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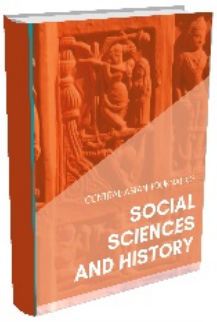

International Political Intervention and Environmental Security: A Synchronic Analysis of Successes, Failures and Lessons in the Global-South

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Abstract:
The dynamics and multidimensionality of frameworks, policies, regimes and institutions created by domestic governments and the United Nations for environmental security interventions have been made complex and fragmented by states pursuance of hegemonic status in the context of national security in the international system without much attention paid to issues of environmental depletion in the Global-South. This study interrogated international political intervention and environmental security with emphasis on the synchronic occurrences of environmental intervention successes, failures and lessons in the Global-South.

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The objectives of the study included an autopsy and interrogation of extenuating factors which account for poor implementation of policy objectives that impedes interventions on environmental security in the Southern regions. For this to be achieved, the study adopted theory triangulation within the frameworks of Neorealism link to Liberal Institutionalism of (Ruggie, 1998; Hurrell, 1995), the Post Structuralism of Walker (1997) and the Environmental Structural Scarcity and Conflict of Homer-Dixon (1999). The major assumptions of the theories view international intervention on environmental security as a myth in view of the continued exploitation of the environments of the Global-South by MNCs from the Global-North. The study generated data from secondary sources such as Textbooks, UN, UNDEP, UNE, Academic Search Engine and Environmental Change and Security Project (ECSP) fact files. Historicized and descriptive design forms the methodology of the study while qualitative technique was adopted for data collection. With content analysis, the study exhumed mute evidence and cold facts to argue that, the character and focus of several UN frameworks, governance systems and regimes for environmental protection, rehabilitation and resource management are not only inadequate, they are equally influenced by the

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predatory nature of the State, Multinational Corporations and the politics of intervention to which the vulnerability and economic strangulation of the Global-South runs on a continuum from excellent to poor. The study therefore, recommends that new environmental legislation of individual state in the Global South that will be jurisdiction flexible and legally adjustable to recognize and punish transboundary environmental crimes is necessary as it is urgent. And that international multilateral intervention agreements for environmental protection or rehabilitation in the Global-South should be structured in a manner that will make international or local environmental financing not to be supply-driven and fragmented. This will avoid a situation where the donor agencies infrequently aligned with the affected country's national systems in budgeting, project planning, execution and monitoring.

Introduction

Contemporarily, it has been discovered that the prologue to the real threat to human existence lies outside the orbit of mundane conflicts. This too, has been noted to be distal from and may not readily be linked with missile exchange or outright traditional interstate wars, but with the verisimilitude of the human usage of the environment that is accentuating environmental changes and eco-insecurity. Indeed, the implausible outcome of the changes in the human living environment to have emerged as environmental insecurity in local communities could therefore be declared a tangent of predatory human activities on the ecosystem. This too, can be categorized as a none-traditional security challenges facing the contemporary international system. As a recurring decimal in the historicized framework of environmental challenges in the Global-South, the emergence and spread of these environmental threats is not helped by the multidimensionality and complexity in their occurrences. Without a doubt, the challenges have been fragmented and diffused by myriads of actors and circumstances with etymology in nature or Man. These actors include all large scale environmental users while the circumstances are subsets in the exploitation of renewal and none renewal energy resources within the geospatial of the less privileged. Circumstances such as the release of effluence into rivers and streams, oil spillage, deforestation and technological destitution have added to a plethora of burden on both the environment and the less advantaged resulting in socioeconomic dichotomy in the framework of *the rich* and *the poor*. Indeed, ecological and other insecurities have further fragmented modern Southern societies into the *havemore* and the *haveless.* In the category of the *haveless*, Frankfurt (1987) holds that what should truly bother leadership is not so much that its operational pattern regarding environmental insecurity irrespective of the system of government has made society unequal. Rather, it should bother the government that many people have too little. These aspects of environmental insecurity linked with food and health insecurities, Frankfurt logic about poverty or the *haveless* would argue, can easily be confusing if the poor is further categorized into the abject or the relative poor. In what follows, when we see that some people are significantly worse off than others, we are first and foremost touched by the fact that they are made poor by insufficient and unequal distribution of the proceed of natural resource exploration. They are thus structurally fragmented.

This fragmentation is leading to more human throes like diseases, poverty, corruption, skewed governance, development morass, high illiteracy rate and natural resource conflicts. These conflicts seem to have little or no ansatzes due to poor outcome of natural resource management. Generally, environmental degradation that leads to poverty is an appositive to socioeconomic deprivation and class fragmentation in disadvantaged and fragile societies. It is aimed at fragmenting society into the

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rich and the poor by creating a model of social dichotomy upon which all forms of contestations and social ills are premised. Expectedly, in degraded and unsafe environments people are less preoccupied with academic thinking and have no time for philosophy, logic, moral values or reason, but food. This is because a degraded environment is characterized less by ideological development than by a combined vigour of poverty, repudiation and repression

In contrast, a safe and secured environment is an indispensable minimum for societal evolution along positive trajectories. But why poor and vulnerable people are often found in degraded environment is a problem created by rapacious users and could be said to be a question with roots in human insecurity identified as a paramount aspect of the politics of intervention on environmental security. The politics of intervention to salvage the environments of the Global-South has inadvertently become explicit catalyst to socio-political disequilibrium such as resource conflict, income disparity and political exclusion which to a large extent, are proximal to socioeconomic determinants of large scale violence in the regions.

Conversely, continued and profuse environmental pollution are to be evaluated in this study as correlates of socioeconomic challenges common in disadvantaged communities in developing economies of Southern countries. These socioeconomic challenges such as food, housing, unemployment and criminality are generally evaluated as subsets of environmental insecurity tied to the Centre – Periphery or Northern versus Southern dilemma of development. Indeed, scholars and analysts have substantially linked some forms of human trilemma on food, health and ecological insecurities to environmental pollution. Umoh (2021) argues that pollution of the environment occasioned by some continued human activities like oil spillage and Carbon dioxide emission is directly proportional to the abysmally poor socioeconomic and health situations and its attendant high level of insecurity (in the Global-South). That people living in poverty who depend mostly on livelihood with tangents to natural resources are vulnerable to environmental degradation, pollution and insecurity such as flood, farmland contamination, greenhouse effect and droughts. In view of this, there has been increasing concern about the nexus between natural resources, its exploration and resource conflict. This concern has been metastasized by state's environmental politics and the politics of resource distribution that is mushrooming terrorism in the context of large scale violence in the Global Southern scenes. And since these resources are mostly in the category of non-renewable, their exploration and management is pushing the possibility of interstates war in the international system. This war is expected to arise from the struggle to control tradable resources on land, the struggle to access waterways and the exploration of natural energy resources by states in the international system. To checkmate the possibility of this war, numerous environmental diplomacies through bilateral or multilateral agreements have been put in place by many Nations using several United Nations regimes and diplomacy to dissuade the possibility of war amongst states. This is in view of the geometric demands for energy and the need to secure and maintain the environment for future generation.

For the management of ecosystem resources and for the security and maintenance of the environment, the international system invented Transboundary Natural Resource Management (TRBNM), Trans Frontier Conservation Area (TFCA), Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) and Transboundary Natural Resource Management Areas (TBNRMA). These are all informal networks for resource development initiatives and development pathways that were expected to help identify areas of cooperation across borders in order to facilitate or improve the management of natural resources to the benefit of all including especially those who have been made victims of trans-border resource extractive

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engagements. Griffin *et al*, (1999) in Jones and Chonguiça (2001: 1), avers that borders in this context are those between states even as many other borders such as those showing demarcation to forms of land tenure, land use and administrative jurisdictions are equally circumspective of politics of environmental security to manage the environment including states dissonance on boundary issues that might lead to interstates war.

For Biermann (2011) interstate wars may not be seen in the soonest as states keep deterrence policies in mind. However, the intermittent military engagements of China and India is pointing to bilateral tensions over resources of energy in the South China Sea. In addition, thermal melting of the Arctic ice is giving access for the exploration of new sources of oil and natural gas, which inadvertently, is increasing potential conflict zones for nation-states who claim the rights to these resources via transnational jurisdiction caused by overlapping greed or who see these resources as *global commons*. As tangents to the deepening lacuna between natural resource management and environmental security; globalization, exploration and exploitation have raised environmental damage to new levels leading to environmental degradation and climate change. In addition, the predatory nature of states and other environmental users have insidiously added to the myriads of extant environmental challenges leading to the international system becoming apprehensive of what unsafe environment could do to human survival. States insincerity too, about supporting and promoting environmental security structures has birthed both domestic and international political interventions for the protection of the environment such as the United Nations resolutions on environmental security and domestic government policies and institutions for environmental protection.

