



Legal Innovations and Opportunities for the Global Green Economy: Lessons Learned

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Legal Innovations for the Global Green Economy

Presentation Outline

1. Introduction: Innovating along the Constitutional Governance Continuum
2. Innovative Legal Responses to Emerging Global Challenges and Green Economy Opportunities
 - 2.1 Legal Preparedness for Climate Change & REDD+ / UN FCCC
 - 2.2 Legal Aspects of Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets / UN CBD
3. Legal Innovations for Green Economy - Lessons Learned on Climate Change and Biodiversity
 - 3.1 Human Rights, Equity & Inclusion in Climate Change & Biodiversity Reforms
 - 3.2 Coherence & Integration in Climate Change & Biodiversity Reforms
 - 3.3 Transparency, Participation & Accountability in Climate Change & Biodiversity Reforms
 - 3.3 Enabling Governments & Empowering People by Strengthening Rule of Law Capacity
4. Conclusions: Linking to the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda



Legal Innovations for the Global Green Economy

1. Introduction: Innovating along the Constitutional Governance Continuum

- **Principles:** National Constitutions / International Law
- **Policies & Plans:** Goals / objectives / milestones
- **Enabling Legal Frameworks:** Laws / directives / regulations / guidelines, mandated authorities / institutions, incentives / compliance & enforcement instruments
- **Transparency / Stakeholder Empowerment:** Accountability for authority
- **Dispute Settlement Mechanisms:** Access to justice, recourse to resolve claims

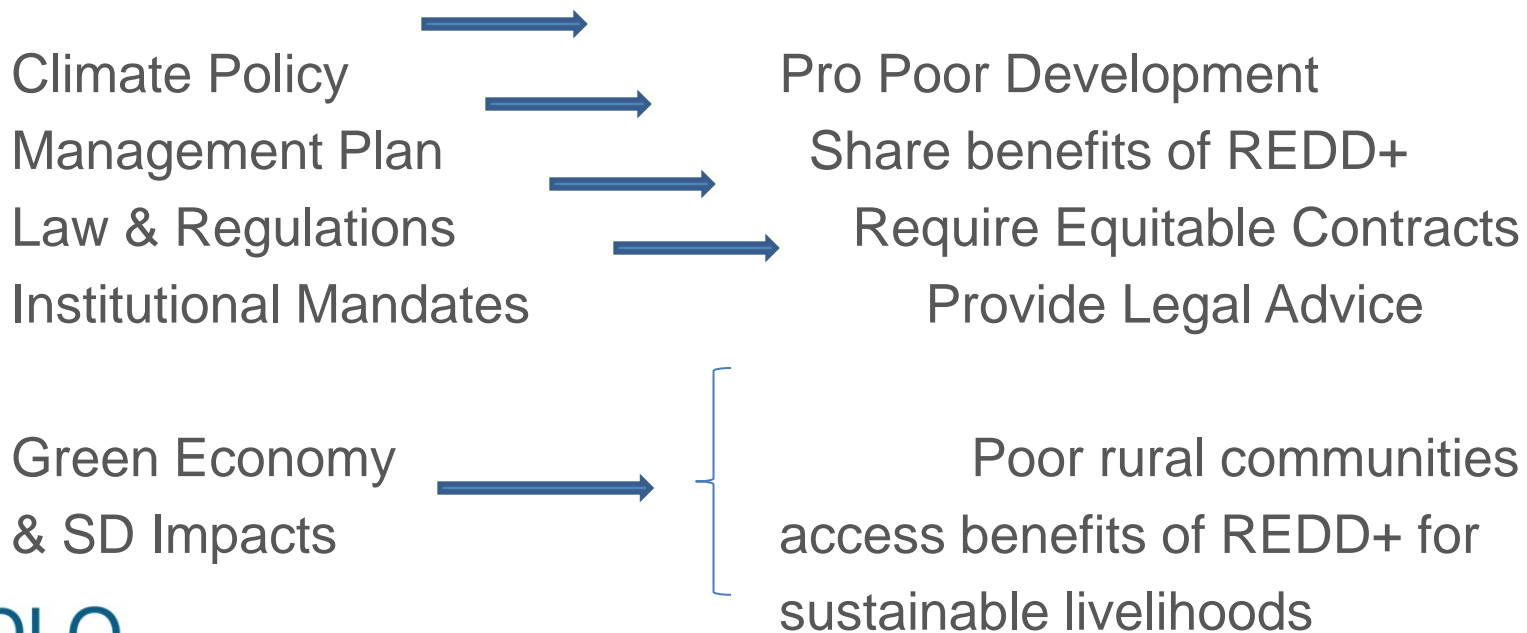
... Laws can provide sticks but also carrots

