

Toolkit on Environmental Law and Youth Participation



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During the special session devoted to creating the booklet at the study session, participants brainstormed on the content of the publication and created first drafts of chapters.

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Toolkit on Environmental Law and Youth Participation

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EDITORIAL

Why bother about the law?

We, young environmentalists, want to change the world by protecting nature and making our surrounding more environmentally friendly. Environmental law can help us with these goals. We can advocate for environment in various ways – we can take part in creation and implementation of environmental law, we can lobby, campaign, communicate environmental messages.

However, to use all these tools we need to know the rules of the game. In other words, we should be able to navigate ourselves through the environmental law bushes and not to get lost in it. It is crucial to know the national and international law system in order to take all the advantages the law can offer you.

For this purpose the Study Session ‘European Environmental Law and Youth Participation’ was organised by Youth and Environment Europe in March 2012. It involved 29 participants from 17 countries across Europe. During one week we studied the topic of environment and its connections to law and also how we, as youth, can take an active part in law making processes. We discussed, discovered and learned about environmental issues, human rights and its link with environment and campaigning.

As a follow-up to our discussions we decided to prepare this booklet in order to show young people what the environmental law is and how it can become handy when preparing an environmental project or advocate for the environmental protection.



We want to communicate such a complicated topic in simple words so that everyone would be able to get the idea and use the knowledge.

In this booklet you can discover how the environmental law is created, when an NGO can step in the process or creating and implementing it and how you can use the law in your projects. We will try to help you understand the interconnection between the human rights and the environment and receive some guidance on developing a campaign.

The role of each person is very important in protecting nature by using environmental law, so we should hurry up not to miss the chance of being a pioneer. It is never late to start, step forward and make our own contribution to people and environment. We should be fearless and realise that we have power to change “poison in medicine”. We shouldn’t wait until others will do first steps and every day when we get up we should think how to move forward.

“The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who watch them without doing anything.” – said Albert Einstein.

If you want to be a pioneer then this booklet is for you.

We hope that you will find it interesting and useful for your environmental activities.

Editorial team and participants of the study session

Environmental law

If you think that environmental law is only for lawyers and it’s too complicated to understand it, we want to convince you that it can be very useful for young environmentalists. In fact it’s almost crucial if you want to defend nature and /or environment. Why?

Cause if the nature site or some species are in danger, action of authority can be normally requested only on the legal basis. And these legal basis are various environmental laws. That is why the code of administrative procedure and the texts of laws are things that all committed naturalists should know.

Young people can also influence creating the new legal regulations, participating in common actions and campaigns for more efficient protection of the environment.



Presently, the pressure for the environment is common and tremendous. For environmentalists, both old and young, the Red Queen* rule apply: If we really want to stop the biodiversity loss, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. It includes also environmental law use.

DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Environmental law is a relatively new area of legislation which saw massive growth and implementation initially in the 50's and 60'and then again in the 80's. It is still in a formative stage and is undergoing a process of rapid development inspired also by growing understanding of the environmental challenge. In 60' governments started to introduce systems to protect the environment, such as: legislations, special administrative organs (ministries and environmental agencies), international environmental law (reflecting the need for international cooperation).

Last 40 years there were more than 700 agreements prepared. All these documents – conventions, statutes, regulations, common law serve to regulate and reduce human impact on the environment. Still there are many gaps and challenges, especially on motivating countries to respect agreements they signed and making more strict environmental laws.

Especially in the European Union, rather hard legal rules exists, as Bird and Habitat Directive, EIA and SEA Directive, Water Framework Directive, Environmental Liability and others. They are based on Union Treaties, which declare environmental protection as one of the main European Union targets and declare the “high level” of this protection as one of the Union’s values. Precautionary principle for environment and “polluter pays” principle are the horizontal binding rules, important for interpretation of other laws. Nevertheless, also outside the EU, important international conventions are binding for states.

PARTICIPATION IN CREATION AND USING ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

How to participate in creation of environmental law?

- **Influence creating local law** – for example ask for establishing ‘nature monuments’ – then they can be more strictly protected.
- **Check the spatial management / development plans in your region** and act if they endanger natural sites; participate in the consultation process (normally, the plans are widely consulted with the local public).

* Lewis Carroll. *Through the Looking-Glass*.

- **Participate in national consultations** of policies, strategies or proposal of legal acts, express nature and environment needs.