Despite these efforts, some frameworks, policies, regimes and institutions created by domestic governments and the UN for environmental security interventions have been made complex, fragmented and multidimensional by states pursuance of hegemonic status in the framework of national security. As triggers to many international conflicts, continued global environmental damages without a megaton to stifled them indicates that international environmental security intervention cannot be supplemented by a unilateral military force in order to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements. This is further constrained by the zilch presence of a hegemonic state capable of enforcing agreements and resolutions in the international system. This hegemonic incapacity and contradictions have called for the assessment of international political intervention on the environment in the contexts of successes, failures and lessons in the Global-South. For instance, the U.S.-China targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions were sets not out of the fear of military intervention, but was as a result of a cordial entente relationship associated with bilateral engagement and collaboration. This shows the expected behaviour of the state in interstates diplomacy for the security of the environment.

Incidentally, the constraints regarding implementation and verification of such agreement are constant factors that impede international negotiations including the political, military and environmental protection discussions. In the light of the above, it has become pertinent that the environmental security of the degraded environment of the Global-South be addressed as a global security threat in view of its attendant implications on biodiversity, source of livelihood, Gross National Product, Gross Domestic Product, National Income, personal income, health security and climate change that is emasculating states sovereignty in the region. To this end, the UN Secretary General's report on *"climate change and its possible security implications*" United Nations (2012) insists that intergovernmental security organizations must highlight the potential threat and multiplying effects of

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environmental conditions. These concerns according to Matthew (2000) have motivated NATO to specifically notes that *"Key environmental and resource constraints, including health risks, climate change, water scarcity and increasing energy needs will further shape the future security environment in areas of concern to the organisation and have the potential to significantly affect its planning and operations"*. Yet, the serendipity in the legal, diplomatic and military systems to address environmental security challenges in the Global-South have so far not been achieved. The UN, NATO and other security structures are based on the nation-state as primary decision makers which has become increasingly inadequate with regards to environmental issues. This inadequacy can partly be blamed on the politics of natural resource extraction by Multinational Corporations with parents in the Global-North. The inadequacy too, has provoked the adoption of international law systems and organizations by regional governments as part of the efforts in addressing state centric decision making regarding environmental security. This is done by insisting in their legal frameworks that the protection and management of natural resources that are liable to environmental damages is germane to the etymology of resource conflicts and regional security

In the light of this, the penology of environmental threats and crimes committed by users at all levels have been altered to include aiding and abetting of environmental damages, additional subsidy to the cost of detection, monitoring and jurisprudence and some improved enforcement logistics and mechanisms. As a result, environmental damages by individual and organisations that previously escaped detection in the past may not escape exposure and punishment in the future. Chene*, (*2011*),* Williams (2003) and Grove (1997) are of the opinion that international political intervention on environmental security revolves majorly around the protection and management of natural resources and their impact on the environment. The current study considers the protection and security of the environment and the challenges facing international interventions in view of several bilateral and multilateral engagements that have not stimulate positive environmental security in the Global-South

Given the above, this study is sets to critically examined the factors that have hindered international interventions on environmental security in order to assess the successes, failures and lessons occasioned by these interventions in the contexts of global frameworks link to the military, political, socio-legal and institutional strategies adopted by individual nation-states to further environmental security along a continuum vis-a-vis excellent to poor in the Global-South.

Statement of the Problem.

A bird view of human insecurity such as food and environmental insecurities will reveal spectrums of challenges with etymology in population explosion, transnational poverty and terrorism as implications of the dysfunctional usage of the environment tied to industrialization. The view too, will reveal disparities both in the incidental occurrence of these insecurities and the politics in their intervention. Of important note here, is how the capitalist states in the Global North have deployed the internal and external dynamics of the industrialization of the means and factors of production as driven by technological innovation to improve commercial agriculture, sectionalize urbanization and develop transport networks to increase their external trade and exports and to consolidate on their national earnings at the expense of environmental security in the Global-South. Again, these capitalist states, fazed with increasing demand for natural resources including fossil and natural energy and in addition to the need to sustain their industrialization and promote development, have become more predatory and asinine by adopting any means to extract tradable natural energy resources, leaving the environments of peripheral states of the international system in deplorable conditions.

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The penchant to explore and exploit limited natural resources for profit in the Global-South by MNCs from the Global-North have added to environmental challenges already exacerbated by natural factors such as drought, tsunami and climate change. In addition, several states in the Global-North that depend on the extraction and usage of none renewable energy to maintain economic growth have impacted negatively on the environment of poor countries leading to a growing concern on how to secure the Southern environment for human use. At the heart of this concern is the unprecedented rise in environmental morass occasioned by a plethora of power relations and economic interest amongst states for the control, exploration and usage of resources in the environments of the Global-South. This has constituted a major challenge to the socioeconomic and political stability in the regions. Link with the persistent manner of predatory exploration of the environment in the regions is the savagery, regularity, precision, sophistication, exclusion, skewedness and gusto that characterizes the operational patterns of Multinational Corporations exploring in these areas. This has consistently embarrassed the attempts by local environmental authorities to protect their environments. It has equally invoked a spectre of fear over the lives of the inhabitants of the local communities and precipitated unparalleled loss of the sources of livelihood, lives and property. In attempt to mitigate poverty and hunger in some rural oil bearing communities, instances abound where some inhabitants have adopted unconventional methods to resist exploitation by building modular refineries to refine crude oil stolen from broken pipelines like what is obtainable in the Niger delta region of Nigeria. Their operations as protected by armed militants and the different cult groups, coupled with their allegiance to the political class have accentuated the apprehension of rural citizens on the possibilities of security forces to decimate their operational capabilities. These capabilities in the contexts of organized attacks, weaponry and perforation of highly pressurized oil pipelines in order to achieve oil theft have impacted negatively on rural sources of livelihood, especially agriculture and have added to Eco pressure to post systematic threats to the ecosystem.

To ensure that the loss of the sources of livelihood, lives and property orchestrated by this environmental insecurity in the Global-South does not snowballed to more human insecurity like terrorism, industrialized states entered into Bilateral and Multilateral agreements such as those defined by the UN, NATO, TRBNM, TRBNMA, TFCA, and SDI to engage the emerging and continued none traditional security challenges from environmental pollution and called it *environmental security.*

In other words, the international system having been threatened by the growing resource conflicts in Southern countries elicited by poor natural resource management, predatory resource extraction, inequitable resource distribution and the possible cataclysmic outcome of a depleted environment to the human race, seems to have woken up and arrived at a consensus that to protect the human environment and emasculate other human insecurities such as food, health and livelihood, the prevailing domestic and international environmental governance system, international law, bilateral and multilateral engagements regarding environmental security must be strengthen to have strong and positive effects on environmental engagements and aftermaths.

In view of the above, and to demonstrate the indispensability and importance of a viable environment to a continued human existence, states in the Global-South have equally enacted domestic environmental legal frameworks and adopted many international laws, intervention strategies and regimes to regulate the exploration and exploitation of their environment. This was hope to be helped through a synergy with the UN for additional support for environmental security via the application and monitory of stated environmental norms and laws in addition to a better administration and

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management of natural resources. To countenance the synergy between states environmental arrangement and the United Nations channels for environmental governance, the established UN international law systems were to ensure that domestic and international organisations for environmental safety and for the monitoring of states usages of international space are in conformity to international laws. This was informed by the seaming weaknesses of some frameworks in the international system to hold states and Multinational Corporations involved in various transboundary environmental pollution such as oil spillage, illegal exploration and clandestine mining of the environment outside their jurisdiction to practical account. Presently, the persistent environmental damages induced by MNCs and other environmental users have constituted a problem leading to the need to checkmate widespread environmental pollutions especially outside their domains. Holding the MNCs to account for terrible environment aftermath is because their activities correlate with negative environmental outcomes known to be associated closely with social ills, poverty and social disequilibrium in the emerging economies of the Global-South. In order to strengthened some regimes and frameworks and as a response to one of many serious environmental manmade morasses, the international system created the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 to facilitate international agreements on how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that will obligate industrialized states to make adjustment for an average reduction of 5.2% in *emissions* from 1990 levels through 2008-2012. But while these actions and agreements have been applauded by environmental observers and analysts, scholars have critiqued their implementation as confronted by myriads of challenges like continued eco-damages due to natural resource politics in the international system.

What this means is that, while the industrialized countries enjoy the consequences of energy exploitation and exploration from the Global-South, poor communities of the South are left defenceless with avalanche of socioeconomic, environmental and health challenges. This has led to many analysts assessing international political interventions on the environment in the contexts of myth or reality especially as Multinational Corporations are linked to fossil fuel production. This scenario is further aggravated by the unabated mining of the environment for radioactive agents including Uranium. As a terrible friend of the environment, Uranium as it were, being a major component in the manufacturing of nuclear energy, arms production, proliferation and acquisition has added not only to environmental challenges, but has assisted in the expansion of illegal networks and terrorism. Despite efforts of liberal scholars like Dennis (1996), Bayer (2008), Dreyfuss (2006), and Micheal & Hassan (2015) in the fields of Counter Terrorism (CoT) and Counter Insurgency (CoIN) to exonerate arms manufacturing from environmental damage and terrorism in the Global-South, Umoh & Chijoke(2021) insists that their studies lay mainly on ascertaining the extent to which terrorism has led to global insecurity without factoring in the negative and spiralling influence of arms proliferation and its usage to propagate the extensive exploitation of renewable and non-renewable resources through western imperialism and capitalism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and globalization. These, the authors added, are structures which have supplied extensive fecundity to resource conflicts, political struggles, economic instability and terrorism in the Global-South.