.... Smart Car vs Cadillac, sometimes even horse & cart

Legal Innovations for the Global Green Economy

1. Introduction: Innovating along the Constitutional Governance Continuum

Policy / Legal / Institutional Coherence





Legal Innovations for the Global Green Economy

2. Innovative Legal Responses to Emerging Global Challenges

2.1 Legal Preparedness for Climate Change & REDD+

- Assist developing countries to prepare legal and institutional responses to climate change
- Partners: UNDP, UNEP, UN-REDD, UNFAO, IFAD, Netherlands
- Countries: Kenya, Zambia, Mexico, Vietnam, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Tanzania and Chile

2.2 Legal Aspects of Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets

- Assist developing countries to prepare legal and institutional responses to biodiversity loss & sustainable use
- Partners: UN CBD Secretariat, Germany, Switzerland, Japan Biodiv Fund
- Countries: Kenya, Zambia, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, Chile, India, The Philippines, Costa Rica and others



2.1 Legal Innovations on Climate Change

2.1 Climate Change: Undermines Sustainable Development

- Climate change could cost the world up to **20% of GDP**, and may cost up to 2% of GDP to address (Stern). **The most poor suffer worst.**
- **Impacts are already being felt** in extreme weather events & natural disasters, droughts & floods, coastal erosion & disease vectors.
- In **Latin America**, damages related to a 2 degree temperature increase may cost up to **\$100 billion a year** by 2050, with impacts up to \$52 billion for agriculture, exposure to tropical diseases and changing rainfall patterns, and sea level rise flooding 6,700 kms of coastal roads and infrastructure in Mexico and Brazil alone (ECLAC).
- In **Africa**, the 2 degree increase will risk **serious water shortage for 350 – 600 million people** by 2020. Sea level rise could cost up to 14% of GDP for East Africa (IPCC).



2.1 Legal Innovations on Climate Change

2.1 Climate Change: International Rules and Institutions to Respond

- 1992 **UN FCCC**, a treaty regime with environment & sustainable development commitments (192 Parties, 100+ DCs, 50+ LDCs)
- 1997 **Kyoto Protocol** with flexible mechanisms to encourage carbon markets (ETS, JI, CDM)
- 2009 **Copenhagen Accord** on financing, mitigation & transparency
- 2010 **Cancun Agreements** on REDD+, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, Adaptation Fund & Technology Mechanism
- 2011 **Durban Platform for Enhanced Action** (ADP), negotiations on a 2015 post-Kyoto protocol, other 'legal instrument' or 'agreed outcome with legal force' (p2 of 1/CP.17),
- 2012 **Doha Green Climate Fund**, climate tech centre, more ambition
- An increasingly capable network of **National Authorities** & a process of National Communications & Annual CoPs to review progress (CoP19 Warsaw)



2.1 Legal Innovations on Climate Change

2.1 Green Economy & Climate Change: Climate justice principles to respect and protect **human rights**, support the **right to development**, **share benefits and burdens equitably**, ensure **participatory, transparent and accountable** decisions, and highlight **gender equality and equity** should shape new climate accords, and also local legal and institutional reforms for climate adaptation, mitigation & finance.

2.1.1 Climate Adaptation & Resilience in Green Economy: Through cooperation & national action, countries are designing adaptation strategies & securing disaster risk reduction, with new regulations

- 2010 Adaptation Fund, supporting NAPs (National Adaptation Plans) to stimulate financing & innovation in adaptation

2.1.2 Climate Mitigation & Finance in Green Economy: Through new instruments, countries are facilitating sustainable investment in (and reporting of) emission reductions, with legal reforms

- 1997 Carbon Markets & Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), GHG reduction
- 2010 Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and land Degradation (REDD+) and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), GHG storage
- 2012 Green Fund supporting Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions



2.1 Legal Innovations on Climate Change

Law Reform for Adaptation:

