with which the decision can be thus contested in the Czech Republic, are only courts. No special authorities (i.e. exclusively environmental tribunals) have been established by law. Therefore, the notion of access to legal protection is substituted by the notion of access to justice. Basic regulation regulating access to justice is the Code of Administrative Justice." <http://www.ucastverejnosti.cz/en/implementation/>

Driven by the environmental network, the Czech Republic was able to rapidly boost their place on the Human Development Index. This indicates that the standard of living for the community of the Czech Republic is very good, particularly when considering its history under communist domination.

C. Environmental Movement in the Czech Republic 2004–present

In the government led by Klaus, several environmental movements were formed, but were still seen to threaten the Czech Republic's progress towards meeting the economic standards of other European countries. Shriver and Messer (2009:165) cited the term terrorists, which was used to describe several environmental organizations in those days including the Rainbow Movement. "After the initial post-communist euphoria from 1989-1992s, environmentalists had enjoyed public recognition and government inclusion in official posts, but

by the mid-1990s they were being harassed by the government as terrorists organizations.”

The environmental movements at that time were also seen as a threat to the process of economic development in the Czech Republic. The EU's regional meeting on climate change sought to limit neo-communist independent states from running their activities through the environmental agenda. However, the Czech Republic was known as primarily arms supplier to ex-Eastern bloc countries such as North Korea, as well as Indonesia and other parts of Asia. At the present time this country's dependence on mining resources is fairly high according to IEA data

A new chapter of democracy in the Czech Republic cannot be separated from its prime minister, Vaclav Havel during its process of integration into the European Union after 1996. The appointment of Klaus as Chairman of the Environmental Council of the European Union from Jan-June 2009 brought the Czech voice to the environmental field. "In the case in the Czech Republic, the European Commission/European Union became increasingly involved with the political environment particularly to ensure harmonization of law and adaptation to western norms" (Fagan, 2004: 1).

The environmental movement in the Czech Republic was the product of influence of international organizations such as the European Union and the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC). These both brought with them an environmental agenda that was compulsory for its members, including the Czech Republic and verified each year. The priorities of the Czech Republic since 2004 included the protection the economic regional areas for Environmental Sustainable Development. The program involved public participation as a key program resource, and this agreement was built in the Aarhus document. Even the appointment of an REC representative for the Czech

Republic indicated the vital role of community participation in maintaining and preserving the environment. This pushes the environmental movement to take part as a mediator of the environmental threat that they are fighting against. The environmental movement actors interpret this period as one with many opportunities to harmonize the issues they are fighting against with the spirit of liberal democracy. This can be seen from several examples of projects developed by REC including:

Table 2. 1 Matrix REC program in the Czech Republic

NO	PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	SCOPE
1	Implementation of local brands in protected areas (2004–2008)	Support of local inhabitants, Support their interest of sustainable development of the region where they live and Support the promotion of local products, traditions and natural heritage	Sumava, Beskydy, Krkonose (The Giant Mts.), Moravian Karst, Orlicke Mts, dsb.
2	Natura 2000 Network–People for nature, nature for people (2004–2005)	Information campaign Effective communication with land users and landowners; Environmental education and Activities to support the promotion of local products.	provide accurate and easily accessible information about the Natura 2000 Network in order to empower and involve citizens
3	Developing a good practice in strategic environmental assessment (SEA) and public participation in planning and decision-making processes (2004-2005)	series of workshops, development of training manual for SEA preparation of informational leaflet on SEA for public.	Initiate establishment of the center for support and development of SEA in the Czech Republic

4	Partnership for Nature (IUCN) (Jun 2002–Nov 2003)	Development of Guideline for management of effective communication of the Landscape Protected Areas (LPA) and National Parks (NP) agencies, utilizing experience from pilot projects areas	on implementation of methods and tools of effective communication with stakeholders in the landscape protected areas
5	Local Sustainability Indicators for Czech towns and cities	Sustainable planning and management of environmental NGOs (2002) Series of workshops on project cycle management and project preparation; seminars on double entry accounting for NGOs and (10) case studies on developing strategic plans for financial sustainability of selected NGOs active in the field of environmental education. Development of guidelines for NGO on strategic planning.	introducing in the Czech Republic a program of active implementation of the indicators of sustainable development at local level, utilizing methodology of European Common Indicators (ECI) developed by the European Commission. The initiative is focused on helping local authorities to overcome the lack of communication between municipalities and public and help them to incorporate environmental aspects in their decision-making process utilizing the concept of

			ECI
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Source:

<http://archive.rec.org/REC/Introduction/CountryOffices/CzechRepublic.html>.

These programs will help realize the Czech aspirations of a Civil Society which protects the environment and works towards environmental sustainability in accordance with the agenda of UNECE.

From the results of research conducted by JoAnn Carmin and colleagues in 2007, most environmental NGOs in the Czech Republic have a primary focus on local issues, while remaining active in national and international topics. Referring to the findings of the REC in 1997 about the same thing, this condition has not changed much, but builds a better relationship with the government and international NGOs in the interests of obtaining funding. Several internationally known environmental NGOs in the period Vaclav Klaus (2004-until now) including REC, Greenpeace, CEE Bankwatch, European Environmental Bureau were partly engaged in conservation activities. Environmental organizations in the Czech Republic are one of the leading factors causing environmental NGOs to emerge in the scope of the European Union, as the Czech Republic Government is not fully effective on its own. In a personal blog, Vaclav Klaus stated that environmental issues would hamper economic growth (<http://www.klaus.cz/english-pages/>).

The Czech environmental movements experienced some obstacles because of government-run economic strategies that assumed that environmental conservation was an obstacle to the development of a country. This is a similar view to the concept of regionalization, popular within the previous communist ideology. At this time the REC was one of the largest regional NGO associations in Europe, and the Czech environmental movement expanded their scope to address animal protection, rescue and game management, biodiversity and habitats, natural resource management, climate and energy, and agricultural plantations,

environmental policy, land use, natural disasters and transportation, the right to participation and justice, urban environment, consumer rights and labeling, health technology, health and population, rural development, agriculture and tourism, GMO's Biotechnology, sustainable consumption and labour rights.

In addition, the methods developed by the Czech environmental movement evolved to include advisory services, campaign hygiene actions, conference meetings, education, information dissemination, lobbying, campaigning, monitoring, network development, public meetings, publishing, research and training. These environmental movements also contributed to endorsement of political candidates. Examples of this include the environmental movements that used water and air quality as an issue in order to support one political candidate, such as:

- a. ZO CSOP Bartošovice (local),
- b. Spolecnost Pro Trvale Udrzitelny Zivot (regional, international),
- c. Green Circle, association of environmental organizations (national).

In terms of funding, almost half of environmental NGOs stated that donor conditions had improved since 2004, with the government's contribution towards the environmental movement increasing by 47% (Carmin, JoAnn, and his colleagues, 2007: 8). This fact is supported by the results of our interview with Ondrej Pasek (CEE Bankwatch), which stated that there are indeed environmental NGOs in the Czech Republic which receive funding from the government, but most move on the contributions of local (interview on June 2, 2010).

Significant changes to the environmental movement in the Czech Republic include the softening on advocacy on some environmental issues, because of support from many parties such as the EU the German movement. Fagan (2004: 5-6) says that the Czech Republic's addition to the EU introduced regulations which

guaranteed rights of freedom and democracy. This brought increases to public participation in the planning and implementation of development in the Czech Republic, including strategies more friendly towards environmental NGOs in campaigning for environmental issues.¹²

“The struggle for a healthy environment was an integral part of the struggle for liberty and human rights and the green movement was one of the important powers attempting to accomplish revolutionary political change in Czechoslovak society.”

The Czech Republic's integration into the regional association of the EU meant the implementation of new inventions and protocols. One of the strongest of these and the basis for most was the EMO of the Aarhus convention adopted in the Czech Republic (since 2004 In the notes <http://www.ucastverejnosti.cz/en/case-studies/>) which included:

- a. An interim relief in the D8 highway law-suits
- b. Successful law-suit concerning noise pollution
- c. Noise-exemptions
- d. Public body do not want to provide information
- e. Scope of environmental information

This was also reinforced by the encouragement of UNECE which requires each member to implement the concept of Multilateral Environment Agreements (Meas). Even the UN report in 2007 mentioned the Czech Republic's role in providing support programs. These indirectly contributed to the journey of the environmental movement in the Czech Republic and strengthened its position in the middle of the world. This can also be attributed to the good cooperation between stakeholders in driving sustainable development. The success of the

¹² Shriver & Messer (2009: 169) said that Rainbow Movement in the Czech Republic shifted their campaign approach from radical demonstrations into institutional tactics such as lobbying, media campaigns and legislative practices.

Czech Republic indicates that civil society, when given space for demanding their rights, can also support the role of regional organizations as a means of growing the environmental movement.

D. Conclusion

The Velvet event marked the end of totalitarian communism with a transitional period into freedom of expression and association. In Europe and the Middle East around this time, environmental conditions were under the harsh spotlight. A report by Green Circle on the status of environmental conditions in the Czech Republic said the quality of water; air and soil were in the worst position on record. These conditions complicated the Czech Republic's economic development because of their environmental obligation to apply principles of sustainable development according to the applicable regional and international guidelines of the EU.

At the time of Vaclav Havel (1989–2003), foreign influences such as Western European countries and America also had an impact on the quantity of EMO and the emergence of public participation in various areas including the environment. Donor countries contributed to the development of environmental issues and accounted for the implementation of human rights and democracy as a process of strengthening public participation. The environmental movements were made up of a network of local groups, so the relationship between the environmental movements, government and society complemented each other. At this time the strength of the environmental movement was manifested in a green party that raised environmental issues as a program.

In the period after Vaclav Klaus (2004-present), the Czech Republic had an important position in the Commission on the Environment in the European Union. Despite this, the government of the Czech Republic seemed to have its own form

of civil society, especially with regard to environmental issues. Several remarks suggest that the government sees the environmental agenda as an obstacle to development, however through donations to the Klaus Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) the government is investing in and receiving support from the community.

Both periods were journeys of the environmental movement in the Czech Republic as a response to trade rules set out in the European region. These priorities were made up of economic factors, the interests of the region and concerns about civil society. This period is distinguished by the emergence of the European Union as an institution which guarantees freedom of rights, and the more EU principles used by the Czech Republic, the more effective the formation of a network. Each period contributed to the development of sustainable environmental management, leading the Czech Republic to become a country with an index of living standard regarded as very good. Within 20 years, the Czech Republic was able to move from a country in need of assistance to a country that contributes to other countries, whilst maintaining its commitment to build awareness of the rights of civil society. This is a valuable lesson for Indonesia, which also is implementing a sustainable development plan, facilitating access to information and public involvement as a form of increasing awareness of environmental responsibility in Indonesian civil society.

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CHAPTER III

SYNERGY COOPERATION IN RESPONDING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AMONG EUROPEAN UNION, CZECH GOVERNMENT, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Siswanto

Penelitian ini dimaksudkan sebagai upaya untuk menggambarkan kerja sama yang sinergi antara Uni Eropa, Pemerintah Ceko, dan Organisasi Gerakan Lingkungan Hidup didalam menjaga lingkungan hidup. UE mendeklarasikan Aarhus Convention sebagai alat dalam mengkampanyekan program pembangunan berwawasan lingkungan. Di lain pihak, Pemerintah Ceko mengumumkan Kebijakan Lingkungan Hidup Negara yang berfungsi sebagai pedoman dalam pengelolaan lingkungan hidup. Disamping itu, Organisasi Gerakan Lingkungan Hidup memainkan peran penting dalam mendorong masyarakat berpartisipasi dalam proses pengambilan keputusan terkait dengan isu-isu lingkungan hidup di Republik Ceko. Pendeknya, tiga pilar telah bekerja sama secara sinergi dalam merespon isu-isu lingkungan hidup. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode qualitative. Dalam hal ini, salah satu dari anggota tim peneliti telah berkunjung ke Republik Ceko untuk melakukan penelitian lapangan. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan melakukan interview mendalam dengan sejumlah narasumber kompeten disana yaitu para activist gerakan lingkungan hidup dan sejumlah ilmuwan yang memiliki pengetahuan soal pengelolaan lingkungan hidup. Disamping itu, pengumpulan data dan informasi dilakukan melalui kajian pustaka. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini sekaligus menggunakan dua strategi dalam pengumpulan data dan informasinya. Keluaran dari penelitian ini adalah laporan penelitian. Laporan penelitian ini dibagi kedalam beberapa bab yaitu pendahuluan, peran UE didalam isu-isu lingkungan hidup, implementasi dari Kebijakan Lingkungan Hidup, partisipasi Gerakan Lingkungan Hidup dalam proses pembuatan keputusan, kontribusi Gerakan Lingkungan Hidup dan Pemerintah dalam problem-problem di masyarakat, kesimpulan. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah suatu pandangan bahwa tiga pilar dari lingkungan hidup yaitu UE, Pemerintah Ceko, dan Gerakan Lingkungan Hidup telah bekerja secara sinergi dalam merespon isu-

isu lingkungan. Hal ini diharapkan menjadi inspirasi bagi masyarakat di negara lain dan memberi manfaat nyata bagi pembangunan yang berwawasan lingkungan.