As a response to so many positions regarding environmental issues, this study is impressed by its numerous efforts that have been made to review and synthesize scholars and analysts' vast perspectives on the subject. For Gleditsch (1998) and Barnett (2001), international political intervention on environmental security as x-rayed by the annual report of the Woodrow Wilson Centre for Environmental Change and Security Project (ECSP) is a valuable *tentative compass* in the field of environmental studies which may be deployed to interrogate implementation disparity of environment

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agreements between the Global-North and South. The study revealed that implementation disparity is occasioned by the political economy of natural resource exploration and recommended partnership and not join ventures between MNCs and the local mining companies. Matthew (2002) reviewed the problem of environmental security in terms of studies explicitly concerned with interstate usage of the environment and environmentally-induced acute conflict probability and those that are more holistic, historical and critical in their occurrences. It points to illegal transboundary mining and pollution of the environment as part of the reasons accentuating resource conflicts and poverty in fragile economies in the Global South.

Magnusson (1994) sees political interventions on environmental security via the lenses of world politics and articulates world politics *as a problem of urban politics* without evaluating the impact of failed interventions on the lives of hoi-polloi and the impoverished. The study was too parsimoniously liberal with little or no research hiatus for falsifiability. Gadgil & Guha (1995) points international political intervention on the environment and global insecurity to the direction of resource use at the global level in terms of biosphere and ecosystem contexts. The study revealed that global insecurity is induced by the greedy usage of natural resources link to the elasticity of economic contradictions in developed economies of Northern countries without much attention paid to the human living environment in general and specifically, those of the Southern states. McNeill et al (1991) view Northern State's external exploitation through the MNCs of another country's resources as *ecological shadow* and describe same as *the environmental resources it draws from other countries and the global commons.* The study made illogical excuses for resource exploitation and exorcised environmental issues as trade-offs of resource exploration. Wachernagel and Rees (1996) deploys the term *ecological footprint* to conceptualize the impacts of environmental damage occasioned by resource exploitation beyond *the state* to revealed that exploration of non-renewable natural resource has established itself a path that will lead human existence to a halt.

These approaches all deploy a paradigm shift from the state being the only element in the centric or traditional approaches to environmental security to bring forth, at best, a linear and horizontal understanding of the history of violence and conflict epitomized in resource scarcity. In other words, the intensity, elongation and prolongation of these violence can be estimated by observing the pattern and history of their occurrences using comparative analyses to note the differences in the cause of the incidences in states in the Global South and states in the Global North. This will form clear historicized pinpoints in the 'historical' occurrences and processes of resource exploitation that often leads to violence in the Global South.

While scholarly articles and studies like that of Ingram, Milich, & Varady, (1994), Acheson & Stockwell (200) Williams (2003), Grove (2007) Barnett (2010), and many others mentioned above have evaluated and acknowledged the negative impacts of international politics on environmental security, none however, interrogated the factors which account for the poor implementation of international environmental interventions or had considered its successes, failures and lessons in the context of the Global-South. This is the gap, focus and argument of this study.

Operationalization of key terms.

***Environmental Security*;** a none traditional security challenges from environmental pollution whose emasculation is dependent on the processes, rules, regulations, and regimes enacted by states and other environmental users in other to protect human environment from irreparable damages

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occasioned by natural or manmade activities on the environment. Environmental security is to be understood within the contexts of preventing irreplaceable exploration and exploitation of renewable or non-renewable resources of land, aquatic and indeed the biosphere where human continuity on earth depends.

***Global-South*;** a category of nation-states whose economic progress is characterized by unequal socioeconomic and political relationship between them and the industrialized nations in Europe, North America and Asia leading to the unabated exploitation of both human, capital and natural resources. In this context, this will include all countries with colonial and neo-colonial experiences whose natural environment has been compromised or are under systemic attack by Multinational Companies from the industrialized nations**.**

***Political Intervention*;** the disparity in implementation of agreements and decisions by states, organisations and the international community to salvage or prevent further damages to the environment through policies, strategies, environmental governance system, rules, regulations and international law system between the industrialized economies and the fragile economies of the Global-South.

Theoretical Framework

The study adopts theory triangulation within the frameworks of Neorealism link to liberal institutionalism of Ruggie (1998) and Hurrell (1995), the Post Structuralism of Walker (1997) and the Environmental Structural Scarcity and Conflict of Homer-Dixon (1991; 1994; 1999; Homer-Dixon and Blitt, 1998). While Liberal Institutionalism pitched tent partly with the Realists perspective to aver that state and national power depends fundamentally on the exploration and usage of renewable or non-renewable natural resources contained within its territorially delimited space (Morgenthau, 1978), the Post structuralism added the capacity of the state to convert these renewable and non-renewable resources into tradable consumables as part of states power even if the natural resources in and outside of the state may be enhanced, depleted or transformed over time. Both theories lacking the hindsight to why historical conflicts arising from environmental exploitation and the politics in international intervention on environmental security by the industrialized countries are often repugnant to eco-safety or not foreseeing conflict arising from each state seeking to explore and exploit none renewable resources outside their boundaries, plead with the perspectives of Homer-Dixon to come to the rescue and form a balance on the triangulation. This, the triangulation hope will be held by showing the causal and corollary relationship between resource conflicts and the depletion of non-renewable resources such as agricultural land, water, forests, and aquatic resource. The theories are deployed in the study to argue that the socioeconomic implications of formidable environmental alterations like global warming and ozone depletion will keep magnifying environmental insecurity in the Global-South with higher possibilities for the implementation of more inadequate or ersatz international political interventions on the Southern environments. This inadequate interventions, the theories insisted has led to resource curse, resource conflicts and terrorism. Indeed, resource conflicts stifle the opportunities offered by natural resource abundance to trigger industrialization. This is usually underlined by poor leadership and inarticulate policy directive, low technological capacity and poor skilled labour in southern countries. Theories triangulation further highlights how technological underdevelopments and the demands of international markets for depletable natural resources have continued to determine the patterns of resource exploitation and conflict in the Global South. It explains within a framework the paradox of rich countries with poor people. Theory triangulation presupposes the use of the core assumptions of

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three different, yet interrelated theories to explain the key variables in a research in order to exhume mute evidence to support the major arguments of the research objective and reduce the impact of the ineffectiveness of the individual theory induced by theoretical bias and lack of logical dexterity. The merit of triangulation of the three theories is located in the clarity it brings to bear on the arguments of the study that international political interventions on environmental security are not only mythical, but are equally socio-political mechanisms deploy by industrialized nations to make the Global-Southern countries enjoy a false sense of participating in environmental security. In addition, triangulation of the three theories has pointed scholars' attention to the fact that in the absence of a hegemon in the world system with the capacity to enforce sanctions and obtain complete compliance to international treaties on environmental security, state will consistently pursue their interests in renewable and non-renewable energy resources without environmental security in mind. Triangulation of the basic assumptions of the three theories has equally recapitulated historicized potentiality in the fear for the prospect of territorial fights over untapped resources in Continental Shelves and Islands. This fights, triangulation explains while it also predicts that they will most likely be over sources of energy and food with a link between environmental degradation, natural resource scarcity and violence. In the contexts of the key assumptions of the three theories, triangulation envisages the fight for or control of extremely important natural resources like oil & gas, uranium, gold, edible aquatic resources and forestry will be the basis of states foreign policies for the use of military force in the coming decades and that the spatial location of these events will be in the Global-South facilitating ethnic cleansing, land grab and general human misery known in the heinous and fanatical aspects of conflicts in the regions.

Methodology.

The study adopts descriptive research method and deploys qualitative technique for data collection It is informative to mention that qualitative research is primarily exploratory research. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations regarding the problem of study. Data was generated through secondary sources such as published articles and organisational fact files in Academic Search Engine. The key variables; Environmental Security, Political Intervention and Agreement Implementation Disparity otherwise known as (AID) that are essential to the understanding of the reasons why underdevelopment is sustained in the Global-South are therefore considered through the application of content analysis.