- Adaptation to climate change involves adjustments to **reduce vulnerability**, enhance resilience & mitigate unavoidable impacts
- An enabling legal framework supported by the **rule of law** can strengthen capacity to adapt & promote resilience to climate change
- Legal empowerment can promote **equitable, accountable, rights-based adaptation**

Many Laws & Institutions Relevant to Adaptation:

- Natural resource management laws, forestry law, water resource management
- Good governance & anti-corruption codes
- Laws on public health, disease prevention & control
- Land planning, zoning, coastal planning
- Legal & institutional framework for disaster risk reduction and management law
- Construction & infrastructure regulations (urban plans, housing, energy)
- Rules & regulations for agriculture & food
- Fisheries & marine zone regulations
- Transportation regulations & permits
- Tourism laws, regulations & codes

2.1 Legal Innovations on Climate Change



Legal Contributions to Climate Change Adaptation in Green Economy

Good governance and integrity in construction regulation enforcement, including building codes, prevent high casualties from natural disasters, especially among the most poor.

Innovative laws and empowerment can:

- Secure zoning according to climate risks
- Set standards for climate-resilient construction and transport systems
- Certify reliable materials
- Implementing UNFCCC Cancun Adaptation Framework

2.1 Legal Innovations on Climate Change



Pablo Tosco/Oxfam

Legal Contribution to Climate Change Adaptation in Green Economy

Equitable and gender-sensitive water resources management governance systems improve access to safe drinking water by marginalized people.

Innovative laws can:

- Define & secure water rights
- Set standards for water quality & quantity assurance
- Provide recourse to those without access to water and sanitation
- Implementing UNFCCC Cancun Adaptation Framework

2.1 Legal Innovations on Climate Change



Legal Contributions to Climate Change Adaptation in Green Economy

Human rights protection in eroding coastal zones secures better implementation of coastal planning policy, protecting the most vulnerable.

Innovative laws and empowerment can:

- Determine safe zoning for human settlements
- Provide rules for disaster prevention/management
- Forbid activities that erode
- Protect fisheries
- Implementing UNFCCC Cancun Adaptation Framework



2.1 Legal Innovations on Climate Change

Law Reform for Mitigation

- Rule of law, supported by enabling legal frameworks and human rights protection can achieve sustainable emission reductions
- Communities can share **benefits and burdens equitably** in international mitigation schemes for low-carbon development (CDM, REDD+, NAMAs)
- **Participatory, transparent & accountable** legal reforms can attract and absorb climate finance

Many Laws & Institutions Relevant to Mitigation:

- Access & benefit distribution systems
- Rules governing energy development, transmission, use & conservation
- Land use planning systems, property rights & land tenure
- Water, mining & forest management laws, regulations and guidelines
- Transportation laws, regulations & standards
- Laws and policies governing foreign ownership/investment
- Pollution control, waste management, EIA, contaminated land laws
- Rules governing subsidies, taxes, financial services & intellectual property rights
- Rules and registries for monitoring, verification, scientific review and access to scientific data
- Access to courts & alternative dispute resolution

2.1 Legal Innovations on Climate Change

Legal Contribution to Climate Change Mitigation in Green Economy

Strengthening **gender equality and equity** in capacity to contract, to enforce contracts, and to settle contract disputes supports new carbon markets.

Innovative laws and empowerment can:

- Encourage opportunities for women in carbon markets
- Govern terms of Emission Reduction Purchase Agreements (ERPAs)
- Incentivize small and medium-sized enterprises and investments
- Strengthen women's access to justice in dispute settlement
- Implementing UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol



2.1 Legal Innovations on Climate Change

Legal Contribution to Climate Change Mitigation in Green Economy

Securing equitable sharing of benefits and burdens strengthens land tenure and forest governance, addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Innovative laws and empowerment can:

- Establish and enforce transparent and equitable benefit sharing arrangements for REDD+
- Secure more coherent and integrated customary and formal forest and land use governance
- Agree procedures to determine both monetary and non-monetary compensation
- Establish locally appropriate, transparent and accountable financial institutions
- Implementing UNFCCC Cancun Agreements



2.1 Legal Innovations on Climate Change

Legal Contribution to Climate Mitigation in Green Economy

Participatory, transparent and accountable decision-making, with full engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples, strengthens ownership and enforcement of NAMA, NAP and REDD+ action plans