A. Introduction

The Environmental Movement Organizations (EMO) had a strategic role in transformation era in Czech Republic. "Environmental NGOs played an important role in promoting participation in environmental decision-making in the Czech Republic between 1992 and 1996" (Carmin, 2003: 550). Everybody who joined the EMO cares about environmental issues. EMOs become partners when people have environmental problems. In general, the elite classes have a positive response to environmental issues and the environmental was one of the agendas for transformation in 1989 from a Communist Regime to a Democratic Government. The Czech Government was aware that EMOs had many supporters in the country and many NGOs had experience and networks throughout the world. The EMOs also had good strategies and policies for struggling to achieve ideals and aspirations.

Democracy allows for parties to cooperate and connect with environmental issues. In 1989, there were 2073 registered non-profit and voluntary organizations in the Czech republic. By 1991, the number of associations registered with the Ministry of the Interior climbed to 12,864. By 1993, the number reported was 23,434 and in 1996 it was 29,822 (Carmin, 2003: 546). These EMOs or associations give input to the Government and its decision-making process, which was a drastic change from the political system in the Communist Period. People were no longer regarded as a political object but encouraged to participate in decisions on environmental issues. Parliament is representation of people who articulate its aspiration institutionally, while NGOs articulate and control environmental issues in a non-institutional manner.

The state of the environment is strategic issue at both a regional and global level. The Czech Government and EMOs must approach these issues as a common duty through cooperation between international institutions, governments and people. International or regional organizations such as the European Union (EU) enforced regulations in environmental issues for all of its members, including the Czech Republic. Now Greenpeace has representation in Czech so it can influence the management of environmental issues in that country. In short, environmental issues are important for Czech Government and require cooperation of the people and NGOs to act on these issues.

In order to achieve ideals for sustainable development, the UN economic institute for Europe (UNECE) cooperated with EU to establish a primary authority in Europe and soon after, the Aarhus Convention was made on June 25, 1998. The Convention outlines conditions for managing peoples rights in formulating environmental policy and the suggested that the people participate in the decision making process around environmental issues.

However, EMO's have a critical perspective towards the Government of Czech Republic. For example, Victor Trebisky (2002) said that the main problem in the Czech Republic was sustainable development and that the people did not know enough about it. This has not been separated from the Government's role on environmental issues. Trebisky also makes the following recommendations:

- 1) Ensure clear visions and ideas about sustainable development,
- 2) Use soft and hard infrastructure in applying sustainable development.
- 3) Apply regulations in some sectors of the environment such as: transport, agriculture, and water.

The Czech Government announced State Environmental Policy (SEP) at March 17, 2004, focusing on the above issues. This was a response to the aspirations of local, national, and international people and the Czech

government's plans for a restructure their environmental plans. The SEP is the continuation of the Rainbow Program of 1990 and delivers government policies around environmental issues.

In connecting with above problems and facts, this research seeks to present the following questions:

- 1) How does the EU motivate member countries, including the Czech Republic, in promoting environmental issues?
- 2) How does the Czech Government implement SEP as a guiding body for the management of environmental issues?
- 3) How do the Czech people participate in the decision making processes on environmental issues?
- 4) How do EMOs contribute to environmental issues?

B. The Role of European Union (EU) in Environmental Issues

1. Aarhus Convention (AC)

Environmental issues get serious attention from the international public. The EU, as a supra-national institution responsible for the issues of its member countries makes strategic responses to the global issues at hand. The EU develops environmental regulations and institutions to solving the environmental problems, and these include the Aarhus Convention, SEIS, and SISE.

The history of the Aarhus Convention (AC) is important for this study. On May 21, 2003, a protocol on pollutants was signed by the 36 states of the EU. After the AC was agreed to by the EU, the following criteria were introduced: access to justice, electronic information, tools, rules of procedure, and the work program. The AC has goals that directly affect the environment as it seeks to protect everybody and the next generations for living in a healthy future environment. Regulation is important for maintaining the environment as laws are essential for preventing its

destruction. People have access to environmental information and have the right to know about the state of the environment and its management. Czech people can participate in decision making process in environmental issues and the new democratic values give people the right to affect the decision-making process.

The AC is an agreement by European countries to regulate the participation of people in environmental issues. The cooperation of the people is needed to support sustainable development and the AC outlines laws for people who participate in issues relating to the environment. NGOs form an important part of these groups that participate in environmental discussions and support to sustainable development. Above all, the need for sustainable development and maintaining the environment is urgent and global warming and climate change need immediate attention. All parties in society must respond to these problems.

The AC binds all EU members, including Czech Republic through its regulations and a sample of these articles are included below:

Article 17

This Convention shall be open for signature at Aarhus on 25 June 1998, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 21 December 1998, by States members of the Economic Commission for Europe pursuant to paragraphs 8 and 11 of economic and Social Council resolution 36 (IV) of 28 March 1947, and regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States member of Economic Commission for Europe to which their member States have transferred competence over matters governed by this convention, including the competence to enter into treaties in respect of these matters.

Article 19

This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States and regional economic integration organizations.

The AC will be a reference for the decision making process around environmental issues in the Czech Republic. In Article 5, SEP regulates public participation and environmental policy, suggesting that public participation is the main factor of sustainable development. The SEP regulated the instruments of participation; Parliament, Referendums, and the Ombudsman Institute. The participation of the people and EMOs is conducted directly via submissions to Parliament. EMOs also participate in referendums conducted around principle issues relating to the budget and provide input to the Ombudsman Institute. The Institute will continue to receive input from EMOs and people to pass on to the Government.

The AC contains strategic plans for connecting people with the environment. Basically, the Aarhus regulates public participation in environmental issues in the following ways:

- 1) People have rights to develop a network for environmental issues.
- 2) Humans are conscious that they are responsible on the environment and saving it for the next generation.
- 3) Sustainable development can be achieved only through the participation of the people.
- 4) The interactions between people and government must be encouraged as part of democratic cooperation.
- 5) In short, people have a greater responsibility in environmental management.

After the AC was adopted, two meetings were held; in 1999 and 2000. As a result, each country hoped for ratification from their parliament. The first meeting, held in Lucca, Italy, in October 2002 decided on some policies including access to justice, electronic information tools, rules of procedures in capacity

building, and the work program. Another extraordinary meeting was held on May 21 in Kiev, Ukraine. This meeting adopted a protocol on pollutants. The protocol was signed by thirty-six states and the EU. The second was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan in May 25-27, 2005. The meeting reevaluated public participation in decision making. The third and final meeting was held in Riga, Latvia, June 11-13, 2008. This meeting discussed the strategic plans of the AC.

2. Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) and Single Information Space in Europe for the Environment (SISE)

Hrebicek and Pillmann (2009) studied the SEIS and SISE. These studies explain that SEIS has the following objectives:

- 1) To share in terms of information on environmental issues.
- 2) To open on-line systems for environmental information.
- 3) Prepare networking based on Communication and Information Technology.

SEIS has a chronological style which will give a historical description. In 2004, the EU conducted monitoring and reporting on environmental issues of its member countries. The discussion of this study was conducted by the Environmental Policy Review Group. The Commission made a statement that the EU needs a collective monitoring system in environmental management. In 2005, the Commission formulated a concept on Shared Environmental Information System or SEIS. The process of decision making was quick as each EU member had a similar perspective on the need to share environmental information. Finally, in 2008 the Commission agreed to a Communication toward Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS).

The Commission emphasized the importance of shared environmental information as it increases knowledge on environmental issues. The Commission also saw that the EU needed an institution which would coordinate this shared information process in order to achieve these goals effectively. The European community must be encouraged to act on environmental issues as they relate to the need for health and the next generation.

SEIS is also supported by Single Information Space in Europe for Environment (SISE). SISE is an institution which manages environmental information. An overload of environmental information caused the EU develop this institution. The SISE coordinates and regulates environmental information in Europe. SISE has a monopoly over environmental information in the region.

The history of SISE is not too different from that of the SEIS. In 2005, the European Commission formulated the European Information Society for Growth and Employment. The Commission also introduced ICT for Environmental Management and energy efficiency and SISE was introduced as an institute which serviced people in need of environmental information.

SISE activities were high-tech, especially in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and SISE developed many networks which allowed institutions to connect with environmental information. This networking is inter-state and interdisciplinary. SISE operates in all of the EU member countries, collecting and changing data on the environment. Consequently, this integrated environmental information is controlled by the EU. In order to reach this stage of the program, the European Commission held workshops in 2007 and 2008.

In 2008, a workshop in Brussels focused on the topic 'Towards a Single Information Space in Europe for the Environment (SISE)'. The workshop was coordinated by ICT for Sustainable Growth Unit DG INFSO (European Commission

activities relating to environmental issues). The purpose of the workshop was to prepare a framework of networking service on the environment. Besides that, the aim of the workshop was to support an integrated information space. Another aim was the development of a market of environmental information services so that information could become a commodity and service which could be sold in Europe.

The EU has a commitment to develop information systems about the environment. The EU developed some projects including GIGAS and ICT-ENSURE. These projects were developed by ICT for sustainable development. The SISE will have power to connect with environmental information. The SISE indirectly gives support to environmental movements and NGOs in EU member countries and governments in Europe to assist them in applying sustainable development effectively.

SISE became an EU tool to control sustainable development. Every state in the EU gives support to the European Commission. EU policies must be applied by its members. Debate can be conducted within European Parliament but once a draft regulation has been ratified, a regulation cannot be denied. This can be seen as something which contradicts European integration. The policy of member countries on sustainable development or environmental management must meet the standards of the EU and SISE. The Czech Republic's environmental policies also adapted to the EU and SISE.

C. Implementation of The State Environmental Policy (SEP)

1. Priorities and Principles of SEP

The SEP guides of environmental management in the Czech Republic. It gives direction to solutions for environmental issues. In this case, the SEP has a number of priorities and principles for responding to environmental issues.

Besides that, the SEP can be divided into two categories-national and local levels of implementation.

On 7 March 2004, The Czech Government declared The State Environmental Policy (SEP). The SEP is the Czech Government's policy on environmental issues and was declared by Vice Prime Minister, Stanislav Gross. The purpose of the SEP is to give a framework and guidelines for decision making around environmental issues. The Government hopes that the SEP will be referred to by government institutions and others at the local, national, and international levels. The targets to be achieved are as follows:

- 1) Improving peoples awareness on environmental issues.
- 2) Implementation of principles of sustainable development.
- 3) Improving social acceptability of environmental programs.

Not all people from within the government institutions are committed to these environmental issues in Czech. Government employees have different qualities in their support of these issues. The employees are from different backgrounds, education, culture, and interests. The SEP will also push all government employees to care about environmental issues. The Czech Government is interested in supporting the program of environmental issues and has the infrastructure, budget resources, and human resources to do this.

Sometimes people pay little attention to environmental issues. Where people have a special interest, it's usual an economic interest. People get advantages from business but this often has a bad impact on the environment. This poor behavior will cause the destruction to the ozone layer and global warming. People are still damaging the environment and having bad impacts. People do not have enough awareness in maintaining the environment. People need enlightenment, information, and direction about the environment.

Furthermore, people need counseling services for keeping their business profitable without having a bad impact on the environment.

The SEP also prioritizes certain sectors of environmental issues. These priorities are as follows;

- 1) Protection of nature, landscape, and biological biodiversity.
- 2) Sustainable use of natural resources and protection of waters.
- 3) Reduction of damage to the environment from human activities, improving environment standards for the quality of human life.
- 4) Protection of climate systems of the Earth and prevention of long-range transport of air pollution.

Although these priorities are ideal, their application is not so straightforward. The program will need to meet varying interests and the risk of conflict of interest between government and people and businesses is high. These priorities will not be met perfectly. When each priority is operating, it will encounter obstacles. Consequently, the priority program is built in a flexible way, so it can be used as a reference for government and people. A step-by-step approach and a persuasive approach are important in ensuring the priority program works for environmental issues.

The SEP also supports the basic principles of environment protection. These principles are as follows;

- 1) Increasing public awareness on environmental issues.
- 2) Public participation.
- 3) Management of resources and sustainable consumption.
- 4) The precautionary principles - the pollution pays.
- 5) The principle of integration.