The Politics of Intervention on Environmental Security

With the emergence of the age of industry, profit making and the problem of spatial expansion to accommodate population explosion, there was the need to widen the scope of the concept of security. This prompted the incursion into security literature concepts such as *environmental security, human security, energy security, livelihood security, and ecological security*. To transform these concepts into practical importance and value, bodies and actors like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), (WHO) United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP), Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development(OECD), the United Nations University (UNU), the European Union(EU), and the World Bank proposed environmental security as a top priority in transnational security. In sustaining the drive towards environmental protection, the mentioned bodies become necessary in the coordination and sponsorship of

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environmental rehabilitation projects in addition to managing environmental threats. Indeed, some observations in the Brandt-Report (1980) is apropos to part of the arguments of this study that calculable threats to survival and continued peaceful coexistence of the communal human social formation can be compared to those mirrored by the prospects of cumulative and irreversible degradation of the biosphere on which human life depends.

Despite the mentioned bodies and their objectives regarding environmental protection, the prospect of the implementation of bilateral treaties or multilateral agreements regarding environmental security are often constrained by states focus to survive and maintain hegemonic position by commercializing a large portion of explored non-renewable natural resources even if the environments where these resources are extracted are to be compromised. Ironically, the focus of these natural resource extraction is often directed at the environments of the Global-South even when environmental stated norms ought to be the standard and guide in the extraction processes. Regrettably, these stated norms in the framework of environmental guidance like Environmental Impact Assessment(EIA), Cooperate Social Responsibility(CRS) and Mining Memorandum of Understanding(MMoU) have not only become environmental interventions strategies not often adhered to, they are mostly observed in their breach than in their true essence and function. For example, the Nuclear Force Treaties (NFT) seems to be too weak to stop countries from pursuing nuclear power. This is in view of the fact that the deployment of nuclear energy to power electricity drives industrialization and stimulate development. But while environmental security appears to be a concern to the industrialized countries after using Multinational Corporations to damage the environment in the Global-South, the question of accessing nuclear power for development purposes by the Global-South seems deliberately left unanswered. Often, the economic gumption and oomph applied by the MNCs during resource exploration are systematically left to ossified in the rehabilitation phase of the raped environment This raped environment often intensifies the orbit of criminality and civil unrest, thereby infesting terrorism in the region. As such, a logical examination of Ryan (2008) arguments about environmental insecurity would recognize and identify intensive resource exploitation, massive ecological deterioration, environmental degradation, poverty and underdevelopment as major causes of conflicts and terrorism in the Global-south. Although Several reports like that of the Commission on Global Governance (1995) and the Millennium Report of the UN Secretary General as recorded in Raj (2016) elucidated the linkages between environmental deformation, ecological morass, resource conflicts and conflict resolutions on the political agenda of international organisations, it was ironic that the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg (2002) in its political declaration, agenda, and blue print for agreements and implementation preferred *food security* and not *environmental* or *human security.* This has been adopted and maintained.

As an inverse to development in the Global-South therefore, threats to environmental security arises from the predatory resource exploration, the lopsided rehabilitation focus of MNCs and the politics in environmental discuss which often act as audio palliatives to the suffering locales in underprivileged communities such as the Niger Delta region in Nigeria, South African communities, the deprived coastal dweller in Ecuador. Costa Rica and Mozambique, who have constantly been under great threats from natural resource extraction by MNCs from Europe. Added to this is the consequences of some UN systems lack of extra capability to interrogate and address extant and potential threats of resource conflicts emanating from the disparities in how natural resources are organized, explored and distributed in the international system. These contradictions as consequences of asinine resource exploitation originate from the activities of Multinational Corporations in the extraction or exploration of renewable and non-renewable resources in the Global-South. As a result, developing states have

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paid and are still paying the price of citizens' frustration expressed in large scale violence due to how their environments are exploited. Sharma (2009) critiqued that most of the UN systems such as UNEP are active only in three post conflict settings; (a) Disaster Management Branch (DEPI) (b) UNEP's Ozone Action Programme (DTIE) and (c) UNEP's Post Conflict Assessment Unit. About this, the study added that the UN and UNEP areas of concern are inadequate as they are mostly for post emergency situations regarding environmental threats

About UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA) and (OSCE) security risk assessment on environment and conflict prevention, Lonergan (2004) and Rockström (2009) aver that these initiatives are dynamic to encourage international participation in promoting the prevention of hostilities and peace cooperation through continued policies and actions related to environmental protection, revival, restoration and resources. However, their efforts seem to be felt mostly in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, in the Caucasus, in Central Asia, and other parts of the former Soviet Union where OEC in 2008 accepts DEWA & OSCE reports concerning cross-border pollution, disposal of radioactive waste, shortage of clean water for consumption, reduction of human losses in human induced disasters and natural catastrophes including several hot spots in the Baltic Sea region, the Balkans, Central Asia, in the Black and Caspian Seas as international environmental threats.

Indeed, the disparities in international environmental discuss concerning southern countries are nearly always abandoned or at best left as a regional threat. Often too, the disparity at the discussion levels is allowed to snowballed into disparities in agreement implementation. DEPI & UNEP systems ought to be proactive at all regions and particularly in the Global South were disaster management is almost always inexistent. As to be expected, these systems seldom deliberate environmental security issues regarding the Global-South. Umoh (2021) noted that the major oil spills that culminated to widespread environmental pollution in Ogoniland that led to the contamination of thousands of hectares of farmland and rivers in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria was the 1970 oil spill. The source further noted that the oil spill only attracted international attention after civil unrest and was never considered a regional, let alone an international environmental threat. Shell BP, the company behind the spill was fined $26m by a court 30 years after. Since then till the period of this review, the region has witnessed over 7,000 spills.

The table below gives a run-down of oil spills in the region from 2008 to 2018.

Year	Total Number of Oil Spills	Number of Litres Spilled	Number of Barrels
2018	571	4,054,180.64	25,689.37
2017	489	5,261,786,74	33,302.45
2016	562	6,775,629.53	42,883.73
2015	739	6,833,956.48	43,252.89
2014	1,236	12,121,558.74	76,718.73
2013	1,621	5,076,396.88	32,129.09
2012	1,059	6,021,743.45	38,112.3
2011	984	11,347,199.01	71,817.72
2010	817	6,621,081.69	41,905.58
2009	704	4,993,620.73	41,905.58
2008	800	10,196,707.15	31,605.12

Source: Adapted from Umoh (2021)

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Factors impeding international interventions on environmental security in the Global-South.

Politics of Environmental Authorities and Actors.

Depending on a state's approach to environmental security, the political economy of national environmental legislations can promote, supports or stunts the objectives of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). This is to say that, at the state level, oriented and strengthened environmental institutions and local environmental authorities in countries fazed by environmental issues ought to be supportive and beneficial for MEAs implementation. However, many constituted local authorities, institutions and ministries concerned with issues of the environment in emerging and fragile economies of the Global-South are typically weak due to the terms and conditions of intervention funds from international donor agencies. Some of these donor agencies and financial institutions are connected to Multinational Corporations whose exploitative inclined approach has often fail to locate and confront the primary and immediate triggers of environmental degradation while at the same time inducing the weaknesses of environmental authorities via bribery of ministry officials

In addition to the above, many externally (Bilateral and Multilateral) financed projects and environmental intervention funds in these corrupt, weak and peripheral economies of the Global-South are often confronted with certifiable possibility of diversion to budgets recurrent expenditures by incumbent political actors. In countries like Nigeria, abandoned or poorly executed environmental security projects litters in the local communities of the Niger Delta region as can be noted in the corrupt and padded ministerial budgetary allocation every year. Indeed, critical examination of budgeted funds for environmental issues in developing economies would reveal that larger chunks of intervention funds are always at risk of diversion from the politics of environmental development agencies such as the Niger Delta Development Commission NDDC that often favours white elephant projects (Umoh ,2019).

Synchronic Changes in Political and Economic Power.

The changes in a country's political power and economic policies over time could also fuel changes in environment laws that will trigger new waves of human activities and add to environmental insecurity. Socio-political changes such as the enactment of inequitable laws, a drop in GDP and high rate of unemployment could trigger attempts to grab land and water like what is currently obtainable in the Herders-Farmers conflicts in Nigeria and other African countries while at the same time impacting negatively on the trajectory of intervention by international bodies regarding environmental security. For instance, some food-importing countries in the Global-South that lease or sale agricultural land to food manufacturing countries from China and India who are increasingly expanding their economic activity in the Global-South with the hope to relocate their population without considering the environmental impacts of their activities or being circumspective of the possibility of their interest colliding with the interest of the local populations in that country. This has become a major source of future concern regarding environmental pressure, conflict and terrorism. China is scheming for population relocation. Changes in migration laws too, can trigger new waves of people on the move which in turn, may add pressure to the syntax in the ecosystem to stimulate negative social and environmental impacts

Irregular implementation of externally and internally financed environmental projects

In the Global-South, irregular and weak implementation of laws and measures regarding the