- **Guard nature conservation rules.** Check which areas are protected as a part of NATURA 2000 (in EU) or declared as Emerald sites (outside EU) and take action if they are harmed.

Example: Spring bird hunting for birds was cancelled in many European Union States after numerous NGOs complaints for infringement of EU Bird Directive rules.

- **Build the case-law** – by applications to the courts in the controversial cases and receiving the decisions and interpretation.
- **Take part in the EU public consultations** – at the page Your Voice in Europe (http://ec.europa.eu/yourvoice/index_en.htm) you can express your opinion on various environmental issues and take an active role in the European policy-making process.
- **Extensive social movements** can change the law.

Example: Pressure of European community against seals hunting in Canada (also young seals were killed for furs, using cruel methods) enforced European Parliament decision to establish seals product trade ban in the European Union.

- **The European citizen’s Initiative** allows one million EU citizens to participate directly in the development of EU policies (<http://ec.europa.eu/citizens-initiative>); similar mechanisms of citizen’s legislation initiative are usually available nationally.

Example: In Poland, 250000 citizens supported proposal of an amendment to the Nature Conservation Act, prepared by nature conservation NGOs, making establishing national parks easier (presently, local opinion may totally block national park establishing, even against national nature conservation interests; the amendment changes this regulation). As 100000 signatures are necessary for Citizen’s Legislation Initiative in Poland, the proposal must be considered by the Parliament.



HOW TO USE THE LAW?

It is very important to be aware of all the legal documents and rules. If you see that the law is violated, normally you can **write a complaint**. There are national mechanisms for this, which normally should be used at the beginning. Be aware that existence of such mechanisms is guaranteed by international conventions, such as Aarhus convention (see below).

In case you fail to defend nature using national mechanisms, there are also international possibilities, which may be used for internationally important cases. In the European Union, European Commission, acting as 'Treaties guardian', may use this legal tools against different environmental treaties, and each person – also young people – may initiate this by complaint for environmental infringement. Outside the EU situation is bit more difficult but there are international complaint mechanisms also under Aarhus Convention (for access to information and environmental impact assessments of investments) and Bern Convention (for inappropriate protection of key species and habitats).

Below we prepared a short selection of environmental laws and you can find there links to the websites where you can send the complaint if the law is violated.

SHORT SELECTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Aarhus Convention

Aarhus Convention was initially set up by the UN in 1998 and 41 countries have ratified its contents. It created the main legal bases for society and interested stakeholders to get involved in government decisions which affect the environment.



Its three main pillars address the issues of:

- **Public access to environmental information** (art 4-5). Generally, all information about environment and environmental impact (including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports, information about expected environmental impact of planned investments) must be provided in maximum one month to each interested applicant. Only in very limited and justified cases, application for environmental information may be refused, and the appeal procedure for such refusing must be done.
- **Public participation in decision making** (art 6-8). It is a guarantee for each citizen or organisation to be able to participate in the acceptance procedure for most environmentally harmful investments (indicative list is the Annex to the directive) or for plans and programs which may have significant impact on the environment. It obligates to prepare EIA reports for potentially harmful projects and activities.
- **Access to justice** (art 9). Any person who considers that his or her request for environmental information has been ignored or wrongfully refused, has access to a review court (or similar) procedure. Similarly, each interested person, including each interested environmental organisation, who found Environmental Impact Assessment rules are ignored or inappropriately used, or who cannot agree with the decision finalising such assessment, has access to a review court (or similar) procedure.

How can you use it?

The convention is usually transposed to national legislation. If potential development hampers a site of natural interest, this gives you a legal basis to request information on the potential impact of the project. It also allows you to voice your opinion as an interested party and object to any further work being carried out.

In case of Aarhus Convention infringement, first national procedures should be used, such as applications to national courts. If compatibility with the Convention requirements is still not achieved, or if simply national legislation is not compatible with the convention, there's the possibility to submit the 'communication' to the Aarhus Compliance Committee (expert body). The communication will be considered by the Committee, and if necessary, the actions will be recommended to the Meeting of the Parties. The actions are normally the formal decisions, in which the Meeting of the Parties urges the State concerned to improve particular aspects of situation and to achieve compliance with the Convention.