Public awareness in environmental issues is not only a government responsibility, but also an EMO responsibility. Both of these groups work to increase public awareness of environmental issues. They give information to people about environmental issues. They have a duty to maintain the environment in the Czech Republic and the existence of an environmental program in general depends on them. If they apply environmental programs seriously, biological diversity and quality of life can be increased and managed.

2. The Implementation at National Level

One of the targets of the SEP is the implementation of principles of sustainable development. This principle will give people directions in connecting with environmental issues. One of these principles is the one which states that 'the polluter pays for the damage they cause'. In application of the 'polluter pays' principle, the international community follows the principle of common responsibility. The Czech Republic adopts and supports this principle.

Liczki (2009) describes and explains some institutes, activities and models which relate to the conversion of emissions inventories. He identifies institutes which manage and develop emissions inventories in the Czech Republic, including The Czech National Emission and Air Pollution Sources Inventory (REZZO). REZZO database tracks anthropogenic emissions produced within the Czech Republic. The REZZO inventory is administered by the Hydro-meteorological Institute. In Indonesia, this institute is similar to the Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics (BMG) as both institutes record the annual total emission for their respective country.

REZZO manages the emissions of the Czech Republic through 4 categories:

- a. REZZO 1-large sources of emissions from combustion processes and technology.

- b. REZZO 2-Mid-sized sources of emissions from combustion and technology.
- c. REZZO 3-Small sources of emissions from combustion processes and technologies.
- d. REZZO 4-transportation, and emissions from on-road and off-road vehicles.

This system of emissions management is called Sparse Matrix Operator Kernel Emission (SMOKE). SMOKE based on technology called 'Advanced air quality models' (AQM). The process converts inventory data into predicted emissions and this system is used and developed in the US. The technology is made in USA and applied in the Czech Republic and relies on the advice of technicians from the USA, however operators and technicians from the Czech republic can aspire to managing the project by themselves.

3. The Implementation at Local Level

Another target of SEP is to improve public awareness around environmental issues. In achieving this target, the Czech Government needs to inform people about environmental issues, so the system of information must be strategic. Local government in Prague serves people with information systems for connecting with environmental issues.

The Prague Environmental system (IOZIP) published the first Prague Environment Yearbook in 1990. The Year Book gives information about management of environmental issues and reports on projects on environmental activities. This is published in various forms, including print, CD/DVD and via the city's web site. It also provides people with many choices for access to environmental information. This environmental service has the advantage of

providing people with information on the environment which surrounds them. Prague people's awareness about environmental issues or sustainable development in Czech can achieve more rapidly than before.

ENVIS is an information service about the environment which also socializes information. ENVIS is coordinated by IOZIP and in 2005, ENVIS launched a city website which introduced a scheme to “effect-state-response” allowing people to connect with environmental issues. Similar to an evaluation tool of the SEP, the scheme shows how an institution can apply regulations around the environment.

Another project is the Prague Environment Atlas (PEA) which is a web-based geographical application. In 1995, the first publication was produced in printed format, but since 1998 it has been published as an online system and web application. The PEA receives data from REZZO, ATEM and government and bases its findings on GIS technology. PEA is the first project to use GIS (Geography Information System) as an instrument for mapping environmental problems. This hi-tech instrument allows environmental problems to be identified accurately.

Referring to the above data, the PEA has a cooperation with REZZO. REZZO is a project which manages emissions to minimize air pollution while PEA publishes data or information from REZZO to be shared with the public and can manage REZZO's web presence, especially in Prague. REZZO needs a means of communication with people and PEA provides a place for this. In turn, PEA also benefits from the data which is shared and the two groups, PEA and REZZO, develop a cooperative synergy.

Another project, Prague Environmental Monitoring and Information System (PREMIS) is also a part of IOZIP. This web application focuses on online monitoring systems and crisis management and controls general conditions related to environmental issues. One of these applications is an up-to-the-hour

online service showing air quality in Prague. It is coordinated with the measuring station of the CHMI and Public Health Service of the City of Prague. Additionally, PREMIS shares information about water quality and the conditions of some rivers in Prague via a relationship with Vltava River Catchment Basin in Prague and the Czech Institute of Meteorology and Nuclear Powers.

D. EMOs Participation in the Decision Making Process

1. e-Participation and Democracy in Environmental Management

EMOs play a role in demonstrating the quality of democratic values in society. EMOs can influence the decision making process around environmental issues and connect the government with sustainable development principles. People also can criticize Government policies and can give suggestions.

Public participation can improve the quality of decision making (Ortega 2009). When many people are involved, a decision will be supported by many ideas which can give criticism to each other. In the environmental context, they can eliminate something not relevant to sustainable development and this has a positive impact in the decision-making process. Finally, outputs of these decision making processes are more reflective of aspirations. All who participate in the process share their aspirations these are incorporated into the process.

Public involvement in decision making process is a phenomenon specific to democracy. After the Velvet revolution, all people had the right to articulate their interests. Under this space of political freedom, people could speak about and connect with environmental issues. Those who wanted to make a contribution to the state could do so by connecting with sustainable development or environmental issues. From this, awareness of environmental issues developed in the Czech Republic.

Public participation or public involvement can be maximized through the internet. ICT supports the participation of people in the decision making process of environmental issues. The Czech Government also supports the public participation through the web and the EU also supports with the Aarhus Convention, SEIS and SISE. In short, every component of the environmental system works in a synergistic way.

The sixth Environment Action Program (EAP) of European Community 2002-2012 was a decision of the European Parliament and the Council adopted in July 2002. EAP stresses the importance of accurate environmental information and public participation in the environmental decision making process (Ortega 2009). The EU's policies must be implemented by member countries, all of whom must support the program.

Today, eParticipation is one of many choices in the Czech democracy. Ortega (2009) defines e-Participation as, "the use of information and communication technologies (ITC) to broaden and deepen political participation by enabling citizens to connect with one another and their elected representatives." e-Participation uses software applications, products, tools and else components to form information systems. The outcome of this system is public opinion or public awareness on sustainable development.

e-Participation have some advantages in democracy (Ortega 2009: 50). The advantages can be identified, such as; 1. e-Participation give opportunity to people in unlimited times and unlimited persons. 2. People can discuss a topic although live in different location. 3. When there is different opinion, e-Participation discussion is controller than face to face discussion. 4. e-Participation encourages people to make discussion effectively.

e-Participation can be said as a revolutioner changing in democracy. People can support or unupport on certain issue. People can vote in

environmental issues or government policy which relating with environment. Although indirectly way, people can involved in decision making process. People has opportunity to express their aspiration or interest. It's important in connecting with implementation of government policy. The aspiration can be appreciated by government so no protest in implementation of policy. Futhermore, government hope people support the policy especially in environmental issue or sustainable development. Individual can influence else people. e-Participation give space between people to discuss environmental issues. In this discussion an individu can hope support from another people. Besides that, an individu can become an opinion maker. e-Participation also give space to individu to make an opinion, in case opinion which relating with environmental issues. The opinion enable received by most of people or maybe denied by another people.

In short, e-participant will be a alternative model in order to invite people participation in decision making process. It will give good contribution to sustainable development. People will be participated in controlling management environment. If there is wrong policy, people can criticize government and give advices or input. People should participate on e-Participation because its participation is protected by EU regulation that Aarhus Convention 1998. The Convention regulates e-Participation in decision making process of environment.

EU has developed pilot project on e-Participation called The U@MARENOSTRUM. The Project involves citizens and local actors (associations) from Mediterranean coastal zones in decision making process. They are invited to participate in implementation of water and marine environmental protection policies in the Mediterranean region. The region includes some areas: Ionian islands (Greece), the French Riviera (France), and Valencia (Spain) (Ortega 2009: 52). The project will develop botton-up relationship between decision-makers

and citizen. Citizen more understand its environment and problem. Its participation is needed absolutely in keeping environment especially in its region. The project will support the citizens and local actor to identify environmental problem. Besides that, citizens and local actors also will give inputs to decision makers on EU water and marine environmental policies.

In the future, e-Participation probably will be recommended to people in EU member countries. Czech Republic had better prepare with the program although today has not yet become EU program. When it becomes EU policy, no member countries can reject it. Czech government should allocate a special budget for e-Participation in connecting with environmental issues. e-Participation needs software and hardware. It is important in order to anticipate EU policy on e-Participation. Something must be remembered is that Czech Republic is the member of EU so Czech Republic must recognize and apply EU policy.

2. EMOs's Attitude and Input Inconnecting with Environment

"EMOs played an important role in promoting participation in environmental decision-making in the Czech Republic between 1992 and 1996." Carmin (2003: 550). In other words, during four years the EMO participated in the process. Possibly it was the highest achievement of EMO participation in decision making process on environmental issues. In general, since Czech has reformed until now, EMO has participation in decision making process on environmental and other issues.

Especially, in transition and consolidation periods, some institutions such as town meeting and public hearing provided forums for people participation in environmental decision making. EMO had experiences in motivating and promoting public participation (Carmin, 2003: 550). EMO used their expertise and experiences to develop people participation. Step by step, people

participation grew up in Czech Republic. Because of EMO's role, People begun understand its participation. Besides, people conciousness on environment was good enough.

The role of EMOs can be devided into three periods (Fagin, 1999: 99). It describes a cronology aspect of the role. The first is halcyon period (1989–1991). When Velvet Revolution happened, a number of EMO ocured. People has good tradition and awareness on conservation. In this period there was good cooperation between government and EMO. Unfortunately, EMO had not taken advantages yet from the condition. In other word, EMO had not struggled their interests on environmental issue. Maybe NGSS were still busy with internal problem. Else possibility, EMOs still consolidated into their organization. The EMOs as new organization had much obstacles so they did not have times for their program.

Secondly, it is marginalisation period. EMOs were devided into two categories, they are moderate and radical elements. Moderate EMOs could cooperate with Czech Government, but radical EMOs could not. The Moderate EMOs includes, Greenpeace, Duha, and Deti Zeme. On the other hand, radical EMO proposed alternative program. The EMOs had different ideas with Czech Government on environmental issue.

Thirdly, it is renaissance period. There was a change of government in 1992. The change restructured Czech Government. This change gave impact to environmental sector. In this case, the Ministry of Environment had new minister, Frantisek Benda. He was supported by Jiri Skalisky, a politician who took care to environmental issue. Both of them were invited by EMOs to disscuss some problem connecting with environment. New Minister and EMOs arragemented cooperation programs on environmental issues. They could cooperate on waste

and energy. Besides, the Ministry was open on informations that was needed by EMOs.

Environmental EMOs grew up well especially when The Ministry of Environment was under Martin Bursik. They could struggle environmental issues successfully. EMOs had great influences. People supported them because they struggle people interests on environmental issues. They had unrestricted access in decision making process or environmental legislation. It was important in connecting with to control external intervention which is interest in the legislation. As a result, regulation on environment aadjusted to spirited sustainable development and people aspiration on environmental issues.

On the other hand, according to expert evaluation, some institutions have not supported seriously to Sustainable Development Program in Czech (Trebicky, 2002: 6). In their opinion, some of them are government institutions which do that. Those institutions which do not pay attention to the program significantly are as follows; the Government of the Czech Republic, the Parliament of the Czech Republic, the largest producer of energy in the Czech Republic, the political party. Executive and legislative institution have not yet managed environmental issues effectively. If the opinions are true, we can say that it is hard develop Sustainable Development Program in Czech.

Beside that, Czech has another obstacles in Sustainable Development or Environmental Program, for example, poor education in ecology, awareness in environmental issue, and consumer of energy sources who have not given attention to environmental issue (Trebicky 2002:6). In order to solve the program, all of parties have to develop a synergy cooperation. Without the cooperation, the program cannot be realized. It is a serious problem. People must give attention to environmental issues.

Victor Trebicky proposed recommendations on above problem: 1) Vision and ideas of Sustainable Development; 2) General recommendations, 3) Instruments to implement sustainability; 4) Methods and measures to achieve sustainability; 5) Sector regulations (transportation, agriculture, water protection). These are global and simple ideas. The ideas still need more clarification and explanation. On the other hand, information about vision and ideas of Sustainable Development is something important. If people understand on those ideas, environmental program is easier supported by people.

At January 31, 2008 Environmental Law Service (ELS) made press release about environment. ELS invited European Commission to talk about environmental problem in Czech. ELS reported that concerning breach of the Directive on Environmental Impact Assessments by Czech authorities. ELS made notes that there were deviations on the construction of new roads and motorways (www.eps.czphp/index). In this case, ELS as Environmental EMO was not satisfied with government policy on environment.