Innovative laws and empowerment can:

- Ensure accessible approval and verification cycles
- Enforce access to information
- Secure locally appropriate public participation
- Support free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)
- Incorporate traditional and community decision-making and dispute settlement
- Provide legal education for stakeholders
- Implementing UNFCCC Cancun Agreements



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2.1 Legal Innovations on Climate Change

Legal Contribution to Climate Mitigation in Green Economy

Accessible institutions and clear rules contribute to compliance, equity and access to justice, preventing corruption, exploitation, administrative barriers & lack of effective climate policy enforcement.

Innovative laws and empowerment offer:

- Free, prior & informed consent (FPIC)
- Rules for participatory project implementation
- Stakeholder decision-making procedures
- Tailored & transparent law enforcement
- Clear & affordable rights of recourse
- Respect & support for indigenous customary laws & compliance systems
- Targeted legal training of officials, the judiciary & administrative tribunals



2.1 Legal Preparedness for Climate Change

IDLO LPPCI Methodology:

1. **Assessment** to identify and provide recommendations to overcome legal & institutional barriers (Legal Preparedness Assessment Report, LPARs)
2. **Consultations** to engage stakeholders to set legal & institutional reform priorities, in accordance with national climate change objectives & targets
3. **Climate Law Working Groups** to co-design legal & institutional reforms, with legal expert support (Legal Reform Action Plans, LRAPs)
4. **Capacity Enhancement Activities**, to strengthen legal & institutional capacity of national actors to implement Legal Reform Action Plans
5. **Independent legal research & analysis** of proposed climate law reforms

IDLO LPCCI Deliverables:

1. **Active engagement** of relevant national / local stakeholders leading to ownership
2. **Legal Preparedness Assessment Report** (LPAR) with gap analysis of existing regimes
3. **Capacity to implement** laws and institutions enhanced through 'learning by doing' and support
4. **Recommendations** for legal and institutional reform, meeting or surpassing international standards,
5. **International support attracted** and lessons shared



2.2 Legal Innovations on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

2.2 Biodiversity Loss: Undermines Sustainable Development of Green Economy

- Biodiversity is essential for its own sake, and also underpins functioning of ecosystems that provide **essential services** to human societies. (GBO3) Biodiversity degradation and ecosystem collapse **affects most poor and vulnerable people hardest**. (TEEB)
- **Impacts are already being felt** as species assessed for extinction risk move closer to extinction, especially amphibians and coral species; with nearly 1/4 of plant species estimated as threatened. Vertebrate species fell by almost 1/3 between 1970 and 2006 with steep declines in tropics and freshwater species. (GBO 3)
- **Natural habitats continue to decline in extent and integrity**, though rates of loss slowed for some tropical forests and mangroves. There is extensive fragmentation and degradation of forests, rivers and other ecosystems. Crop and livestock genetic diversity continues to decline in agricultural systems. (GBO 3)
- **Sustainable use of biodiversity benefits development.** Halving deforestation rates by 2030 would reduce GHG emissions by 1.5 - 2.7 GT CO₂ per year, avoiding US\$ 3.7 trillion in climate damage. Global sales of organic food/drink are growing over US\$ 5 billion a year, at US \$46 billion in 2007. The global market for eco-labeled fish products grew by over 50% between 2008 and 2009. Ecotourism is the fastest-growing segment of the tourism industry with an estimated increase of global spending of 20%



2.2 Legal Innovations on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

2.2 Biodiversity Loss: International Rules and Institutions to Respond

- 1992 **UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)** a treaty regime with environment & sustainable development commitments (192 Parties, 100+ DCs, 50+ LDCs)
- 2001 **Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety** for LMOs (AIA, FFP, BCH), 2010 **Nagoya–Kuala Lumpur Protocol Supplementary Protocol** on Liability and Redress
- 2004 UN CBD CoP 7 Decision VII/12 adopts **Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines** for Sustainable Use of Biodiversity
- 2010 **Nagoya Protocol** on Access and Benefit Sharing
- 2010 **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020** & **Aichi Biodiversity Targets**, with a process of National Communications & biennial CoPs to review progress, and new IPBES process.
- An increasingly capable network of Designated Contacts, adopting National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) across 170 countries/regions