Generally, this is a long procedure as the findings of the Committee need to be endorsed by the Meeting of the Parties to be officially adopted, and the MoP takes place every three years. Nevertheless, sometimes even starting the procedure is a form of international pressure and often is followed by making improvements by the State concerned.

Additionally, in the European Union, also the EU is a convention Party, not only individual states. As a result, convention becomes part of EU law. Convention is transposed to

some EU directives (EIA Directive, Sea Directive, Access to the Environmental Information directive). There is a possibility to send complaint to the European Commission or request national court to ask so called prejudicial question on European law interpretation, to the Court of Justice of the European Union, also concerning the Aarhus Convention interpretation. This procedure is also not so short, but the decisions of the Court are hardly binding for the member State concerned.

The case-law examples are published as a publication “Case Law of the Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee”, available in internet for download. It’s strongly recommended to read these examples, to understand how the Aarhus complaint mechanism works.

More information:

- <http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/public-participation/aarhus-convention/>
- <http://www.unece.org/env/pp/cc.html>
- <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/aarhus/>
- <http://curia.europa.eu/> (search for ‘Aarhus’ in case search)

**Bern Convention
(Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)**

The Council of Europe’s convention came into force on the 1st of June 1982. Currently 49 states (including almost all European states, with the exception of Russia, Belarus and San Marino) and the European Union have ratified this convention.

Its main aims are:

- to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats
- to promote cooperation between states
- to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including migratory species

It is quite a long document which outlines in its appendixes specific species of plants and animals which are to be granted special protection. The convention promotes cooperation between member states to protect migratory species.

Main obligations under the Bern Convention are:

- To ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species specified in Appendices to the Convention, and to ensure the conservation of endangered natural habitats. As decided in the Convention executive documents (resolutions and recommendations), the Parties of the Convention are obliged to designate appropriate areas as Areas of special conservation interest, so called ‘Emerald sites’. The detailed list of habitats and species for which Emerald sites should be established is given by the Resolution 4 and 6 of the Standing Committee. Then, the Parties of the Convention are obliged to ensure appropriate conservation regime for Emerald sites.

- To guarantee strict species protection regime for flora and fauna species specified in Appendices I and II to the Convention. For plants from Appendix I (example: fen orchid, lady slipper), deliberate picking, collecting, cutting or uprooting shall be prohibited. For animals from Appendix II (examples: brown bear, wild cat, marsh fritillary, rosalia longicorn, hermit beetle), deliberate killing, capture, keeping, damaging of breeding or resting sites; disturbing particularly during the period of breeding, rearing and hibernation, must be prohibited

- To guarantee protection and regulation of exploitation of animal species listed in Appendix III (example: beaver, badger, red squirrel).

- To ensure special protection of migratory species.

States may make exceptions from the provisions of the Convention, but only in special circumstances: for the protection of flora and fauna; to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property; in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests; for the purposes of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for the necessary breeding; to permit, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers – and only provided that there is no other satisfactory solution and that the exception will not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned.

In the European Union, Bern Convention obligations are implemented as obligations of Birds and Habitats Directives.

How can you use it?

It’s important to participate in establishing Emerald sites network in your country. The quality of national proposals of the network is and will be checked in procedure of so called ‘biogeographical seminar’, discussing species by species and habitats by habitats, deciding is the network sufficient. Nature conservation NGOs can participate in such discussion as one of the main partners. This, providing the proofs the site is important for relevant species and habitats, may be the way for its designation as ‘Emerald site’ and then to its appropriate protection in the future.



Participants of the study session reading environmental law documents.

In case of inappropriate protection and infringement of the Convention requirements, there is a possibility to send the complaint to the Bern Convention Standing Committee. The Standing Committee will analyse the complaint and ask relevant State for explanations and answers. If relevant a visit of the site may be organised. After analysing the situation, the Standing Committee may express its official position as specified recommendation. It is not binding, nevertheless it is a form of strong international pressure for the relevant State. The procedure takes normally some years.

The recommended complaint form is available at:

- <http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/>

The list of the cases proceeded till now is available at the Convention website. It's strongly recommended to read these examples, to understand in what cases the complaint mechanism may be useful.