The EMO cooperates with EU to protect environment in Czech. The EMO wishes that the cooperation will give better impact environment program. As known, EU has control to Czech in environmental issues. Consequently, the EMO used EU as instrument which helps the EMO. Another possibility, the EMO made critic, but didn't have a result. There was some interests in environmental issues. There was conflict interests between EMO and people who have interests in environmental program. In generally, the people was businessman. The people influenced Czech authorities.

On 16 and 17 April 2009, International Conference on environment was held in Brno. The Conference was under topic, *Access to Justice in Environmental Matters*. The Conference was organized by The Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic. The participants of the Conference were 80 expert from 17

European countries. They were consist of lawyers, judges, attorney, lecturer (EPS, 2009: 1). The Conference was an important event in environmental issues between Government and stakeholders.

Some speakers talked about legal aspect of environmental issues. Sir Robert Carnwath from UK, Luc Lavrysen from Belgium, Jerzy Jendroska from the Aarhus Convention Committee gave lectures concerned ; the role of courts and judges in relation with the protection of environment, the accessibility and efficiency of judicial protection on application of the Aarhus Convention. As a result, most of speakers suggested that judicial institution need to improve its role in environmental issues.

In this case, some speakers from foreign countries and from EU as guest lecturers give their skill and experiences in managing environmental issues. The participants of the Conference change ideas and information in the issues. In short, the Conference looks like a comparative study in environmental issue from several European countries to others. Besides, it was hoped giving environmental awareness to judges in Czech and giving maximum punishment in environmental cases.

E. EMOs and Government Contribution

1. Real Contribution to Environmental Issues

EMOs have real contribution in environmental affairs and EMOs also joint with Local Government and people in solving environmental issues. EMOs also introduced great idea of Tree of the Year Award. The Award motivates people in tree planting activities. It is supporting behavior for sustainable development.

Some EMOs have contribution or concrete role in people's problem. In 1977, the world's largest producer of dairy products, Danone, introduced the BIO yogurt on the Czech market. On the contrary, the BIO label has been reserved for

the bio farming industry only (Franc, 2006: 1). In short, there was an inconsistency BIO label because Danone has not promoted bio agriculture. It caused injustice feeling in bio farming industry in Czech or industry which promoted bio agriculture. They protested the Danone Company. Besides that, they wanted the company not to use BIO label again. It looks like unhealthy competition in business.

Environmental Law Service (ELS) is as representative people or some companies versus Danone. ELS has called upon this company to stop using the BIO label for its new products. On the other hand, the company did not comply with ELS's protest. As a result, ELS took the case to the court. The Municipal Court in Prague decided that Danone was doing a dishonest practice in business. In other words, ELS or some companies is the winner in this case. It means that they were in the right position and Danone was in the wrong position. People gave great appreciation toward EMO. It gave real action in connection with people's problem. In this case, EMO is a hero in the front of people. On the other hand, Danone and other companies are more careful when using trade labels in their products. They do not want to be claimed by people or EMO. They know that people and EMO will protest a wrong trading label.

In this case, ELS is as an environmental EMO which protected people's interest. ELS played a good role as a lawyer of some companies. It is suitable with ELS function and competition. It is EMO's concrete job of the EMO which gave direct impact to the people. However, companies or people gave a high appreciation to the EMO's role. EMO gave advantages to people in Czech, so, people will support EMO when needed. It is as a sign of its thank you. EMOs and people have good cooperation especially in environmental issues. It is useful in sustainable development.

In 2006 Danone finally obeyed a decision made by the Prague High Court and public apology for using BIO mark on its products. Moreover, ELS or people were a winner position over Danone in front of judges. This process took long time from Prague Municipal Court to Prague High Court. In this case, there was law enforcement because NGO and people controlled the process of law. In other hand, this case got public attention. Law institution or judges held case as just as possible. On other hand, what happened on cases which do not get public attention? This is a big question, so it is hard to answer.

Another case is transportation project which pay attention to environment through the safe routes to school project, an initiative of the sustainable transport program of Czech environmental partnership (www.environmentalpartnership.org). Based on study which be done some transport engineers that there are unsafe area around schools and school routes. The routes are Prague-Kyje, Horka nad Morovu, Krtina, Brno-Lisne and Tovacova. Consequently, it need safe and healthy reoutes to school. The school project develops pedestrian friendly. The most important thing is children can get to school safely.

The Mission of Sustainable Transport Program is to share experience and approaches to sustainable mobility, initiate, and support safety in transportation and mitigate negative impacts of transportation on environmental and communities (environmental partnership). The program manages a good relationship between transportation and environmental aspect. Both of them develop synergy cooperation to keep people interest. It is means that the Czech Government has a good coordination in environmental programs, at least in case of environmental and transportation program in Prague.

Another case is development of urban environment. Two EMOs from Czech and Slovak made cooperation in environmental program. EMOs are

Environmental Partnership Foundation. Beside that, EMOs also made cooperation with other NGO from Central Europe. In this case, the cooperation does not consist of NGOs, but also of academic society (University of Vienna) (www.environmentalpartnership.org). EMOs and the University developed a project on increasing quality of urban environment. The project would like to evaluate public space in cities. As a result, there were high quality parks, squares, and other places in Czech. These are something important for sustainability of cities.

Something important of the project is public participation. The project invited people and local government to participate especially in planning of the project. Through this participation, the project was planned by EMOs based on people's aspiration. Besides, the project belonged to bottom up program because it was EMOs program. The most important thing is that people hoped to keep the parks as their own. People hoped that they will build another's park by their budget. It is as a champion of developing in urban environment. Finally, people in urban area are self-reliance to develop their environmental program.

2. Promotion for Good Environment

Connecting with promotion environment on October 17 2008, the Czech Environmental Partnership Foundation introduced Tree of the Year Award. This invited people to compete. The trees selected by juries from across the countries and people's votes. Basically, the program motivates people to have environmental awareness. The winner of the competition received 26,000 EURO (www.environmentalpartnership.org). It is good enough as a stimulus in sustainable development. The main point is not the nominal value of the money, but the attention on environmental issue. It is one of people's participations in sustainable development.

The tree of the Year competition is a part of the Tree of Life Program. People have great attention to tree planting activities. By this interesting method, people were encouraged to have better care for the environment. As a result, people responded the program enthusiastically. In other words, the competition or the program was successful because people supported it. It must be recognized by all of parties. Even, the competition will be a model in sustainable development in the world. If every person in the world does something like that, environmental program in the world also gets more advantages.

Besides, people get advantages through the competition. People win the competition received grant for tree planting activities. Thus, people have high motivation in environmental programs. Even, people will have good habit by taking care of the environment. This competition is an effective way to invite people for participating in environmental program. Finally, it gives real contribution to Czech in environmental program. Absolutely, it should be followed by other countries to support environmental program.

F. Conclusion

EU pays a great attention to environmental issues in Europe. EU as supra-national institution responsible to the environmental issues in its member countries, including Czech Republic. EU would like to support environmental program in Europe, including Czech. It is a response to environment issue or global issue. EU develop environmental regulations and institutions in solving the environmental problem such as Aarhus Convention, Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS), and Single Information Space in Europe for the Environment (SISE). The regulation and institution will motivate Czech in environmental program.

Aarhus Convention (AC) is a tool of EU in promoting sustainable development. AC does promotion of its ideal based on goals, as follows: 1) Protect people. AC protects everybody and next generation for living in healthy environment. Regulation is something important to keep the environment. Nobody can assure that people do not destruct the environment. People have access to environmental information; 2) Empower people, people have rights to know about environmental issue and its management. People can participate in decision making process in environmental issues. Democratic values give people rights to control the decision making process. Even, people will receive bad impact directly if there is environmental problem.

SEIS is also a tool of EU that has goal as follows: 1) SEIS is looked from organization aspect that SEIS would like to share information on environmental issues; 2) SEIS is looked from substance aspect that SEIS would like to open on-line system on environmental information; 3) SEIS is looked from infrastructure that SEIS would like to prepare networking which based on Communication and Information Technology.

SISE has activities based on high-tech especially in information and communication technology (ICT). SISE developed much networking of institutions to connect with environmental information. The networking is inter-state and interdiscipline. SISE operates in all of EU member countries, even in European in generally. SISE activities are collecting and changing data on environment. Consequently, there is integrated environmental information which is controlled by EU.

The State Environmental Program (SEP) has function as a guidance in managing the environment. SEP is based on some principles of environment protection. In case, the principles are as follows: 1) Increasing public awareness on environmental issue; 2) Public participation; 3) Management of resources and

sustainable consumption; 4) The precautionary principle; 5) The pollution pays; 5) The principle of integration. Besides, SEP has some targets that will be achieved. The targets are as follow: 1) Improving people awareness on environmental issues; 2) Implementation principles of sustainable development; 3) Improving social acceptability of environmental program. In this case, SEP applied two levels of government: local and national government.

Public participation can improve quality of decision making in society or state. However, Czech quality of decision making also depends on public participation. It includes decision making process on environmental issues in Czech. When many parties or people involved, a decision making process will have much ideas or choices. They can give critics for each other. In environmental context, they can eliminate something which is not relevant with sustainable development. The condition is something having a positive impact in decision making process. Finally, output of the decision making process is reflecting much aspirations. Every people who participates in the process take their aspiration. Most of people aspiration will be an input in the process.

e-Participation is one of choices in democracy system. e-Participation is “the use of information and communication technologies (ITC) to broaden and deepen political participation by enabling citizens to connect with one another and their elected representatives” (Ortega 2009). As a system, e-Participation has some aspects as follows: software applications, products, tools, and other else components. The product is output of the system which is formed information. Outcome of the system is public opinion and awareness of sustainable development.

e-Participant is an alternative model for encouraging public participation in decision making processes. It will give good contributions to sustainable development and people will participate in the management of their

environment. When there are poor policies, people can criticize their government and provide feedback. People should engage with e-Participation because it is motivated by the EU regulations of the Aarhus Convention of 1998.

According to Carmin, "Environmental NGOs played an important role in promoting participation in environmental decision-making in the Czech Republic between 1992 and 1996" (2003: 550). During the first four years of NGOs and EMOs participation in this process, their participation in the Czech decision making processes around environmental issues increased.

EMOs progressed well, especially when The Ministry of Environment was under the control of Martin Bursik. EMOs could lobby environmental issues successfully and had great influences. People supported them because they fought for public interests on environmental issues. They also had unrestricted access to the decision making process and environmental legislation which was important for managing external interventions with interests in the legislation. As a result, regulation on environment adjusted to and enhanced sustainable development and the Czech people's aspiration around environmental issues.

In order to achieve sustainable development in the Czech Republic, The EU, Czech Government, and EMOs have needed to work cooperatively. EMOs started projects in the Czech Republic, addressing sustainable development and the health of the environment and invited people and local governments to participate in these projects. EMOs and the Government also develop partnerships for promoting sustainable development including the 'Tree of the Year' Award. However, EMOs also continued to criticize the Czech Government when there was mismanagement of environment issues. To summarize, EMOs are active partners of the Czech Government and people in creating sustainable development and environmental management.

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CHAPTER IV
ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT ORGANIZATIONS¹³
IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Kurnia Novianti

Gerakan lingkungan yang menjadi bagian dari proses dinamika kehidupan sosial-politik masyarakat Ceko menjadi fokus dalam tulisan ini. Dengan mengambil contoh tiga organisasi gerakan lingkungan (Environmental Movement Organizations atau yang disingkat dengan EMO) yaitu CEE Bankwatch Network, The Environmental Partnership for Sustainable Development, dan Greenpeace, tulisan ini hendak memetakan aspek-aspek yang terkait dengan gerakan lingkungan yang dilakukan oleh organisasi-organisasi non-pemerintah tersebut. Untuk memperoleh data primer, peneliti melakukan wawancara terhadap dua profesional dan satu aktivis, dan hasilnya adalah sebagian besar gerakan lingkungan di Republik Ceko dilakukan pada level lokal. Selain itu, perhatian dari kebanyakan organisasi gerakan lingkungan lebih memprioritaskan pada upaya konservasi atau pelestarian lingkungan. Dimulai dengan pemetaan latar belakang atau sejarah organisasi, tulisan ini juga memetakan aktivitas yang dilakukan dan sumber pendanaan, bentuk kampanye, jaringan (*network*) yang mendukung, peran dalam masyarakat, dan peran dalam perumusan kebijakan. Dengan demikian, gerakan lingkungan menjadi salah satu langkah masyarakat Republik Ceko untuk menuju masyarakat madani (*civil society*).

¹³ The concept borrows a term used by Adam Fagan. He conducted research on the environment and the democratic process in the Czech Republic for a report published as "Environment and Democracy in the Czech Republic: The Environmental Movement in the Transition Process. 2004. Edward Elgar Publishing Limited. UK. This term referred herein as the EMO.