Convention on
Biological Diversity

2.2 Legal Innovations on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Legal Contributions to Biodiversity in Green Economy:

- Law and governance can help to address underlying drivers and direct pressures on biodiversity loss
- However, there are **key gaps in developing country legal knowledge, expertise and practice** for sustainable use of biodiversity
- Need to build **rule of law knowledge and practice base** to deliver sustainable development-related Aichi Biodiversity Targets with broad social and economic

Target 2
Mainstreaming Biodiversity

Target 3
Incentives

Target 4
Sustainable Production & Consumption

Target 5
Natural Habitats

Target 6
Sustainable Aquatic Harvesting

Target 7
Sustainable Agriculture, Forestry & Aquaculture

Target 14
Ecosystem Services

Target 17
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

2.2 Legal Innovations on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

National Responses: Initial Survey of Innovative Legal Approaches

- Bolivia Forest Law 1996
- Cameroon Law No 94.01 on Forests, Fisheries and Fauna
- China Government Procurement Law (Green Public Procurement)
- Costa Rica Forest Act 7575, 1996
- El Salvador Decreto Legislativo No 233 - Ley del Medio Ambiente
- Gambia Forest Law 1996
- Guatemala Law of Incentives for Small-scale Landowners of Forestry or Agroforestry Purposes (Regulation PINPEP 2011)
- Diversity Management 2008
- India Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
- Japan Basic Act on Biodiversity, 2008
- Kenya Fisheries (Beach Management Unit) Regulations 2007
- Kenya Forest Act 2005
- Netherlands Green Investment Directive
- New Zealand Fisheries Act (Quota Management System) 1996
- South Africa National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004
- Tuscany Regional Law on Autochthonous Genetic Resources
- Vietnam Law on Biodiversity 2008
- Venezuela Law of Biological Diversity Management 2008

2.2 Legal Innovations on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity



Legal Contribution to Aichi Target 4 - Sustainable Production and Consumption:

By 2020 Governments, business & stakeholders take steps to achieve / implement plans for sustainable production & consumption & have kept the impacts of use of natural resources within safe ecological limits.

Innovative laws and empowerment can:

- Establish a **sustainable baseline** by setting legal forestry standards that match the FSC standards, rewarding compliance and increasing the cost of non-compliance (Bolivia Forest Law 1996).
- Require property developers to achieve 25% reduction in carbon emissions on new buildings, for zero emissions by 2020 (UK Code for Sustainable Homes 2007 Green Building Regulations 2010)

2.2 Legal Innovations on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity



Amadou Samba / The Cambia River

Legal Contribution to Aichi Target 5 - Reduce Loss of Natural Habitats:

By 2020, rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is halved / close to zero, degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Innovative laws and empowerment can:

- Require forest inventories & forest impact assessments, providing **equitable benefits for rural poor** through community managed Local Protected Forest Areas (Gambia Forest Act 1998 & Forest Regulations 1998)
- Stimulate biodiversity data collection, planning, local conservation & management zones, **clearly assigning jurisdiction between sectors and levels** (2006 Biodiversity Law & Vietnam Decree 65/2010/ND-CP)

2.2 Legal Innovations on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Legal Contribution to Aichi Target 6 - Sustainable Aquatic Harvesting:

By 2020 all fish / invertebrate stocks / aquatic plants are managed / harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so overfishing avoided, recovery plans and measures in place, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts / within safe ecological limits.



Innovative laws and empowerment can:

- Limit fisheries to a **sustainable harvest levels** through a individual quota management system based on science-based estimates (New Zealand Fisheries Act 1996, Quota Management System)
- Incorporate **traditional knowledge and customary laws** into fisheries management decisions by creating beach-level management units to oversee landing sites (Kenya Fisheries Regulation 1997, Beach Management Units)

2.2 Legal Innovations on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

IDLO LPAAT Methodology:

1. **Analysis & global assessment** to identify innovative legal practices world-wide (Survey, Legal Briefs & Case Study Reports)
2. **Consultations** to engage experts & stakeholders, build partnerships & develop community of practice
3. **Global Biodiversity Law Working Group** to analyze & share biodiversity policy/law/institutional reforms & identify transferable innovations
4. **Capacity Development Activities** to strengthen legal & institutional capacity of national actors to co-design legal & institutional reforms, with legal expert support (LPARs, Legal Reform Action Plans)
5. **Knowledge-Sharing Portal** to disseminate analysis & lessons learned, inspire other regulators & attract international interest