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environment (including MEAs) are not only due to low technical and financial capacity of environmental authorities. In some instances, environmental projects that are externally financed are usually at par with immediate national socioeconomic priorities. Socioeconomic priorities such as food security, a reduction in poverty and hunger rates, emasculated crime rate, creating employment and the reconciliation of general economic contradictions are what many local leaders in many countries of the South for example are bothered with and not issues related to climate change such as a reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases or enhancing pliability to changes in the climate in the long term. Slunge and Wingqvist (2011) cited the cases in South Africa where international climate finance was found to prevaricate from the state's national development objectives and emergencies leading to a negative outcome of national plan implementation. Although there are some exigent socioeconomic factors such as a viable democracy, a robust banking sector and good economic policies that may offer explanation to the reason there exists some differential regarding international environmental interventions and national priorities. However, there seems to be a consensus to why the socioeconomic benefits of economic growth accruing from intervention funds in terms of job creation, exportation of tradeable or consumable goods and internally generated revenue from tax should have immediate positive outcome in the shortest possible term. This is because the effect of environmental intervention or the benefits of environmental protection tends to be felt in the long term or are difficult to measure and by extension, elusive. As such, rural dwellers and poor households who are directly and negatively impacted by the cost of immense environmental challenges such as pollution and oil spillage tend to be unaware of the long term benefit of environmental security intervention. This is because in addition to the intervention being felt in the long term, the local populace frequently deterred by pollution and other ecological damages are often dispersed, poorly educated and weakly organised in contrast with the financial strength of Multinational Corporations in cases of litigation to enforce agreement implementation or compensation. As a result, the formulation, legislation and implementation of environmental laws, policies and other measures in Southern countries like Nigeria are regularly not dependent on a wider process involving improved public participation and democratisation. In fact, trajectories of environmental legislations are more likely to be directed by the influence of Multinational Corporations like Shell BP, ExxonMobil and Agip oil rather than public opinion.

The Politics of Multinational Corporations and Faux Cooperate Social Responsibility

Unparalleled environmental damage in the Global-South regularly appears to be intentional and deliberate consequences of the exploitative activities of extractive industries established by Transnational Corporations from the Global-North. These activities of extractive industries in the contexts of the MNCs are associated with existing natural resource conflicts that could partly be explained by the proposals of resource curse theory. The theory assumes that due to certain factors including the type of political system, the level of government legitimacy, the way natural resources are extracted, managed and distributed for developmental purposes, natural resources might be more of an economic curse than blessing For example, a detailed analysis of Umoh (2021) regarding environmental pollution of the Niger Delta region of Nigeria shows linkages between environmental degradation, the politics of Transnational Corporations, their faux cooperate social responsibility and resource conflict. A cortical review of the phenomenon would equally reveal a relationship between the environmental implications of industrialization and the extractive industries set up in the Global-South in both colonial and post-colonial periods where Oil, Textiles, Sugars and Distilleries and later

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Gas were major preoccupations. From inception, nearly all of these factories and companies are sustained by the intensive use of water which have negatively impacted on the socioeconomic structures of local residents via the exertion of enormous pressure on drinkable water from nearby streams and agro environment. Indeed, from the haphazard manner with which oil is spilled, the discharge of industrial organic pollutants along water bodies to poor urban waste management remained the major sources for aquatic and borehole (drinkable surface water) contamination. In addition to water contamination, the extraction of iron and mineral such as Aluminium ores, Sodium Chloride and Fluoride effluents from Petro Chemical production, Metal processing, Paper manufacturing, oil and gas explorations are sources of profuse environmental challenges leading to a reduction in fishing for domestic and commercial purposes in the Global-South.

In Lesotho, Yawonde, Bakassi, Ogoni, the Gambia, Accra, Ecuador and many disadvantaged communities where poverty and hunger reign supreme, oil and gas activities have polluted both surface and ground water leading to uncontrolled environmental degradation that have brought changes in socioeconomic relations, community structure, pattern of habitation, aquatic and forestry usages to post systematic threats to the ecosystem. With profit making in mind, Multinational Corporations involve in CSRs often do so as after thoughts that most times are triggered by remonstrations or conflicts with the locales. In view of this, trust issues and systematic battle between rural community dwellers and the MNCs due to faux CRSs impedes environmental responses from international organisations in the context of holistic approach to environmental rehabilitation and the damages that ought to be paid as compensation. In Mexico and West Indies, Giangiobbe, Gonzalez & Pacheo (2002) posited that the spread in industries in these areas, and the drastic increase in the pattern of resource exploration and utilization such as electrical energy, water, oil and gas has led to the inevitability of land and aquatic resource disturbance and imbalance. Indeed, the authors added that the patterns in which sediments accumulate, the distribution of major trace elements and rate of soil formation, have in turn brought significant changes in ecosystem stability resulting in changes in lands texture, topography and pH-value in these regions. While this is ongoing, the impaired Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) looks the other way with the expectation to benefit from international aid if no protest is allowed to be made by the local residents, such that the politics of intervention on the environment gains traction in deceit and death.

In communities of the Niger Delta of Nigeria where Shell BP, ExxonMobil, Agip oil and other companies regularly release industrial effluents into streams and rivers to tamper with or undermine ecological equilibrium, policies of environmental security are paid lip service by bribed government officials. Consequently, water meant for domestic and agricultural purposes are now harmful for consumption. That has in turn, influenced aquatic resources, land tenure system, cropping pattern, shifting cultivation and the symbiotic relationship in aquatic life leading to a reduction in consumable aquatic produce. As to be expected, studies on industrial areas in many countries of the Global-South indicate that pollutant elements from heavy metal such as Lead and Cadmium have tremendous implications on the soil pH value and the status of ground water leading to increased soil acidity and widespread pollution of farmland land and drinkable water. Govindarajan(1992) and Murugesan, Baladhandayuthapani & Sukumaran (1999) insist that the presence of these elements (Cadmium and Lead) at higher levels beyond the prescribed standards in various industrial areas constitute hazards in the food chain resulting in strange illnesses often and erroneously attributed to *village people*(evil) by the uneducated. As such, the quality of air in every oil and gas producing regions of the Global-South, is equally affected by resource extraction. Black soothes, (sediment of carbon), SPM, CO, SO2 and NO2 Ferro alloys, Calcium Carbide and debris from exploited rocks forms a chain of unbridled supply

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of polluted air that sometimes constitute challenges in breathing and cancers of the lungs. States in these regions are often pacified by financial aids from international donors.

Environmental Pollution and the Economy of the Global South

In any social formation, the impropriety of environmental pollution on the sources of livelihood is enough to infer that there is in existence, a dysfunctional relationship between pollution and economic growth. In nation-states of the Global-South where pollution is widespread, the impacts in the lives of citizens ranges from hindered economic prospects leading to family defenestration, emasculated livelihood, low personal income, loss of jobs, and diminished aquatic and land resources. In addition to the above, pollution of the environment affects businesses and income of parents and citizens which in turn leads to a reduction in educational prospects, economic growth, technological innovation, loss of biodiversity and diminished food and agricultural production levels

For instance, in Nigeria, especially, the Niger Delta region where many inhabitants depend mostly on land and water resources for their livelihood, the expected gain from oil extraction has inadvertently becomes an admixture of poverty and death induced by oil spillage. As a consequence, Ipingbemi (2009) pointed out that 70% of the total employment in the region's duellers are in fishing, canoe carving, and forestry. That when these activities are compromised in the contexts of oil spills and coastal damages, the outcome usually account for a greater number of out of school children. This, the author added is due to the inability to finance education demands by parents. This goes to show that this menace leads to reduced family income level and, hence, perpetuates poverty.

With scientific evaluations, Rahmana et al. (2018) agrees with the arguments of this study that environmental pollution correlates with poverty, diseases, low efficiency, burden of financial losses, family sequestration, unemployment and the loss of social status. Specifically, statistics such as those noted by Trasande and Liu (2011) reported that the United States spends about US$ 76.6 billion yearly on diseases in children as a result of environmental pollution, while the cost of occupational diseases and injuries is US$ 250 billion. This goes to show that pollution of the environment induces diseases and entrenched economic costs in any social formation. For Landrigan and Fuller (2015) this estimation includes direct personal medical costs, opportunity costs and cost to health-care systems resulting in reduced productivity of the populace impaired by pollution. If that is obtainable in the US with strong economy and environmental institutions, one can only imagine what is obtainable in poor countries in the Global- South.

International Political Intervention and Environmental Security: a synchronic analysis of Successes, Failures and Lessons

Successes: ***Improved Policy Initiative.***

In the era immediately after the Cold War, environmental security discourses defenestrated traditional insecurity issues that were linked to interstates war and then opened an innovative gap for discussing a mutual process to non-traditional security matters. Welsch (2004) reported that at the United Nations General Assembly in December 1988, the kremlin had emphasised that the existence of man in its natural environment is under threat, but that the threat is not as a result of advanced military warfare

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equipment (missiles) but from the activities of man which has depleted the ozone layer giving rise to variant ailments. This position reinvigorated several appeals to states concerning environmental security that helped triggered the creation of an Ecological Security Council. As a result, other initiatives were launched to match a diachronic alarming concerns for the hole in the ozone layer that has been noted to be responsible for the intermittent heat challenges, droughts, tsunamis and desertification. Initially, weather and environmental security analysts were saddled with creating a conceptual explanation of the problems to enable nation states and other none state actors comprehend the threats posed by environmental pollution. For clarity of purpose, these problems were transformed from conceptual perspectives into definitive categories of threats to human health in the Global-southern countries such as India, Pakistan, Sudan, Turkey and countries near Sahara and Gobi deserts. The Kremlin position without doubt, became a significant catalyst which motivated successfully, some Multilateral and Bilateral agreements to handle the problem at the interstate level. Conversely, United Nations (2012) reported that the concerns for the synchronic changes in the world climate did not only lead to the creation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to evaluate perhaps, more of the social, economic, political, scientific, technical and geographical features of human influence on the ecosystem and the biosphere that has led to climate change, but also to the signing of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Rio in 1992.