A. Introduction

Research on the environmental movement and the role of environmental organizations (EMOs) in the Czech Republic has been conducted by a researcher named Adam Fagin in his article entitled *Environment and Democracy in the Czech Republic: The Environmental Movement in the Transition Process* (2004). In his article, Fagin drew upon the case 3 EMO which has the most representatives to explain the shape and development of the environmental movement in the Czech Republic from the 1990s until 2003. Fagin suggested that the most important issue to emerge during this period was the financial independence (and lack thereof) of organizations. This implicated foreign donors, who interfered with the strategies and agenda of the campaigns being carried out. It also affected the relationships between EMOs and local communities (Fagin, 2004: 144).

One unique observation from some recent field research was the diversity amongst the various movements created around environmental organizations in the Czech Republic and how those within movements viewed themselves. This field research was conducted over a two week period in Prague, from 22 May to 5 June 2010. Successful interviews were conducted with three subjects; a senior member of staff from CEE Bankwatch Network, The Environmental Partnership for Sustainable Development (Nadace Partnersivi), and an activist from Greenpeace Czech Republic. This paper seeks to provide an overview of the environmental movements in the Czech Republic, and the actions performed by environmental movement organizations (EMOs). This paper will map out the ways in which the environmental movement in the Czech Republic is driven by the actors in the EMO, looking at how this is done both with and without the direct involvement of the public.

B. The History of EMOs: CEE Bankwatch Network, The Environmental Partnership for Sustainable Development, and Greenpeace CZ

Among the three EMOs assessed in this paper, Environmental Partnership for Sustainable Development is the oldest, first established the year 1991, followed by Greenpeace in 1992 and CEE Bankwatch Network in 1995. From these three EMOs it can be seen that the emergence of the environmental movement became more organized after the velvet revolution, marking the emergence of a fundamental change in economic structures and political and social development in the Czech Republic. In an interview for this book, Lucie Jakesova, a Greenpeace activist, remarked that after the Velvet Revolution, several non-governmental organizations appeared along with the raised profile of the green movement, which had long existed because of the poor low quality of the environment in the Czech Republic and Slovakia at that time (interview on 3 June, 2010).

The establishment of the Environmental partnership for Sustainable Development was also motivated by the efforts of the USA. Through international financial bodies, the USA provided support to countries such as the Czech Republic who were seeking to build their democracy at that time. In an interview conducted for this book, Michael Vasely said that these donors included The Consortium of American Foundations, the Ford Foundation, and the German Marshall Fund of USA funded the development of democracy after the communist regime (interview on 26 May, 2010). It was hoped that sending the money overseas and establishing offices in the Czech Republic would enable these donor groups to build better relationships with their partner organizations. This system was replicated as offices were also established in Poland, Budapest, and Hungary and were supported by the largest American foundations during the 1990s.

Meanwhile, CEE Bank Watch Network, according to Ondrej Pasek, who was interviewed on 2 June, 2010, has members in almost all of the post

communist countries of the Velvet Revolution. This EMO also has associated members in Central Asia in Kaukasus, who monitor finance from public financial institutions. These groups are interested in all European Western bank investment, European banks for reconstruction development and European funds in the EU. Therefore, it may be said that this organization is a branch or franchise of a larger organization of Eastern Europe.

From the above descriptions provided by both EMO experts and an activist, it appears that the emergence of environmental movements in the Czech Republic took place in response to a history of poor environmental conditions, especially during the post-socialist regime. However, Jakesova points out that emerged early on, environmental conditions, particularly water, were significantly polluted, with rivers and other ecological indicators at direct levels. Czechs Republic in this century in Europe and post-Communist country is more related in article holistic movements, usually from the right wings because it was in Communist regimes.

Data from the Regional Environmental Center (REC) in January 2010 stated that the environmental movement in the Czech Republic was initiated by the organization (or independent NGOs). There were more than 300 known EMOs since January 1990 and their activities were more focused on issues of environmental protection, particularly:

- 1) Education about the environment, especially for youth.
- 2) Increasing public awareness by collecting and disseminating information on environmental issues.
- 3) Campaign, including the activities that are social-political, such as lobbying and protests.

Environmental Partnership and CEE can be categorized as a specialized type of EMO focusing mostly on area number 2 although they also provide

environmental education via electronic media. Greenpeace is more focused on the activities outlined in number 3, using activism to convey to the public that there are environmental issues that they must be wary of.

C. Activities undertaken and Sources of Funding

Each of the three EMO which are the subject of this book has a different focus and mission related to environmental issues. Environmental Partnerships are doing more activities aimed at nature conservation, such as planting trees. They seek to encourage local NGOs, schools, and municipalities to participate in their work. By doing so, these organizations invite the community to make concrete actions towards preserving the environment. In addition, this organization also heavily advocates for the use of bicycles for travel to school, the workplace and other destinations, as a way of minimizing pollution from vehicle wheels.

Vesely suggests that Czech society has been confined by a centralized system for 20–30 years and that this restricts them from participating or contributing to the maintenance of the environment. Environmental organizations at the local level now have the opportunity to study the utilization of biomass from the Western European region, this knowledge and power working to drive the organization forward. With greater intellectual momentum, these local organizations can assist the government of the Czech Republic to develop this potential area. These facilitator services may also be used if, for example, the municipal government seeks to rebuild a city park. In addition to facilitating the socialization of the government's plan for the community, the organization has also contributed architectural designs for the construction of city parks.

On the other side, Bankwatch focuses on monitoring finance from public financial institutions, above all European western bank investment. This

organization is more focused on the financial aspects in Europe (such as the European bank for reconstruction development) and the funds in the EU. Pasek said that this organization focuses on the themes of renewable energy, recycling of waste, sustainable public transport, and other strategic issues. Unlike the environmental partnerships which directly invite people to participate, Bankwatch prefers to use internet facilities to provide socialization for the community. In addition, they also make periodic reports from several studies that they conduct and publish these in various languages.

The staff and members of Greenpeace do not act or protest in an area where they do not have an office base. Greenpeace was not allowed to take action in the Czech Republic during the communist regime, but they now have a branch there. Greenpeace focuses its resources and people in the Czech Republic on a clean energy campaign. In addition to this, other areas of concern are marine, reforestation, protection of forest, toxic substances, and also the issue of the proposed power plant in Temelin.

As a member of Greenpeace International, Greenpeace CZ must be very specific in their work. They also abide by certain rules which are applicable to all Greenpeace offices and branches around the world and all campaign activities must be coordinated with the parent organization. However, Jakesova said that this organization is not focused, nor responsible for changing people's behavior, but rather seeks to show that there are many important issues related to the environment that must be communicated to the public.

Reviewing some of the activities performed by the third EMO, this study also explores the dynamics between EMOs and the Czech Republic Government. Environmental Partnership and Bankwatch indicated a positive relationship, suggesting that their projects are supported by the government. As the Environmental Partnership, in the last of the 1990s, these organizations began to

seek different sources of funding and changed from an independent foundation, making them less dependent on purely American resources. At this time, this organization began to obtain funding from other countries such as Holland and Great Britain. Then after 2000, this organization became more oriented towards corporate funding, seeking relationships with corporate partners and sponsors. They also received local government funding from smaller groups, such as EU Projects from the European Union from Brussels, in addition to contributions from private individual donors.

Bankwatch focuses their energy on transport. They seek to coordinate their plans with the national level policies and focus on lobbying in Brussels, seeking discussions with the European Commission's banking systems. This work is financed by international funds.

Greenpeace do not accept donations from governments, companies or any entity funded by a government or the European Union. These funds provide significant conflicts of interest. Therefore, Greenpeace relies more on smaller donors and it empowers activists to act, in addition to attempts to be more transparent in its use of finances.

Since 2005, Greenpeace CZ has been totally independent, however Jakesova also added that Greenpeace Czech Republic is occasionally financed by Greenpeace International, the umbrella organization responsible for international campaigns around oceans and climate change. Greenpeace International funds are also made available for special projects at the national level.

Sources for obtaining the funds will certainly affect the activity in which they take place. Carmin (2008: 4–5) categorizes organizations as either Traditionalists, Activists or Policy Professionals. The first category is continuations of nature conservation associations previously active under socialism. The second category are organizations that were highly visible at the time state socialism

collapsed and applauded for bringing attention to the environmental degradation of the Czech Republic. Final category focuses on policy promotion, education, and community support. Referring to these categories, the Environmental Partnership and Bankwatch may be cited as Policy Professionals and Greenpeace as Activists.

There are also links between sources of funding and the location of activities, as illustrated below:

Table 4.1 Significant Relationships between Funding Sources and ENGO Activities

Source of funds	Activities					
	Community support	Direct Action	Education	Environmental Management	Information Dissemination	Policy Promotion
Foreign foundations	X	X	X	X	X	X
European Union	X		X			X
Domestic foundations			X			
Membership dues		X				
Corporate sponsorships					X	
Domestic government						
Sales						
Foreign government						

Source: *Carmin, 2008: 4.*

The table above shows that organizations which receive funding from foreign foundations are more flexible to perform activities, while those who receive funds from domestic government, sales, or foreign governments are not acting as freely. Unlike domestic funds, gifts from international foundations,

membership dues and corporate sponsorships allow organizations to perform certain activities more easily. The European Union provides more choices, such as the support of the community, education, and policy promotion. Finally, from a few sources of funds that can be obtained by an EMO, foreign foundations provide the most freedom for the activities of an EMO.

D. Campaigns Conducted

This section explores how the three EMOs campaigned. Although this term is very familiar to Greenpeace activists, the Environmental Partnership and Bankwatch also do a great deal of campaigning. Vesely said that his organization did not campaign in the same way as Greenpeace, using the mass media, radio and television. As a foundation these methods are not permissible for the Environmental Partnership.

The work of Bankwatch, as stated by Pasek, operates at the national level, working with the member groups. They do lobbying and campaigning, especially at large annual meetings of the large banks to ensure investments are transparent. They also do letter appeals and online campaigning but use activists or work with grass roots organizations. This is different to the Environmental Partnership, which targets the local community and certain parties associated with investment. This organization also uses campaigns although not always in the face to face way but through the media and publication of reports relating to a project or life.

Jakesova, the Greenpeace activist, said that there are some basic rules to an effective campaign. The messages that they want to deliver to the society more like slogans because Greenpeace acts instead of words. Greenpeace does not make changes to policy directly but rather, ensures that those responsible for this do act. Greenpeace chooses to do this by sharing statistics, data and building

arguments as to why these changes are needed and possible. Greenpeace sees itself as making robust and powerful arguments, not just 'fairytales', as their campaigns are based on facts.

Greenpeace also does aim to raise public awareness of environmental issues. Through the transfer of knowledge which takes place after a community campaign, people become more sensitive to the things that exist in their environment. Cruickshank (2008: 115) asserted that only Greenpeace, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and Friends of the Earth have managed to secure their place in a complex worldwide network of environmental policy advocates and professionals. Through direct action campaigns, educational programs, and membership drives, these groups have become household names and the joint frontier of environmentalism.

Dalton and Rohrschneider (2003: 5) say that environmental organizations must maintain their work and seek to grow. To enlarge their organizations and their resources, they must communicate, inform, and mobilize their members to shape political discourse and influence public policy. These ambitious goals inevitably require a mix of political tactics and different strategies, depending on the underlying ideology, funding sources, and capacity support. Whatever strategy is used, the most important message to deliver to the community is that they contribute to the formation of civil society through the environmental movement.

To see the areas of greatest capacity, financial resources, and impacts of these EMOs this paper references Carmin's classifications below (2010: 187).

Table 4.2 Types, Sources, and Impacts of Capacity

No	Type of capacity	Sources	Impacts on NGO
1	Financial resources	Funding from government contracts and grants, foundations, donations, dues, sales and corporate sponsorships	Supports and sustains work and administrative functions of organization
2	Human resources	Efforts of leaders, staff, volunteers and members	Supports and sustains work and administrative functions of organization
3	Operational knowledge	Information and ideas obtained from networks, conferences, and training programs	Supports administrative functions and strategic activities
4	Expert knowledge	Information and ideas from networks, conferences, professional publications, media and training programs	Builds scientific, technological and process related know how
5	Political networks	Communications with public officials and representatives	Supports and advances work of organization

Source: *Carmin, 2010: 187.*

The table above shows that capacity is not just made up of financial sources, but a wider range of activities. These include human resources, the knowledge possessed in terms of both operational and intellectual expertise and long-running political networks that enable an organization more flexibility to communicate with officials and public representatives. All of these aspects are interrelated and reinforce the importance of having a specific vision and mission for each organization. By reviewing these aspects, we can also map out how and why a motion is made.