IDLO LPAAT Deliverables:

1. **Matrix of Legal Briefs & Case Studies** with survey of innovative practices
2. **Active engagement** of relevant stakeholders leading to ownership
3. **Capacity to analyze** laws and institutions enhanced, through 'learning by doing' and support
4. **Capacity to strengthen** legal and institutional reform developed, to meet or surpassing international standards
5. **International support attracted** and lessons shared



Legal Innovations for Global Green Economy – Lessons Learned

3. Legal Lessons Learned for Climate Change and Biodiversity

3.1 Human Rights, Equity and Inclusion in Climate Change and Biodiversity Law Reforms

- **Secure Human Rights and Gender Equality:** Strengthen human rights and gender equality capacity of decision-makers, Track resources rights, Provide independent local legal advice.
- **Design Equitable Benefit and Burden Sharing:** Offer tailored legal solutions for benefit and burden sharing, Provide access to claims and redress.
- **Focus on Impacts:** Secure results for end-users, Set and track key rule of law and governance performance indicators, Share outcomes and lessons learned.

3.2 Coherence in Climate Change and Biodiversity Law Reforms

- **Activate Legal Assessments:** Survey policies/laws/institutions, track gaps and innovations
- **Promote Integrated Decision-Making:** Engage multiple relevant sectors, Consult multiple levels of jurisdiction, Secure stakeholder engagement





Legal Innovations for Global Green Economy – Lessons Learned

3. Legal Lessons Learned for Climate Change and Biodiversity :

3.3 Transparency, Participation and Accountability in Climate Change and Biodiversity Law Reforms

- **Establish Transparent and Participatory Processes:** Provide access to information, Consult and engage stakeholders, Ensure local validation of outcomes
- **Support Legal Empowerment:** Provide legal resources, Strengthen capacity of local actors
- **Demonstrate Good Governance:** Track accountability in process and decisions, Secure integrity of financial instruments

3.4 Enabling Governments & Empowering People by Strengthening Legal Capacity

- **Build Sustainably:** Tailor programs to domestic systems, Inspire incremental change with potential for hybrids, Ensure simple and durable legal solutions
- **Inter-generational learning:** Prepare next generation of legal professionals, Engage young jurists in learning-by-doing, Provide networks and career mentorship



Legal Innovations for Global Green Economy – Lessons Learned

4. Conclusion: Linking to post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda

- **Constitutionalism, Governance and Legal Reform for Climate Change and Biodiversity in the SDGs:**

New global Sustainable Development Goals may include End poverty, End hunger, Healthy life, Water and sanitation, Attain gender equality; Access sustainable energy, **Take urgent climate action, Protect ecosystems and halt biodiversity loss; Promote inclusive, sustainable growth** and decent employment; **Peaceful and inclusive societies based on rule of law and capable institutions...** (*UN OWG May 2014 Working Document; UNSG Report on Advancing the UN Development Agenda beyond 2015*)

- **Law and Green Economy in the post-2015 SD Agenda:** Building sustainability institutions to protect future generations interests has flow-on effects for public participation, accountability and creating a culture of justice and fairness. When people feel safer, and are living under the law, they are better positioned to invest in the future. Any future development architecture which fails to consider the essential contribution of legal innovations, led by effective legal institutions, to poverty eradication and sustainable development is likely to remain unsuccessful.

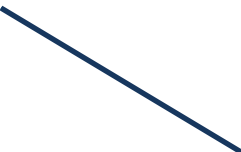
- **Conclusion and Future Directions.** IDLO's research and analysis of existing practices, and programs experience on the ground implementing UNFCCC and UNCBD commitments in developing countries, demonstrates the contribution of legal innovative and justice to a global green economy for sustainable development. The current challenge is to scale up, deliver and measure impacts, and share lessons.