Organisational Capacity Building.

Due to the need to strengthen the capacity of environmental institutions, states at the regional level have made efforts to build and enhanced their environmental security capacity by creating commissions and intergovernmental organisations to interface with local environmental agencies and authorities to better environmental outcomes. Commissions such as the EU Commission, though largely influenced by the NATO project on environmental security, inadvertently has become a transducer to actions supportive of environmental considerations and cooperation for interstates ecological and others development programmes. As a result, the Eurocentric environmental frameworks like impact assessment for environmental security developed and legitimized for security capabilities and competencies at the European level have been remodelled and adopted by nation-states that have been made ecologically fragile due to poorly implemented or abandoned impact assessment in the Global-South. In an effort to enhance environmental institutional capacity building and better evaluate the risk of environmental neglect in Southern states, some member states in the region have to adopt aerial monitoring of their environments. In the west African region during the Obasanjo regime of 1999 – 2007, Nigeria had to launched NigComSat-1, a Satellite for weather monitoring, environmental security and agricultural purposes in consonant with some of the demands of the Rio convention. The Rio convention for climate change also gave birth to the creation of a European Satellite System (that could be deploy for spying), though largely tagged - *for the global monitoring of the environment and security* (UN, 2012). This, to a larger extent midwifed the formation of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1994 to deal with environmental insecurity with negative tangents on *ecological*, *shelter*. *food*, *health*, *personal*, *community* and *political* securities as significant components of *human security*.

Further success stories of international intervention on environmental security in the Global-South is as recorded by Søreide and Truex, (2011). The researchers noted that in early 2004, (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and others launched a joint initiative to encourage the adoption of environmental administration as a policy to reduce insecurity in Eastern Africa and in the Caucasus. The results were presented to the 6th parliamentary session in Berlin in late 2004 and

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approved as an environmental security blue print for the countries of Eastern and Northern Africa. After Berlin, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) directed their attention to the weaknesses in evaluating accesses to the relationship between the environment and security, policy development, execution and institutional expansion, capacity structure and sponsorship in the Global-South. Although loosely implemented in these regions due to corruption, the framework is a plan for the management of environmental challenges.

Improved Economic Dimensions for Development.

As part of supports for the interactive web between several organisations concern with environmental security, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) established concrete relationships between development, environment and conflicts in several policy statements, such as "Development Assistance, Peace and Development Co-operation of the 21st Century" (OECD/ DAC, 2008). It also presented a draft paper on the economic dimension of environmental security as reflected in the "Guidelines on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation" (OECD/DAC 2001). Although Umoh (2021) would want to generalize resource conflicts in the Global-South as conflicts themed with post-colonial flavours as articulated in the activities of MNCs and globalization, it should however be noted that resource conflict could equally be motivated by poor resource management and internal corruption of state actors. Nevertheless, international environmental security framework like UNESCO has encouraged not only capacity building, but economic development in the Global-South through conflict resolutions of resource conflicts and peace building amongst states in the post-cold war era. This prompted Sharma (2009) to avowed that the UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 added to its menu of priorities, the improvement of human security through an enhanced management of the environmental resources, challenges and social change. With this development, the framework was expected to address the imperative to mitigate the etymology of resource conflicts while emphasizing the necessity to protect the most vulnerable in situations most likely to be affected by national, regional and sub-regional crises through its transnational network of peace, research and training institutions. The idea is to build an ideology that will reinforce human security and contributes to the implementation of the security and peace plan, code named *"Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World"*. This strategy aims at the elaboration of integrated approaches to human security at the regional, sub-regional and national levels. While targeting to save the most susceptible populations during crisis, the strategy is to include in its plan of action the building of a groundwork for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, particularly over natural resources. About regional efforts on Africa and Latin America, Tropp (2007) and Ryan (2008) argued that planned activities for Central and South Asia and the Arab world as reviewed and mapped by UNESCO is to induce the thinking on human security with emphasis on freedom from fear to defend the environment from all forms of users' violence and conflict.

Ratifying Compliance Capacity to Multilateral Agreements on the Environment.

With the deployment of several frameworks for the management of the environment, several international interventions on environmental security have been able to influenced and secure several legally-binding Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). Such agreements are frequently between three or more nations with similar objective regarding environmental goals (OECD, 2008). For the UN environmental protection framework to continue to play its watchdog role in Southern countries, several of its bilateral and multilateral agreements ought to consider every element of any agreement including a focus on compliance. This will allow for a holistic environmental security with

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emphasis on subjects concerning policies on the biospheres, atmosphere, freshwater, hazardous waste and substance, the aquatic environment, nature conservation, noise pollution and nuclear safety**.** Once compliance is achieved, the content and the direction of Multilateral and Bilateral agreements on environmental safety at the international level will form the basis for and be indispensable in nation-states overall framework of environmental laws and conventions to compensate for any special clause(s) arising from special environmental issues such as the testing of WMD by France on African soil. When the UN framework for environmental safety and protection has been adopted by nation-states' legislation and are built into bilateral agreements at the regional level for environmental security, violators of environmental agreement would be easily identified and punished.

All these environmental agreements form the concrete of international legal basis for global efforts to discourse any form of environmental challenges to the extent that the role of the several agreements have been recognized as important in achieving sustainable development indispensable in environmental governance. In adumbration. Kolstad, Wiig, & Williams (2008) and Khoday & Natarajan, (2012) affirmed that some multilateral environmental agreements focus on particular themes like the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, International Plant Protection Convention and Chemicals-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements; Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Others are outcomes of international conferences; examples include the Rio Conventions (Convention on Biological Diversity), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) and (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification). Still others, such as the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans to deal with specific regions and multilateral environmental agreements that guide global, regional and national action on environmental issues are a result of multilateral processes, which makes them key elements of environmental, legal and governance regimes. Scholars and environmental vigilantes are free to refer to them as *gentleman agreement* to indicate the idealistic nature of the instruments in their drafting and compliance issues related to them.

While many scholars and environmental analysts in the developing economies of the Global-South have become militant in their argument regarding the role of environmental agreements on the development and protection of their environments, scholars like Clague, Keefer, Knack, & Olson, (1996) are more vehement that it is necessary for several multilateral environmental agreements to focus on linking their mandates to align with the development agenda, programmes and strategies of fragile economies for sustainable development. Many a time, donor agencies from the Global North see other national developmental plans as trade-offs for the implementation of MEAs to their advantage. Indeed, environmental challenges in Europe having been made malignant by both natural environmental diminishing factors such as droughts and tsunamis and the senseless exploitation such as clandestine mining, the focus of most international environmental rehabilitation agreement have been made Eurocentric and have become unfavourable for a sustainable development in the Global South. Such agreement includes the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the period 2011–2020 that was to see how the issues regarding sustainable development can contribute to the Convention on

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Biological Diversity. Similarly, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Basel and Rotterdam conventions and others. Although these conventions have made efforts to develop action programmes and strategic links that is hoped to connect their mandates to sustainable development that could reinforce every tangents and links between Multilateral Environmental Agreements and the UN 2030 development agenda for disadvantaged countries, their outcome in the context of compliance by MNCs in Southern countries have been made the most valuable foregone alternative.

Failures

Transboundary Environmental Pollution.

Securing or rehabilitating the global southern environments by European countries have been made more difficult by trans-border pollution. Many of the environmental challenges linked with toxicity are within the calculus of transboundary pollution such as the dumping of toxic waste in the Global-South environments. Transboundary pollution actors are opportunity engineers who profit from the uncertainty of the outcome of aquatic waste mismanagement while mitigating the risk of being caught or punished through organizational subterfuge and bribery of local environmental authorities. As such, many local environmental security activists have lost the oomph and gusto for litigation to defend their environment due to either threat to life or better financial promises from transnational environmental abusers.