E. Networks Entwined

Based on information available on the internet about environmental organizations in the Czech Republic, most of them appear to be based in Brno, however the subjects of the research conducted for this paper were based in Prague. Vesely from the Environmental Partnership explained that most of the leading EMOs in the Czech Republic focus more on activities in Brno. This is in part, due to the fact that, as reported in the REC, 75 percent of regional NGOs in the Czech Republic are located in small towns and only 15 percent in the capital, Prague.

In his studies of environmental organizations in the Czech Republic, Hicks also stated that communication between professionals and activist EMOs is usually quite effective (Hicks, 2006: 20). Some groups also develop issue-specific networks to facilitate information exchange and the effectiveness of own activism. Among the most effective environmental networks in the Czech Republic are those focusing on transportation, energy (with a subgroup particularly concerned with issues of nuclear energy and the new Temelín atomic energy plant), environmental education, nature conservation and environmental information services and advisory groups. Furthermore, waste management and toxic substances also have substantial networks.

In the Czech Republic, the Environmental Partnership, Bankwatch and Greenpeace are smaller groups which derive from one greater organization. The Environmental Partnership is a part of the Association Foundation of Environment Partnership Association, which has offices in Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, Rumania, and Bulgaria. Bankwatch also has an international representative and international coordinator who work on energy programs in Central Asia and Kaukasus, EAB, IBRD, EU fund. Meanwhile, Greenpeace Czech Republic is part of

Greenpeace International which has more than 40 branch countries throughout Europe.

Based on the information provided by the three informants and multiple sources of literature related to environmental organizations in the Czech Republic, most of them appear to be small branches of larger organizations within the regional and international scope. Networking is very important not only to disseminate information and knowledge, but also to strengthen the position of the organization, both politically and socially. In this case, Fagan (2004: 25) takes the view that this is because it allows them to be more involved and have links with other organizations which may be active in other social movement campaigns. Links between groups and organizations are usually fluid and informal and this is demonstrated by various EMOs efforts to meet and discuss issues of strategic environmental importance.

To strengthen the network among the EMOs, many participate in seminars, such as a recent one focusing on Climate Change in Prague, in July, 2010. This event saw activists and professionals from a variety of EMOs around the Czech Republic coming together for discussions. Seminars like this one take place periodically and raise issues relevant not just to national or regional concerns, but also global. In addition to activists and professionals, this particular seminar was attended by academics and representatives from the Czech Government's Ministry of Environment, one of whom submitted a paper. Activities such as this are used by activists and professionals to share knowledge and experiences, as well as conducting intensive discussions with the government.

Maintaining these networks is also important for harmonizing the specific issues that combined, need to be conveyed to the public. Greenpeace Czech Republic, as a part of an international organization is focused on special topics that are also addressed internationally, such as the Czech power plant which

involved the Pacific Federation State of Micronesia as an international victim of climate change. The Greenpeace International campaign against Toxic Substances is coordinated with Germany, Slovakia, France, and Spain.

Greenpeace Czech Republic partner with various organizations depending to the topic being addressed. They also cooperate with other Czech NGOs involved with climate issues, such as CDE, Bankwatch, Hnuti Duha, Kala, and many more. The motivation behind this is to avoid duplication in lobbying work amongst organizations. When each organization has its own work, priorities, and discourses, it allows for a broader platform for communication. This cooperation can produce something comprehensive solutions, and this has been attempted by Hnuti Duha, Friends of the Earth, and other NGOs that prioritize maintaining their networks. Jakesova admits that cooperation is one thing that is not easy to do but that when effectively organized, can provide benefits that are significant.

F. EMO and Society

Based on the evidence presented in this study, each of the NGOs assessed has different views about how they are perceived by society. Bankwatch for example, is one of the organizations that do not directly relate to society at large because it is not their primary focus. Greenpeace, Hnuti Duha; and Friends of The Nature, CSOP engage with people and see that the Government is not the only group responsible for spreading awareness. Theoretically, NGOs need to take on this role and some of them are doing it. Younger generations already have more knowledge than previous generations particularly about environmental issues. Their awareness is increased and for many the environment is one important issue.

The Environmental Partnership has a program, "Trees of Life" which supports tree planting by the local NGOs, schools, and municipalities. They also

involve the public civil society to take concrete actions to save the environment and the Green Ways program which promotes cycles as a means of transport to work and school. These programs are implemented in the Czech Republic as national programs as well as programs around climate, transportation, and public spaces. This is part of their mission to support the people's initiatives at the grassroots level and encourage them to actively protect the environment in their village or town.

An alternative method is followed by Greenpeace, which does not see itself as responsible for making changes, but rather bringing responsible people to meet their responsibilities. Jakesova explained, "If a river should be cleaned, it is not up to us to clean up the river. However, we want to point out that there is a dirty river and that this bloody factory is poisoning the river. Greenpeace just shows the facts, putting arguments forward for the changes needed. We are not a conventional awareness-raising organization although it is one side-effect because we provide basic information". In other words, Greenpeace position themselves as the party that delivers a message about the environment to the community, but is not responsible for changing people's behavior.

On the other hand, there are ongoing efforts to continue the promotion of environmental issues to the public. For example, an ecology festival held annually in Prague during June serves the purpose of disseminating information to the public about environmental protection and sustainability. This festival is supported by many EMOs, including Arnika and Greenpeace, as pictured below.



Plate 4.1 *Activities of the Ecology Festival in Prague, on 3 June, 2010.*

Public participation plays an important role in the creation of a civil society. As mentioned by Weigle and Butterfield (1993), Civil society is defined as "the independent self-organization of society, the Constituent parts of which voluntarily engage in public activity to pursue individual, group or national interests within the context of a legally defined state-society relationship" (Potůček, 2000: 109). In terms of environmental protection, this participation not only includes activities like planting trees, but also personal acts like reducing the use of private cars to reduce air pollution. Building public awareness to help preserve the environment becomes the one of the many tasks of EMOs.

The role of awareness-raising is not only the responsibility of EMO groups, but also other stakeholders and the community itself. Trebický (2002: 4) says that these parties should remain firm on their pressure of the government, business sectors, and other entities perpetuating unsustainable habits within the community. He adds that this does not limit them to just criticism, but more importantly, positive alternatives and possibilities for solutions to the problems faced.

Compared to the period prior to the velvet revolution, Pasek from Bankwatch observed that the participation of the community has increased and grown well. During the communism period, civilians were discouraged from speaking out. All activities of activism were closely monitored by the community (and potentially the secret police) which meant people were limited in their movements. This was particularly true of those wanting to criticize the government's role in deteriorating environmental conditions and unsustainable industrial activities. These 40 years of oppression also influenced the mentality of society in the long term, meaning the younger generations are only now exercising their right to freedom of speech.

Local EMOs play a very important role in the formation of civil society in the Czech Republic. The strongest parts of civil society are the very small NGOs such as local environment groups and local hunters associations. While they do not always have the same agenda, they are organized and are motivated to satisfy the needs of their people to do something together. Local EMOs can bring a large issue closer to the community and encourage people to do something locally for their environment.

G. The role of EMOs in the Policy Process

The capacity of environmental movements to challenge policies at the local, national, and global level depends heavily on their diverse and overlapping internal networks. There are other roles for the EMOs beyond that of the facilitators and motivators of public awareness around environmental issues. These roles are associated with the input and criticisms of the policies issued by the government.

As recognize and legitimate environmental policy experts, environmental NGOs act as credible and effective sub-state actors, are able to influence

environmental policy and government planning in profound ways. In the Czech Republic, a core group of environmental NGOs has managed to develop into a fairly effective network. However, Fagan argues that with a few exceptions, the core professional environmental NGOs that dominate policy arenas comment on policy drafts and articulate the dominant environmental discourse in the media and within the policy sphere, have failed to root themselves within society at large (p.529) (Cruickshank, 2008: 119–120).

In the 1990s, in the heyday of Klaus's centre-right coalition government, environmental NGOs appeared to be squeezed out of the political fray due to limited resources and lack of political patronage. The former dissidents had left formal politics and the opposition parties seemed largely disinterested in the environmental issue (Fagin, 1999: 3). Consequently, not only were environmental NGOs politically marginalized during this period, but the environmental policies which had been vigorously established in 1990 ceased to exist (Fagin, 1999: 11).

This challenge was felt by Greenpeace activists. Jakesova said, "all of our campaigning meets big challenges. You always have an industry against you, such as energy, chemicals, and coal. They have different resources, they are powerful, they have money and they have influence in the political context. As NGOs, we are only financed by donors and have limited capacity. There are good reasons for why we want to achieve the changes we seek. At the very basic level, all of our campaigns are for quality of life for the people".

EMOs will always be dealing with the complex systems of the government in power. The Cruickshank report (2008: 122) revealed the current priorities of the governments of Poland and the Czech Republic are economic growth and harmonizing their domestic politics with EU standards. However, the Czech Republic is yet to find a balance between the needs of the environment, the interests of the population, the demands of environmental groups, and the

regulations set by the European Union. An explanation of these challenges are summarized below:

It will be impossible to mobilize the massive resources necessary to reach EU standards without relying on and involving all sectors and interest groups of society, from private citizens to nongovernmental organizations, industry and the public sector. While environmental organizations are relatively strong and active, the vast majority of Czech citizens, businesses and government organs are oblivious of environmental issues and their importance to the future of society. Environment is a non-issue in the Czech lands, only raised uncomfortably now and again by the European Union. Improving the environment is not seen as a positive challenge but rather as a bothersome task, like some extra homework assigned unfairly by a stern teacher (Beckmann, 1999).

To manage their operations and participate in governance processes, Carmin (2010: 195) recommends that NGOs draw upon their operational and expert knowledge. Operational knowledge can take the form of administrative and strategic know-how and expert knowledge generally pertains to scientific, technical, and substantive information and skills. Recent studies suggest that the transfer of information and ideas is supported through participation in conferences and training programs, networks and the media and so, placing the right actors in the right role is very important for these NGOs.

Environmental governance requires civil society to be involved in all facets of the policy process, from agenda setting right through to implementation. To fully participate in environmental decision making, policy implementation and the broader aspects of the democratic process, NGOs must have the resources to sustain their activities and sufficient knowledge and expertise to make meaningful contributions (Carmin, 2010: 198).

EMOs in the Czech Republic face several obstacles in their work with the EU. As new members to the EU, the Czech Republic is in a weaker lobbying

position. Therefore, Czech environmental NGOs need powerful partners if they want to be heard. To do this, they must seek powerful partners but also remain independent to avoid becoming instruments of expression for other actors and groups.

There are four tangible areas for links between the EMOs in the Czech Republic and the EU. First, they become integrated into an international network which helps them to professionalize their activities through direct training and building knowledge and experience. They also improve their language and communication skills, their acquaintance with different organizational models, and access to additional expert knowledge abroad. Secondly, they receive information and advice about funding opportunities from the EU. Thirdly, they acquire first-hand information about the EU's environmental policies, giving them an edge in negotiations with Czech state agencies. And finally, they have the power to monitor the activities of Czech representatives within the EU. However, as these groups only participate indirectly in the EU decision-making process (through their partnerships with Green 10 members), they do not have any overt, visible impact on EU policies.

According to Vesley, in the 1990s, environmental NGOs in the Czech Republic were strongly influenced by the USA, Great Britain, and continental Europe. These countries represented much more democratic societies with many social services sitting within the responsibility of the government. In the Czech Republic, however, the public was required to provide financial support for the actions of local NGOs because the state was not in a position to support them. Many Czech people also received education and training from the USA and Great Britain which contributed towards this development of civil society. However, after the Czech Republic joined the EU, many large American philanthropic foundations ceased their support and NGOs were forced to adopt to EU funding

processes, and government support. While this was much more administratively demanding than private money, these donors were preferable.

Likewise, Greenpeace also has a relationship with the EU's energy program focusing on global energy awareness and lobbying is a very important part of this partnership. For example, in 2006 Greenpeace ran a campaign focused just on a new European chemical legislation. This was very connected because the proposed policy set up the framework of activity for agents like producers and consumer, but it would have caused loss in the environment.

Research findings show that the three EMOs highlighted in this paper, did not originally focus on the role of lobbying the government. However, this lobbying by Davis (2004: 386) grew in importance, in addition to work around research, education, publicity and protests, all of which became core activities of Czech environmental groups. They also began to engage in more of the "insider" modes of political participation, such as lobbying and litigation. These areas have long formed the nucleus of the efforts of their American counterparts. From the informants who were interviewed for this paper, it may be concluded that CSOP and Hnutí Duha were the only environmental organizations which conducted formal lobbying, of which most was directed towards local government officials. Both organizations employed a small specialized professional staff of lobbyists, this remains small, as lobbying against industrial interests is a relatively underdeveloped area.