Thank you / Merci / Obrigado
Gracias / Danke / Grazie

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IDLO Sustainable Development Programs



- IDLO works to enable governments and empower people to promote (...) innovative legal solutions for sustainable development and economic opportunity.
- Innovative legal practices can support sustainable development and economic opportunity in developing countries, while minimizing burdens.
- IDLO's approach is to develop and share cutting-edge knowledge and build the capacity of developing country governments and experts to design tailored pathways to sustainable economic development:
 - **Enhance the legal preparedness** of countries to proactively deal with climate change, support a green economy and embrace clean technologies
 - **Improve management of natural resources**, such as forests, water and energy, including providing incentives for sustainable practices
 - **Supporting capacity development in trade**, IT and intellectual property, promoting economic opportunity that focuses on sustainable goods and services while promoting social inclusion and benefit-sharing.



IDLO Sustainable Development Programs

(1)

Thought Leadership / Expertise / Law & Policy Assessment

- Provides legal expertise to international partners such as IFAD, UNEP, UNDP & others to fill knowledge gaps and develop practical guidance for broad audiences.
- Drafts studies assessing legal approaches to low-carbon development, green economy, sustainable land use and energy, with CDKN, SCBD, CIFOR, and OFID.
- Undertakes assessment reports on countries' legal preparedness to climate change and REDD+, with IFAD and FAO.
- Develops practical guidance, e.g. Legal Guidebook for Low-Emission Carbon-Resilient Development Strategies, with UNDP and UNEP.

Convening Stakeholders / Sharing Knowledge / Building Momentum for Law & Policy Reform

- Fosters collaboration between international and national experts in working groups, networks, partnerships
- Facilitates global dialogue & leads expert commissions, such as on environmental and natural resources law within the World Bank's Global Forum on Law, Justice and Development, or legal aspects of fair trade to assist communities to access sustainable livelihood opportunities.
- Hosts international knowledge sharing and partnership building events at the UNFCCC, UNCBD, Rio+20 Conference, amongst others.



IDLO Sustainable Development Programs(2)

Capacity Building and Legal Empowerment

- IDLO builds the capacity of governments and empowers communities and people to design and engage in new legal frameworks:
- Provides technical legal assistance to advise national and state governments.

Technical Assistance and Training of National Lawyers

- IDLO's programs are grounded in the training and engagement local lawyers to develop new knowledge and implement country programs:
- Establishes IDLO Working Groups with newly trained climate law experts in Kenya, Vietnam, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia.
- Trains new national legal experts to research and advise countries on tailored legal approaches to the green economy.

Fostering South-South Knowledge Exchange:

- Legal innovations already exist but awareness is lacking. IDLO works to document and share leading good legal practices around the world:
- Documents and assesses the legal reform process in the energy sector in Kenya to develop lessons learned to help African countries achieve sustainable energy.
- Develops e-learning courses, online web forums and hosts knowledge sharing and training workshops on biodiversity law.



IDLO Sustainable Development Programs

(3)

IDLO's growing portfolio of programs includes leading programs on sustainable development implemented in partnership with leading donors and international organizations:

1. Enhancing legal preparedness to climate change and the green economy

- Legal Guidebook for Green Development Strategies
- Legal Preparedness for Climate Change Initiative in Kenya, Mexico and Vietnam
- Legal Preparedness for Climate Change and Rural Development in Latin America
- Building Enabling Legal Frameworks for Low Carbon-Investment in Sustainable Land Use
- Legal Preparedness for Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- Carbon Rights, Equitable Benefit Rules and Conflict Resolution in Guatemala