Without a doubt, many transboundary pollutions are carried out by established Multinational Corporations who intentionally tries to evade established institutional channels of toxic waste disposal or covert transboundary engagements of states' actors, and subnational or mercenary groupings. These challenges in the contexts of illegal fishing, illegal crude oil onshore trading and illegal gem mining ought to have been addressed through joint actions of states and the international environmental governance system in the perspective of the UN framework. Yet, the interplay of dumbing toxins while at the same time engaging in illegitimate aquatic resource exploration by transnational companies and privately owned outfits on international waters still paints the shores of aids dependent economies of the Global-South. As part of its institutional and legal duties, the UN environmental governance system ought to have established and provide some important mechanism to address transboundary pollution of the Southern environment as a global security threat. However, the reverse seems to be the case even as past decades have witnessed a rapid development of several international system of environmental surveillance, watchdogs and governance. As parts of its scorecard, the UN environmental governance system, in the evaluations of Biermann (2011) and Najam, Mihaela & Nadaa, (2006) has manifested in a series of major UN-conferences including about 900 Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA). However, despite the success of some MEAs in Trade in Endangered Species and Ozone Depletion, the compliance to these agreements are constrained by states and other actors involved in poaching, indiscriminate/illegal fishing, international oil bunkering, widespread discharging of hazardous effluent into national waters and the unlicensed mining of gems and uranium in the Global-South. To be sure, the interactive web between transnational corporations involved in high sea waste discharge and states covert operation to discharge toxic waste into national waters due to poor sea security system is believed by environmental observers to have been occasioned by corrupt practices of actors in the UN governance system. This, together with other

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illegal transboundary activities are some slippery factors to the failures of international interventions for a secured environment. In explication to the above, the UNODC (2010) report on Transnational Organised Crime Threat Assessment (TOCTA), noted that the involvement of actors in illegitimate commerce in renewable and non-renewable resources that leads to environmental insecurity and loss of revenue is prevalent in the Global-South.

This is not helped by the inherent weakness in environmental surveillance, the insincerity of international environmental watchdogs to punish defaulters of environmental agreements and the impractical implementation of many MEAs to prevent degradation. For Sharma (2009) the practical application of most of the MEAs agreement are not only extremely inadequate in halting the escalation of conservational dilapidation made possible by transboundary pollution., they are equally a subset in profit engineering of many MNCs from the Global North. This position is held due to the many pollution evidence surrounding many coastal communities in Costa Rica, Morocco, Angola, Brazil, Nigeria and Cameroon. As a consequence, the resulting implementation deficit can partly be blamed on the politics of international interventions that underscore profit maximization by MNCs and states pursuance of self-perpetuation in the international system. Again, as a result of the inherent weakness, poor capacity and inefficiency of the international environmental governance system to hold defaulters of international agreements to practical account, other actors have been emboldened to engaged in transboundary environmental degradation that is leading to a reduced source of livelihood for the poor communities with fragile economy in the Global-South.

Corruption and Fragmented Resource Use.

Corruption or diversion of environmental security funds correlates with the emergence of so many frameworks and organisations for the security, management and protection of the environment at the regional and international levels. This has prompted within resource use a plethora of internecine network in the application of funds for ecosystem rehabilitation leading to parallel interactions between MEAs actors, states environmental ministries and resources involved. When the mentioned are combined with continued environmental pollution and lack of a holistic approach to environmental management, the outcome is witnessed by a fragmented system for funding eco resuscitation fragmented system of resource use often results in the inefficient use of resources and the misappropriation of environmental finance. In the fragile economies of the Global South, such will lead to a dichotomy of outcomes in the regions. For those involved in the mismanagement of environmental resources, funds and aids from the Global-North, fragmented resource use are channelled into illegal onshore transboundary activities such as oil bunkering or the discharging of effluence into seas and rivers. Indeed, such corrupt practices correlate with simultaneous wealth creation for the few, increased freedom and pleasure for some in Europe. While in the Global-South; economic lack for many, poverty, unemployment, emasculated livelihood, limited opportunity for creative intervention, continued suffering, a possible irreversible environmental destruction, and limited economic choices for most.

In support to the above, Najam *et al*., (2006) critiqued that the existence of so many organisations involved in so many different places and the weak mechanisms for coordination gives concerns about the degree of legitimacy and the possibility for equitable establishment and implementation of key MEA's, such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) in the Global-South. As a result of extreme resource exploration and the exploitative extractive capacity that leads to undue economic advantage and the negative impacts this extraction of renewable and non-renewable resources has on the environments of the Global-

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South, scholars and analysts are of the opinion that high income countries that are involved in resource exploration (legal and illegal) via Multinational Corporations from the Global-North should shoulder a larger responsibility in financing the implementation of the MEA's in aid dependent and fragile countries of the Global-South. This will help to dissuade corruption in environmental institutions at both the regional and the state levels in addition to preventing uneven channelling of international funds by local environmental authorities.

Inadequate Financing and corruption.

On the one hand, factors such as inadequate financing and faux corporate social responsibility stampede the running efforts of international interventions on environmental morasses. This, in combination with the dishonest compensatory structure of MNCs involved in environmental pollution are often link with the exploitative and extractive capacity of capitalist countries such as France struggling to maintain the capitalist system. And on the other hand, the poor environmental outcomes due to corruption in local environmental bodies and the attendant impact accelerating environmental insecurity in the Global-South cannot simply be disconnected from bribery of local law makers and threats to environmental activists seeking compensation and environmental rehabilitation. Inadequate financing and corruption in local environmental ministries have led to a myriads of synchronic and historically-specific negative consequences such as the killing of Ken Saro-wiwa, Julius Nyerere and so many others who had championed environmental rehabilitation and the payment of compensation to the local communities affected by resource extraction. This incident of extrajudicial killing of environmental activists can logically be blamed on the activities of transnational companies interested in resource exploration in the Global-South. These killings have been observed by analysts to be zilch cyclic, but sporadic and financially induced. They are in fact integrally related to environmental corruption. Corruption as it were, is a major factor facilitating environmental crimes where there is oil exploration, timber harvesting, mineral mining, fishing, wildlife commerce and hazardous waste management. George (1994), Reeve (2007) and Thornton (2011) noted that the mentioned occurrences are precarious in the environment of the Global-South. They argued that the operational structure, character, forms and practices of transnational corporations that is giving rise to environmental degradation. even with their lopsided CSRs cannot salvage the environment. This is because the extractive capacity and the outcome of resource explorations of transnational corporations does not correlate with the implementation of CSRs in the contexts of environmental security. These scholars and many others critiqued that CSRs in the compromised environments of southern countries are not only socioeconomically inadequate and humanly divisive, that most times CSRs are unnecessary as their inadequacy and faulty implementation causes a link with resource cures theory. When this occurs, a CSR becomes negative and undesirable.

Consequent upon the above, it would be loosely equitable that those who deploy the historical effects of the emissions of green-house gases from industrialised countries to better support arguments around international negotiations and agreements to halt climate change must do their best to include in such agreements, compensatory clauses sensitive to the deplorable environmental challenges in the Global-South. For Tropp (2007), one of the ways this could be responded to is an increased in the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) as well as a range of other financial mechanisms tied to specific conventions created for environmental security of southern countries. In view of this, World Bank

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(2004) decisions at climate negotiations to create a green climate fund and other resources to be specifically channelled to developing countries for climate change challenges should act as guiding principles in regional or interstate level of environmental negotiations. Thus, climate change adaptation and mitigation of the aftermath of environmental pollution underpins the arguments of this study, specifically in the face of Glossary Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development(OECD)countries failure to deliver on their promises on development aid and additional environmental financing in the emerging economies of the Global South.

Uncoordinated financial channelling.

Uncoordinated financial channelling is a situation where financial resources from international donor agencies are made to pass through environmental institutions interested in sustaining itself and workers rather than implementing the resources where it is mostly needed. In the framework of poor counties, this is not helped by the fact that decisions regarding their environmental security are mostly taken by countries and actors whose economic infrastructure are fundamentally more extensively link with the OECD from the Global-North. The intuition behind arguments for ecosystem rehabilitation of southern countries is that the financial resources channelled through the international environmental governance system are not only made insufficient via channels not aligned with local environmental authorities, there is also the concern that this persistent uncoordinated financial channelling is deliberate. For instance, the Global Environmental Governance (GEG) system spends significantly on keeping itself and its tangent institutions rather than actually spending on environmental challenges in the countries expecting systematic assistance. Sequel to this concern, Najam *et al*, (2006) and UN (2012) argued that the high dependence of the systems and its networks on voluntary funding, which is often earmarked for the execution of specific programs or projects, makes it difficult for MEAs and UN agencies to plan coordinated activities except in eventuating a tendency to focus on the funding and implementation of short term projects,

Indeed, the fragmented and amputated financial supports from OECD countries used for selected projects implementation by the international environmental governance system in the Global-South. underscore the uncoordinated implementation of MEA's at the regional level. For international intervention on the environment to make sense of its objective(s), states' action plans and associated projects ought to synergise with the international option to translate MEA's into practical action at the state level. Nevertheless, Welsch (2004) argues that these action plans are subject to criticism for being too project-centric without a tangent to national development planning. In other words, for international intervention for environmental security to make meaning, the necessity to find a synergy with states internal development plan cannot be overstressed. Notwithstanding the emphasis on consultation and national ownership in the development of these plans, Sharma (2009) appraised that many of these action plans seem to have been primarily developed for the purpose of attracting international funding for different projects other than those earmarked for ecosystem resuscitation.