This is a snapshot of the challenges faced by the EMOs seeking to influence the direction of the Czech government policy. This is summarized by a statement made by Cruickshank (2008: 122) by quoting Andonova (2004) who stated that, "the policy process in all three countries [Poland, Bulgarian and the Czech Republic] was dominated by governmental agencies, industrial actors, and parliaments without substantial input from advocacy organizations".

H. Conclusion

There are a few things highlighted in the view of environmental organizations (EMO) in the Czech Republic, the activities and funding sources, how to campaign or provide socialization about environmental issues, a network that exists between EMO, EMO and community relations, as well as their role in the formulation process policy by the government. The purpose of the mapping carried out against some of EMO is to get a view of the dynamics of the environmental movement contributed by environmental organizations in the Czech Republic.

As mentioned in earlier chapters of this book, the first year of research conducted to map out how the environmental movement in the Czech Republic, including the history of his journey to the dynamics experienced by EMOs during the period of post-velvet revolution up to the Czech Republic joining the European Union. Field data show that as a country that experienced changes in social and political structures, the Czech Republic has an interesting dynamics of the environmental movement to be studied.

I only managed to see two professionals (a term used to distinguish the activists), the Environmental Partnership and Bankwatch, Greenpeace activists and one man. Judging from the activities carried out, the Environmental Partnership is more focused on conservation issues (environmental preservation), such as planting trees, cycling to school, and other activities that aim to reduce air pollution. Meanwhile Bankwatch focuses its activities on issues of energy (renewable energy), recycling of waste (waste recycling), and public transportation (sustainable public transport).

It distinguishes between the two organizations is relationships built with the community. EP with the principle of partnership was to invite the community to participate more directly, while Bankwatch use electronic media to provide

socialization to the community. Movement EP is more local because this organization is one of the local EMO in the Czech Republic and Bankwatch is an organization that is part of the Regional Bankwatch. The advantage of the movement in the local scope is its proximity to the community so that the activities carried out over such bottom-up.

Another EMO I encountered was Greenpeace. In contrast to the activities conducted by both previous EMO, Greenpeace is more focused on direct campaign activity although topics are also raised environmental conservation. As part of Greenpeace International, an activist I interviewed said that the organization is not responsible for changing people's behavior though the campaign is to build community awareness about environmental issues that arise around them.

Of the funding, the three EMO rely on various sources. In the late 1990s, the EP began to look for different funding sources and try to become an independent organization, not only depend on funding from the USA. In addition, this organization received funding from the Netherlands and the UK. After 2000, local funds obtained from government, namely the EU projects, other donors or private. Funding for Bankwatch also come from international funds in cooperation with the European Commission. Meanwhile, Greenpeace does not rely on government funding but rather, donors or volunteers and the Czech Greenpeace still relies on funds from Greenpeace International.

Table 4.1 above stated that funding from foreign foundations and the EU allows organizations to move more freely and provides support to the community, education and dissemination of information, as do untied funds from membership dues and sponsorship. However funds from local Czech foundations only facilitate environmental education activities.

Campaigning was conducted by all three of the organizations researched for this paper. EP chose to campaign through the mass media, radio stations, and television as a way to get people to actively participate in their cause. Bankwatch took a different approach, working with member organizations in other regions throughout Central and Eastern Europe. Bankwatch lobbying consisted mostly of face to face interactions without the employment of electronic or print media apart from periodic reports produced in various languages. Greenpeace campaigning worked by bringing the issues directly to the public, with the aim of building public awareness. Carmin (2008: 187) states there are at least five areas for capacity for these organizations; financial resources, human resources, operational knowledge, expertise, and political networks.

Networking is indeed an important aspect of the operational activities of these organizations. EP is a local organization and part of the Foundation of Environment Partnership Association and it also coordinates with other member states. Likewise, Bankwatch is also represented and coordinated by an international office. Greenpeace Czech Republic, as part of Greenpeace International, sits within a large parent organization along with dozens of international partner country groups. For all of these NGOs, their established networks become intertwined at events and activities such as seminars or ecology festivals that have taken place periodically.

Environmental organizations contribute towards the creation of a civil society through activities that inspire the public, however not all organizations make a direct approach and engage the community in their environmental conservation efforts. While Bankwatch does not move at the grass roots level, and Greenpeace campaigns for broader change, both rely on the community for the successful implementation of their actions. Nevertheless, the socialization occurring from messages being spread via the media and promotional policies are

an effort to build public awareness about what environmental issues are important.

The concept of civil society is referred to as, "the independent self-organization of society, the Constituent parts of the which voluntarily engage in public activity to pursue individual, group, or national interests within the context of a legally defined state-society relationship" (Potucek, 2000: 109). Activities undertaken by environmental organizations play an important role in the formation of civil society, especially environmental organizations which are more active at the local level. However, the support of governments and the communities themselves is also needed in this process.

Despite varying opinions, the relationship between environmental organizations and governments, especially in the formulation of policy in the Czech Republic can be very constructive. At the period of Prime Minister Klaus in the 1990s, this relationship was strained, and little progress was made between the two. Research conducted by Cruickshank (2008: 122) also mentioned the Czech Republic's priorities to meet economic development target and harmonize their domestic politics to comply with EU standards. In doing this, the Czech Republic has been challenged by the need to balance the health of the environment, the interests of the population, the demands of environmental groups and the regulations set out by the European Union.

Environmental organizations in the Czech Republic face significant challenges, especially at the international and EU levels. Activities undertaken by most environmental organizations take place at the local level and focus on conservation issues, while others such as CSOP and Hnutí Duha engage in lobbying. Government, industry actors and business in the policy-making process of the Czech Republic all represent important socio-political factors of the strategies of environmental organizations for influencing policy.

A simplified illustration of the matrix of environmental movement organizations in the Czech Republic can be found in the following table:

Table 4.3 Mapping of Environmental Movement Organizations in the Czech Republic

No	Some aspects as the focus of the mapping	Environmental Movement Organization		
		CEE Bankwatch Network and	The Environmental Partnership for Sustainable Development	Greenpeace CZ
1	Organizational Background	Emerged in 1995 as a response to the needs of financial monitoring of public financial institutions. Focus on European Western bank investment, European bank for reconstruction development and European funds in the EU.	Emerged in 1991 after the USA was introduced to the donor space. US was seeking to support to countries newly established at that time, such as the Czech Republic.	Emerged in 1992 as a response to poor environmental conditions in the Czech Republic. This organization became bearers of the green movement is its focus on some environmental issues, particularly the global health.
2	Activities	Being a consultant for energy issues, waste recycling, and public transport	Involving society to participate directly in actions to save the environment. Eg bike to work and school/tree planting	Raising awareness of environmental issues without the participation of society through the actions taken

3	Source of Funding	International funds in cooperation with the European Commission	Initially dependent on the US, Netherlands and UK. After 2000, also received funds from EU, Czech Government and individual donors,	Not receiving any funds from the government of business. Only income from donors or volunteers
4	Campaign	In electronic and print media (reports)	Mass media, radio and television	Direct Action
5	Networking	Sits under an umbrella organization at the international level (Bankwatch International)	Sits under an umbrella organization at the international level (Foundation of Environment Partnership Association-member Association Central European Countries)	Sits under an umbrella organization at the global level (Greenpeace International)
6	Role in Society	Not a grassroots movement	Involves the public and the environmental movement in its agenda.	Presents the facts and calls for high level action for implementation of solutions.
7	Role in Policy Process	Not focused on lobbying the government	Not focused on lobbying the government	Not focused on lobbying the government

Source: *Interview Data. May to June 2010.*

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CHAPTER V

CLOSING REMARKS

The Velvet event not only marked the end of totalitarian communist period with a transitional period into a nation with freedom of expression. At this time environmental conditions throughout Europe and the Middle East were bleak. A report by Green Circle on the status of environmental conditions in the Czech Republic around this time showed that the water, air, and soil quality were at dire levels. These conditions complicated the Czech Republic's aspirations around economic development, as they were now forced also incorporate their environmental obligations around sustainable development.

As a former Communist country, The Czech Republic makes a unique study subject for this topic. Skilling, Gordon H. (1989: 260) suggests that developing countries have a dynamic identity, as travel revolutions provoke social expectations to pivot from east to west and vice versa. In the case of the Czech Republic, this may be seen in the elasticity of this country against external factors that influenced the political system. This elasticity may be said to have been a contributing element towards the development of the environmental movement in the Czech Republic.

Historically, Czech society perceived the natural environment as something that needs to be mastered and exploited. This mindset is a result of the long history of the kingdom of Bohemia, where Sudenten areas became a productive area for industrial power and the Soviet-controlled communist at that time. Various historical accounts suggest that these environmental issues were ignored in the Czech Republic for many years, because the communist ideology focused more on the development of heavy industry and military to meet the needs of war. Furthermore, research has showed that the Marxist-Leninist political system

was responsible for widespread environmental damage, and restriction of information on environmental quality and support of environmental movements.

Environmental education was developed by the Catholics church and Britain and America, as a way of encouraging the growth of groups interested in environmental issues. The Czech Republic, made many adjustments to comply with the provisions of the EU, and sought to be democratic and multilateral, attracting authors to bring about social change through environmental groups. This transition began with the economic transformation process and led to the Czech Government developing its own process for managing the environment. In order for environmental management systems to be effective, they require robust information about the status of the environment as well as community participation. Human rights also play an active role in the protection of the environment.

At the time of Vaclav Havel (1989–2003), foreign influences from Western European countries and America also had an impact on the quantity of EMOs in the Czech republic. The emergence of public participation in various areas including the environment and a flow of international funds for environmental issues supported the implementation of human rights and democracy as a process of strengthening public participation. Environmental movements, as institutions relied on their local networks means that the relationship between the environmental movement, government and society complement each other. The strength of the environmental movement had seen the emergence of green parties and the movement became an instrument for promoting freedom of speech. This led to environmental pollution being acknowledged as an areas of concern, after the agreement Charter 77 and Prague Spring (a declaration of human rights related to the environment).

In the period after Vaclav Klaus, the Czech Republic held an important position within the Commission on the Environment in the European Union. However, the government of the Czech Republic held its own form of civil society, especially around the topic of environmental issues. Some subtle statements made by Klaus at this time suggest that he and his government did not consider the environmental as a priority on their development agenda, however donations made to the Klaus Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) contradicted this notion and were received with goodwill by the community.

The second stage of development for the environmental movement in the Czech Republic took place in the lead-up to a set of trade rules being set out throughout the European region. As the EU seeks to guarantee freedom of rights the Czech Republic was required to adjust its human rights status in order to be considered a member country. Each of these periods contributed towards the development of sustainable environmental management, which led to the Czech Republic becoming a country with high value standard of living.

The EU pays a great deal of attention to environmental issues in the European region as well as worldwide. As a supra-national institution, the EU is committed to ensuring all of its members to manage the environment responsibly, including the Czech Republic. This is their way of ensuring the member countries support major environmental issues for the benefit of the international community.

The EU applies a number of instruments for promoting good environmental management. The Aarhus Convention (AC) was an instrument used by the EU in the campaign for environmentally sound development including the following objectives:

- 1) Protect the public from the dangers of environmental pollution
- 2) Conduct environmental awareness campaigns

- 3) Ensure people actively participate in the issues through the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) and Single Information Space in Europe for the Environment (SISE).

The three instruments above are very helpful tools for controlling the EU's environmental management in Europe, especially in EU member states. These instruments encourage public participation in environmental management and are a vehicle for communication about solutions to environmental problems. They also seek to maintain a quality database about the environment so that society and governments can use these data in the future.

The Czech Government policy of environmental management is called the State Environmental Policy (SEP), essentially a guideline for environmental management which follows the following principles:

- 1) Raise public awareness of environmental issues.
- 2) Encourage public participation in environmental issues.
- 3) Manage and measure natural resources.
- 4) Promote environmental impact assessments.
- 5) Prioritize coordination amongst stakeholders.

In addition, the SEP has certain performance targets relating to the management of environments, including the implementation of environmentally sound development and Community support for environmental programs. The SEP is the main instrument used by the EU to control the environment. Its effectiveness should be tested in the field by assessing the impact of the SEP on the Czech Government and the results of the community response to environmental issues.

Public participation is crucial for the success of policy formulation around environmental issues. Public participation can improve the quality of policies as it

offers more diverse perspectives and ensures that all measures taken are in the best interests of all parties. E-Participation provides a new mode of participation in modern democratic life. In the environmental field e-tools can be a vehicle for community participation in decision-making processes as they open the dialogue between the community and the legislative or executive agencies. People in remote areas can engage with issues by submitting the data of environmental conditions in their home territory to their relevant legislature or executive and support the process of policy formulation in the environmental field.