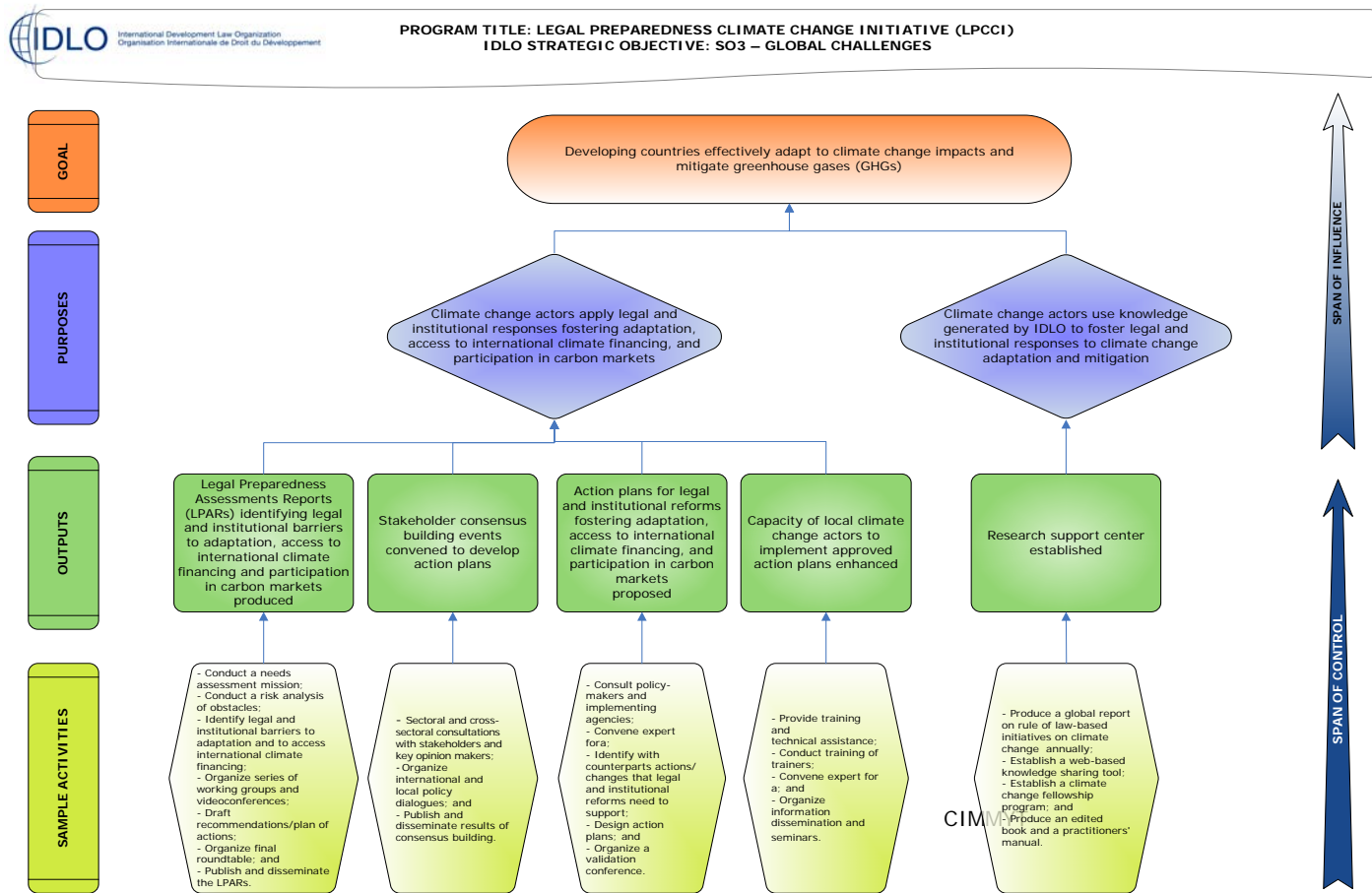
2. Improving management of natural resources

- Strengthening sustainable water management in India
- Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Energy in Africa

3. Supporting capacity development in trade

- Legal Aspects of Food Security, Natural Resource Management and Fair Trade in Ecuador

IDLO Legal Preparedness for Climate Change Initiative



Further Example: Rule of Law & Climate Change



Rule of Law Contribution to Climate Change Mitigation

Equitable benefit and burden sharing strengthens local capacity and ownership to enforce natural resources management laws, lowering legal & institutional barriers for REDD+ and NAMA implementation.

Innovative laws and empowerment can:

- **Set standards for sustainable resource use**
- **Regulate activities in conservation & REDD+ joint management areas**
- **Guide training for compliance**

Further Example: Rule of Law & Climate Change

Rule of Law Contribution to Climate Change Mitigation

Cancun Agreements call for enhancement of environmental and social benefits of mitigation activities that are results based

Lack of results-based social benefits may be overcome with innovative laws for:

- **Equitable benefit distribution systems**
- **Procedures to determine both monetary and non-monetary compensation**
- **Accessible project approval and verification cycles**
- **Transparent and accountable financial institutions**
- **Dispute resolution mechanisms that incorporate customary justice systems**





END