Lessons

The aftermath of inaction by Government of the Global South.

Since the fundamentals of OECD countries are structured to accommodate only the economic progress of member states, while the Global Environmental Governance (GEG) system spends significantly on keeping itself and its tangent institutions rather than actually spending on environmental challenges in the countries expecting systematic assistance, it is clear from the foregoing that MEAs and other channels of securing the environment of Southern counties are not

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circumspect about the implication of a degraded ecosystem. What is clearer, is that it has become necessary that the Global Southern States designed a blue print that will countervail environmental implications of resource exploration rather than embracing inertia, inaction or national security rigidity while expecting international assistance from those whose survival cannot be explained by anything else but resource exploitation. As it has become apparent too, that the implications of inaction on environmental pollution, specifically in the context of widespread transboundary illegal activities including those in international waters far exceed individual state ability to countervail pollution challenges that harms the natural environment, undermines economic growth and emasculate livelihoods that adversely affect human health, governments in the Global-South should take cognizance of the symbiotic relationship between marine activities, regional security and environmental protection. Again, in view of the fact that environmental pollution and its associated ecological and socioeconomic impacts are a result of human activity, there is need for governments in the Global-South to pay attention to what is going on in the sea. Italy, Belgium and other European countries have been fingered in illegal fishing and dumping of toxic waste in the coastal waters of the Global-South. France even once tested a nuke on African soil. Not paying attention or not doing anything against these environmental challenges will not only increase illegal activities significantly, but will further amplified the politics of international interventions which is never in favour of the Global-South.

Consequent upon this, the need for a holistic focus on keeping the Global-Southern biodiversity becomes an indispensable minimum for environmental development and security. Added to the menu of probable adverse impacts of inaction, is the increment in the externality of the causes of climate change, extreme weather events, low tourism patronage, disappearance of biodiversity, disappearance of endangered fish species, and health challenges to Riverine and local dwellers

Neglected Domain after Resource Extraction

Without doubt, the Global-South has been a domain for the extraction of international resources such as fishery, timber, oil, gas, gold, silver and even as a test ground for radioactive agents like the case of France testing its WMD in Africa. And yet, the consequences of these extractive engagements in the contexts of environmental damage are seldom discussed as international challenges. For instance, in the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR), especially in the Small Island Developing States (SIDS), marine ecosystems provide food, livelihoods, and income to over a hundred million people through fisheries, tourism, coastal protection, and transportation. Tahseen (2020) reported that in 2017, the limited Caribbean's gross revenues from marine and coastal tourism alone was estimated at US$57 billion. The ocean brings in billions of dollars more through fisheries and ocean transportation. However, this income drives have been undermined by the sea and marine ecosystems degradation and by wastewater, urban and solid waste, agricultural runoff, and hazardous pollutants from oil and mining. These domains have always been constrained by abandonment after being exploited. This abandonment often leads to degradation and loss of revenue. For example, Tahseen (ibid) further contended that Coral reef degradation of marine domain in the Caribbean remains perhaps the single most serious threat to the natural capital of the Caribbean, with an estimated annual revenue loss of between $350 million and $870 million. Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are particularly exposed and vulnerable to increased damage from marine pollution and abandonment after resource exploration.

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Indeed, nations of the Global-South whose environments have been degraded by Multinational Companies with parents in the Global-North are left to lick their environmental wounds. Poor funding for the revival of these domains has added to the perspective that Global Southern environments are a cash cow meant to feed the Northern greed. In Africa, for instance, the UN system of funding eco-rehabilitation are usually fragmented leading to parallel funding at the state or regional levels of implementation. The result being a prevarication from established instrument to new financing mechanism for recipient countries. This prevarication often leads the newly created channel to become cumbersome even with specific requirements for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV). In the Global-South, climate change financing for instance, are usually made to synergise with the UN systems such as Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO). These systems are often developed in addition to established channels in local environmental institutions to link with a plethora of multilateral and bilateral funds and private sector finance. Further varieties of financing instruments such as grants, loans, guarantees and technology transfer would require additional financing sub channels to handle transfer of funds leading to an increased fragmentation and unnecessary high administrative and institutional cost on recipient countries.

An interpretation of Thornton (2010) case studies in a number of African and Asian countries related to climate change finance would identify additional key areas to which the Global-South lessons om international intervention on environmental security needs to be learnt. These includes; (a) The politics of climate finance and the disruption of local environmental protection arrangement and (b) Funding difficulty.

The Politics of Climate Finance and the Disruption of Local Environmental Protection Arrangement.

At the international level, climate finance is often linked to the politics of supply, that is, what is to be supplied by companies who are chosen by any UN system rather than what ought to be supplied to specific needs challenging the people involved. Local environmental challenges can best be handled by understanding the existential differences between the history and etymology of a particular problem, the impact assessment of such environmental challenges and the actors involved. But in the Global-South, the politics of environmental finance is occasioned by skewed government policy, the character and interest of the donor agency and corruption in the local environmental ministries without much attention paid to the etymology and nature of the particular problem that needs attention. As a result, some finance for environmental security agenda are often reroutes through other unnecessary project. For instance, the establishment of a Naval Base in a desert in Nigeria by the Buhari's government, the building of the biggest Cathedral in Ghana and the establishment of airports in poor agrarian communities in Senegal are cases pointing to the disruptive nature of climate change finance in southern countries. Again, the politics of environmental finance can easily be noted in the environmental management in the Caribbean. Indeed, the local Caribbean environmental protection agencies have witnessed the lopsided interventions from the UN framework and regional interventions such as those from (ECLAC) where individual recipient states are often expected to establish specific national institutions to manage coastal and climate finance even in the face of funders not committed to the use of those institutions or their internal systems. This is because funders and donors finance mechanism are often time-bound, resulting in increased pressure to by-pass local arrangements in order for funders to administer the funds to their advantage. This has, in many instances led to

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disruption in local arrangement to rehabilitate polluted local environments such as the clean-up of the Ocean in the Caribbean, the clean-up of Rivers and Farmlands in Ogani land and the rehabilitation of the coastal region of Bakassi in Southern Nigeria.

Funding difficulty.

In most of environmental interventions cases in the Global-South, rather than respecting national budget arrangement towards environmental rehabilitation, funders seems to prioritize a system where recipients have to conform to funders' requirements thereby putting additional pressure on the already weak recipients' institutions. In the light of the above, Southern states have to learn and understand that bottleneck administrative arrangement and poor coordination of funds regarding intervention are tangents impeding smooth funding. Due to this poor coordination regarding financing for environmental degradation, many Southern state governments in some cases are unaware of all external financing of environmental intervention like climate change activities in their countries. Funders' usually report to their headquarters rather than sharing of information at the national level. To this end**,** it becomes pertinent that an updated and transparent mapping of finance is a prerequisite for harmonisation and coordination. These could however be remedied by the monitory and prioritisation as oversight of climate finance from a combination of the civil society, media and states parliaments

Conclusion and Recommendations

In view of the seeming ersatz nature of international environmental intervention and the politics of environmental security in the Global-South, the economic prosperity and sustainable development of the African Coastal Region, the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR), and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) cannot continue to be an outcome of aids from private climate change finance or a prerogative of Supranational Corporations. And since a greater chunk of Global-Southern wealth resources are provided by the Forest, Savannah, Mangroves and the Oceans, states of the Global-South should develop frameworks which would amplified existing regimes for environmental security. This is in view of the fact that the Global-South has had unequitable share in the arrangement for international environmental interventions for environmental security while being immersed in the adverse implications of environmental exploitation of Multinational Companies from the Global-North. Again, with the growing consensus that governance aspects of international environmental intervention are inseparable from strong and positive effect on environmental actions and outcomes, emphasis should be placed on measures that strengthen important human rights principles such as the rule of law, transparency and public participation in important environmental policies or projects in order to improve environmental outcomes. Improving environmental outcomes is thus, not only dependent on legal frameworks and the capacities of the environmental authorities and local ministries of individual states of the Global-South, but also largely on external factors that provide the '*enabling environment'*. The enabling environment is in the contexts of funds and logistics to address urgent environmental challenges such as the clean-up in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, the Ocean clean-up in the Caribbean. These clean-ups are often associated with large flows of funds that could create conditions prone to internal corruption. As such, new environmental legislation of individual state in the Global South that will be jurisdiction flexible and legally adjustable to recognize and punish transboundary environmental crimes is necessary and urgent. In addition, international multilateral interventions should always be in synergy with local environmental agencies to form the springboard

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for international agreements on environmental protection or rehabilitation in the Global South. This should be made a priority in order to avoid international environmental financing that are supply-driven and fragmented where the funders seldom aligned with the affected country's national environmental institutions and financing systems in planning, monitoring and budgeting.

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