More information:

- <http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/>
- <http://www.ceeweb.org/work-areas/priority-areas/biodiversity-policies-and-conventions/pan-european-level/emerald/>
- http://www.ceeweb.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/CoE_Information_Document_-Emerald.pdf

**Bonn Convention
(Convention on Migratory Species)**

CMS was signed in 1979 in Bonn and came into force in 1983. It is not a European convention but a global intergovernmental treaty concluded under the aegis of the UNEP. Nowadays it has 117 members including countries not only from Europe but also from Africa, Central and South America, Asia and Oceania.

CMS acts as a framework convention and encourages states to negotiate global and regional agreements such as EUROBATS („Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe“) or AEWA (Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds).

Its exclusive aim is conservation and management of migratory species – terrestrial, aquatic and avian – throughout their range.

Depending on a species' need for protection, there are two appendixes:

- Appendix I lists all those migratory species which are threatened with extinction. CMS parties attempt to strictly protect them, conserve or restore the places where they live, enable them to migrate without hindrance and control other factors that might endanger them.
- Appendix II lists species which are less endangered but still in need of protection and could significantly benefit from international co-operation.

How can you use it?

Bonn Convention is legally binding within the meaning of public international law but there are no sanctions for non-fulfilment. Though liability to pay contributions is the only check instrument, a state's need for reputation should not be underestimated.

There are different kinds of agreements such as legally binding treaties (“Agreements”) or less formal instruments (“Memoranda of Understanding”). So it is a necessity to check out which version you are dealing with! To get to know a species range check out the Global Register of Migratory Species.

More information:

- <http://www.cms.int/about/intro.htm>
- http://www.cms.int/species/eurobats/bat_bkrd.htm
- http://www.cms.int/species/aewa/aew_bkrd.htm
- <http://groms.gbif.org/>



EUROPEAN UNION DIRECTIVES

In EU countries, the European Union legislation is binding. EU directives, regulations and decisions are ‘hard’ legislation: in case of infringement the obligations, the European Commission after the investigation and discussion procedure applies against the State concerned to the Court of Justice of the European Union. Decision of the Court is binding for the relevant parties and establish also interpretation of law for future.

For nature conservation, main important pieces of EU Environmental Law are:

Birds Directive and Habitats Directive

Two main ‘nature conservation directives’ are Birds Directive (established in 1979) and Habitats Directive (established in 1992). The directive's target is maintaining or restoring the favourable conservation status of the species and habitats concerned.

The main requirements are:

- To establish the Natura 2000 network (art 4 of Habitat Directive and art 4 of Bird Directive) – the network of Special Protection Areas for Birds (migratory or listed in the Directive annex) and Special Areas of Conservation (for habitats and species listed in the Directive's annexes).

- To protect Natura 2000 sites by ensuring that deterioration and important disturbances to protected features (species and habitats, art 6.2 of Habitat Directive) are avoided, and to implement relevant conservation measures (art. 6.1 of Habitat Directive, art 4.1 and 4.2 Bird Directive).

- To guarantee that each plan, program or project will be properly assessed from the point of view of its impact to Natura 2000 site conservation objectives, and approved only if no significant negative impact was concluded. The only exception is the possibility to approve project of overriding public interests, even with negative impact on Natura 2000, but only if there are no alternatives and if adequate compensation is provided.

- To guarantee strict protection of relevant species (art 12-13 of Habitat directive, art 5 of Bird Directive), by prohibiting, for example:
 - for animals specified in Habitat Directive annex – deliberate killing or disturbing, and deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places (even non deliberate)
 - for plants specified in the Habitat Directive annex – deliberate picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting or destruction in the wild
 - for all birds – deliberate killing (with exception for huntable species) or capturing, damage to their nests and eggs, deliberate disturbance of these birds particularly during the period of breeding and rearing.

NATURA 2000

Each EU Member State must decide on the best wildlife areas containing the habitats and species listed in the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive, and prepare the list for the approval by the European Commission. Member State is responsible for making sure that all sites are appropriately managed. Natura 2000 sites can be designated both on land and water and are managed in partnership with other authorities, voluntary bodies, local or national charities and private landowners. The rules of management and protection of Natura 2000 sites are defined by Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. The European Commission has developed a public Natura 2000 interactive map which helps to explore Natura 2000 sites and is aimed to raise awareness among the general public and build a useful instrument for developers, land use planners, landowners, government authorities, NGOs, researchers and educationalists and many others. Natura 2000 networks covers around 19% of the EU territory.