Additionally, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an important role in environmental management. They actively critique the government's various policies in the field of environment and directly discuss these issues with the public. NGOs advocate in the interest of society and conduct development programs which seek to structure a better environment for all.

Many groups in the Czech Republic are working together to conduct environmental programs. The EU encourages the implementation of environmentally sound development through initiatives such as the Aarhus Convention. The Czech Government also revised its views on environmental management by aligning with the EU environmental policy (SEP). Furthermore, these policies have been implemented by the government, civil society and environmental NGOs, bringing significant improvements to environmental management in the Czech Republic.

Based on the success of these cooperative partnerships, the Czech Republic will continue to have good results in the field of environmental management. If the EU, the Czech Republic government, and NGOs continue to work together well they will see adequate attention given to Czech environmental issues. If Czech society remains actively involved in the decision making processes, these benefits will increase further in the field of environment.

The nature and sources of funding for environmental organizations (EMO) in the Czech Republic has a direct impact on how they campaign and promote environmental issues. Furthermore, their role in the lobbying to the government may also be impacted by these factors. Mapping studies of EMOs in the Czech Republic clearly indicate these dynamics within the environmental movements which are currently active in the country.

As mentioned in earlier chapters of this book, the first year of this research sought to establish how the environmental movements of the Czech Republic evolved. This paper particularly focuses on the period after the velvet revolution and the time that the Czech Republic joined the EU. Field data show that around this time, the country experienced changes in social and political structures, creating interesting dynamics for the environmental movements.

Three subjects from the Czech EMO sector were interviewed as part of the research for this book. These subjects were from the Environmental Partnership, Bankwatch, and Greenpeace. From the activities undertaken by Environmental Partnership, this organization appears to be more focused on conservation issues such as planting trees, cycling to school and other activities that aim to reduce air pollution. In contrast, Bankwatch focuses its activities on issues of renewable energy, recycling of waste and public transportation solutions. Greenpeace is more focused on direct campaigning activities although these do focus on environmental conservation. Less interesting in changing people's behavior, Greenpeace seeks to build community awareness about major environmental issues relevant to them.

One of the main differences between these three organizations is the relationships that they have with the greater community. EP seeks community partnerships and invites the public to participate in their work directly, while Bankwatch uses electronic media to provide socialization to the community. EP is

a local EMO while Bankwatch and Greenpeace are both part of a regional or international network. The advantage of the EP's local scope is its proximity to the community allowing it to carry out activities at the grassroots level.

In terms of funding, the three aforementioned EMOs rely on various sources. In the late 1990s, both the EP and Bankwatch began to look for different funding sources and tried to become an independent organization and less dependent on funding from the USA, The Netherlands, and the UK. After the year 2000, they were able to secure greater levels of funding from government through the EU-supported projects, as well as other local donors. On the other hand, Greenpeace does not rely on government funding, but just seeks funds from donors and support from volunteers. As a member of Greenpeace International, Greenpeace Czech Republic must comply to the International network's strict guidelines around conflict of interest and financial transparency.

Research suggests that the nature of funding has a direct impact on the activities undertaken by these EMOs. The table number 4.1 shows that funding from foreign foundations and the EU allows organizations to move more freely to conduct their work with the community through education activities and dissemination of information. They also conduct direct action initiatives, environmental management programs and promote positive policies. Meanwhile, funds obtained from local Czech foundations are more restrictive and in some cases will only facilitate environmental education activities.

The three organizations which were the focus of this research all have different approaches to campaigning activities. The EP choose to campaign through the mass media, radio stations, and television in order to encourage people to directly participate in their work. Bankwatch not only works with member organizations, but also with Bankwatch in other regions of Central Europe, campaigning via face-to-face conversations. Bankwatch publishes periodic

reports in various languages but does little within the mass media. Greenpeace campaigns by bringing relevant issues and facts to the public's attention, aiming to build public awareness and inspire reactions above all.

Carmin (2007: 187) suggests the types of capacity associated with the success of these organizations include financial resources, human resources, operational knowledge, expertise, and political networks. The networks are a particularly important aspect of the operational activities of these organizations. As a part of the Foundation of Environment Partnership Association-member Association Central European countries, EP will always coordinate with other member states. Likewise, Bankwatch benefits from a relationship with associated coordinators who represent international interests and Greenpeace Czech Republic is an incorporated group of Greenpeace International. Strong networks occur not only within these large organizations, but also between other organizations and with external partner groups. These networks continue to become intertwined through joint activities, such as seminars or periodical festivals.

Environmental organizations play a large role in the creation of a civil society through activities which involve the public. However, not all organizations directly approach and involve the community in their environmental conservation efforts. Bankwatch does not move at the grassroots level and Greenpeace uses facts alone in their lobbying efforts. Nevertheless, the socialization that occurs in the wake of information dissemination through media and associated promotional policies is an effort to build public awareness about important environmental issues.

Potucek (2000: 109) refers to the concept of civil society as, "the independent self-organization of society, the constituent parts of which voluntarily engage in public activities to pursue individual, group or national

interests within the context of a legally defined state-society relationship.” Activities undertaken by environmental organizations play an important role in the formation of civil society, particularly environmental organizations which are more active at the local level. It must be said that the support of government and the communities themselves is also essential for the success of the development of a civil society.

The relationship between environmental organizations and governments, especially in the formulation of policy in the Czech Republic can be constructive. While the Czech Government was headed by Prime Minister Klaus during the 1990s, relationships between EMO and they government were strained. Research conducted by Cruickshank (2008: 122) identified the ways that the Czech Republic had prioritized economic development and linking with EU standards ahead of environmental conservation matters. The Czech Republic had been unable to balance the conflicting needs of the environment, the interests of the population, the demands of environmental groups, and the strict regulations of the EU.

Thus, the progress of environmental organizations will continue to be challenging, especially at the regional and EU level. Today, activities undertaken by most environmental organizations in the Czech Republic take place at the local level and focus on conservation issues, while some such as CSOP and Hnutí Duha participate in lobbying activities. The dominance of businesses within the Czech Republic policy-making process continues to be an important socio-political factor and a challenge in the ongoing movements of environmental organizations.

Over the last 20 years, the Czech Republic has been able to progress from being a struggling country in need of considerable aid, to one that now contributes to and supports to other countries. One of the most positive factors of the development of the Czech Republic has been the way in which its various governments have remained commitment to building awareness of the rights of

civil society in the post-communist era. Indonesia's environmental and human rights conditions remain under a world spotlight democracy. The situation of the Czech Republic provides a valuable lesson for Indonesia, which is now striving to implement sustainable development by liberalizing access to information about and participation in environmental conservation activities. This book provides new ideas for environmentalism in Indonesia, including valuing the support and contributions made by the environmental movements and their networks. By itself with institutional strengthening in line public participation, as environmental measurements, Indonesia will get benefit to enhance environment qualities. We believe that public participation is one of success factors for global trade challenges to fullfill environmentally-friendly standards into the European market competition.

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ENCLOSURE

ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE: Environmental Partnership for Sustainable Development, CEE Bankwatch Network, and Greenpeace CZ

CEE Bankwatch Network

CEE is an international Non-Government Organization (NGO) with member organizations in twelve countries across Central and Eastern Europe. CEE monitor the activities of international financial institutions (IFIs) which operate in the region and propose constructive alternatives to their policies and projects.

CEE was formally established in 1995 and has since become one of the strongest environmental groups of its kind operating in Central and Eastern Europe. Members of CEE Bankwatch Network include groups from Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Poland, Serbia, Slovak Republic and Ukraine. Bankwatch is working to prevent negative environmental and social impacts of IFI projects. It also promotes public participation and access to information about IFI activities across the region.

CEE has a vision of an environmentally, socially, and economically just world, built on solidarity, participation and respect for ecological limits. People should enjoy fulfilling lives and be aware of and responsible for the consequences of their actions. To make this vision a reality, CEE is working to prevent the environmentally and socially harmful impacts of international development finance and to promote alternative solutions and public participation in those.

In its work, CEE pay close attention to the of its staff and member groups, emphasizing the importance of trust, justice, team work, diversity, value of nature

and people, critical thinking, believe in change, integrity, dedication to the cause, grassroots approach, openness¹⁴.

Environmental Partnership for Sustainable Development

EPSD is a consortium of six foundations are from Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. The Mission of EPSD is to promote environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable communities by empowering civic initiatives in the region.

These groups are dedicated to mobilizing and empowering people to improve their environment, their local communities, and societies. Since their establishment in 1991, the Environmental Partnership foundations have invested approximately €20 million in over 8,000 initiatives. They also provide financial and technical support to local, grassroots organizations, EPSD foundations and implement directed national and regional programs designed to address local as well as regional and cross-border issues.

The EPSD has become a source of long-term sustainability in the region with a constituency of over 500 grassroots organizations in a region with a population of over 100 million. They are constantly working to increase and enhance their capacity to deliver projects at the national and regional levels as well as strengthening regional cooperation. At the same time, they are working to share their experiences for the benefit of partners in neighboring countries such as Serbia, the Ukraine, and Byelorussia. EPSD is also starting to address global issues and participate in global dialogues about the future of our planet.

The word 'partnership' describes the role that the Environmental Partnership plays in building bridges of cooperation between people and organizations, across sectors and national borders to build civil societies and

¹⁴ For further information, open the website on <http://www.bankwatch.org>.

sustainable communities in Central and Eastern Europe. Using a flexible mixture of small grants, technical assistance, networking and training activities as well as special programs, the Environmental Partnership foundations empower individuals, organizations and communities to participate actively in environmental decision-making. At the same time, they catalyze cooperation among the private, public, and nonprofit sectors for environmental problem solving.

Since 1991, the Environmental Partnership has built a reputation among both domestic and international organizations for providing fast, effective, and non-bureaucratic financial and technical support for local environmental action. Their active approach to grant-making, emphasis on small-scale assistance and guiding philosophy of partnership have served as models for other organizations, such as the Regional Environmental Center and the Global Environmental Facility. The Environmental Partnership Consortium seeks to empower local communities to decide and address their own conservation and development priorities, rather than imposing them from the outside. This is the key to making sustainable development a day-to-day reality.

The Environmental Partnership foundations have supported over 8,000 initiatives to:

- **protect** over 160 endangered species of flora and fauna
- **plant** more than 350,000 trees
- **insulate** 800 homes, schools, and other public buildings
- **create** over 8000 km of cycling paths and nature trails
- **employ** 2,350 people (full-time, part-time, definite period of time)
- **mobilize** and involve over 35,500 volunteers (Petráš, Miroslav 2008)¹⁵.

¹⁵ For further information, open the website on <http://www.environmentalpartnership.org/>.

Greenpeace Czech Republic

Greenpeace exists because this fragile earth deserves a voice. It needs solutions. It needs change. It needs action.

Greenpeace is an independent global campaigning organization that acts to change attitudes and behavior, to protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace by:

- a) Catalyzing an energy revolution to address the number one threat facing our planet: climate change.
- b) Defending our oceans by challenging wasteful and destructive fishing and creating a global network of marine reserves.
- c) Protecting the world's ancient forests and the animals, plants and people that depend on them.
- d) Working for disarmament and peace by tackling the causes of conflict and calling for the elimination of all nuclear weapons.
- e) Creating a toxic free future with safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals in today's products and manufacturing.
- f) Campaigning for sustainable agriculture by rejecting genetically engineered organisms, protecting biodiversity and encouraging socially responsible farming.

Greenpeace operates in 40 countries throughout Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific. To maintain its independence, Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments or corporations, but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants.

Greenpeace has been campaigning against environmental degradation since 1971 when a small boat of volunteers and journalists sailed into Amchitka, an area north of Alaska where the US Government was conducting underground

nuclear tests. This tradition of 'bearing witness' in a non-violent manner continues today and Greenpeace ships remain an important part of their campaign work.

Greenpeace exists to expose environmental criminals and to challenge government and corporations when they fail to live up to their mandate to safeguard our environment and our future. In pursuing their mission, they have no permanent allies or enemies, but promote open, informed debate about society's environmental choices. They use research, lobbying and quiet diplomacy to pursue their goals, as well as high-profile, non-violent conflict to raise the level and quality of public debate. They believe that the struggle to preserve the future of the planet is not about them. It is about us. Greenpeace speaks for 2.8 million supporters worldwide and encourages many millions more than that to take action every day.

They take the name of their flagship, the Rainbow Warrior, from a North American Cree Indian legend which describes a time when humanity's greed made the Earth sick. At that time, a tribe of people known as the Warriors of the Rainbow would rise up to defend her. Their efforts are summed by the statement, "when the last tree is cut, the last river poisoned, and the last fish dead, we will discover that we can not eat money..."¹⁶

¹⁶ For further information, open the website on <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en>.

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