More information about Natura 2000:

- http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm
- <http://www.natura.org/>
- <http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/#>

In European Union, Natura 2000 is the Emerald sites network (from the Bern Convention) implementation.

- To guarantee that the exploitation of relevant species must be controlled and cannot disturb the favourable conservation status (art 14 of Habitat Directive). Birds cannot be hunted in period of their reproduction nor migration.

The Natura 2000 network, established by the Directives, is also the EU contribution to the 'Emerald network' of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCIs) set up under the Bern Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats. The species protection rules follow Bern Convention obligation.

Environmental Impact Assessment – EIA Directive

Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, established in 1985.

Main requirements are:

- For environmentally hazardous projects (the list is given by Directive annex and is rather wide, including also small investments), before the consent is given, each project must be assessed with regard to their environmental effects.
- Information about approving procedure of environmentally hazardous project must be given to the public, each interested person or organisation must have access to the procedure and possibility to express their opinion.
- Interested members of the public, including environmental NGOs must have access to a review procedure before a court of law or similar body.

These obligations transpose Aarhus convention requirements but are wider and harder than original Aarhus regulations.

Strategic Environmental Assessment – SEA Directive

Directive for strategic environmental assessment for plans and programs to the environment, established in 2001. Environmentally hazardous plans and programs (establishing frames for the environmentally hazardous project or expected to influence Natura 2000 sites) must be assessed from the point of view of the environment. The procedure must be public, each interested person or organisation must have possibility to express opinion.

Water Framework Directive

Directive establishing common rules for management of water bodies and underground waters, established in 2000. The main requirement is the general obligation to achieve, till 2015, good ecological status of all water bodies, which includes good status of the water flora and fauna, also natural hydromorphology and clear water. A lot of exemptions are possible, but only under circumstances described in directive. New transformation of water bodies (as new hydrological investments) decreasing water body status (with flora

and fauna) are generally forbidden, in exceptional circumstances may be approved for the reason of overriding public interests and only with additional conditions.

EU case-law

In fact, European environmental law is composed not only by legal acts but also by case-law. Decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union are binding also for the future cases, in fact Court permanently write practical implementation of the legislation. Case-law knowledge seems to be crucial for successful using of environmental law in EU.

Court decisions and opinions are available at: <http://www.curia.eu>

See also: Nature and Biodiversity cases. Ruling of the European Court of Justice.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info/pubs/docs/others/ecj_rulings_en.pdf

How can you use it?

Directives are normally transposed to the national law. Then, national legal possibilities should be used first. Nevertheless, in case of bad transposition or implementation of the EU law and in case of directive's obligations infringements, each person or organization can submit complaint to the European Commission. Commission will analyse the complaint and ask relevant member State for explanations and answers. In case of non satisfactory answer, Commission may apply to the Court of Justice of the European Union. If the Court decides that infringement took place, the Member State is obliged to change national legislation or improve implementation, under the pressure of hard financial punishment and in most serious cases even excluding from the voting rights in the European Council.

In fact, in most of cases, Member State changes its practice or legislation before the court phase, only as a result of dialogue with the Commission.

Each national court can also apply (and applicant can ask court to apply) to the Court of Justice of the European Union for the prejudicial interpretation of the European law.

Rules and recommended form of the complaint to the EC are available at:

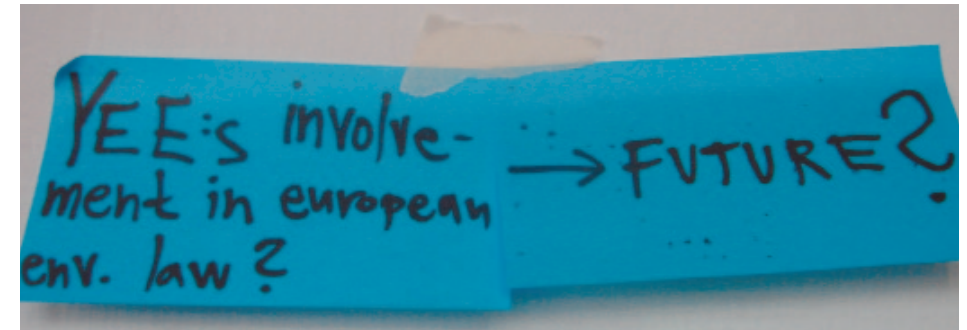
http://ec.europa.eu/eu_law/your_rights/your_rights_forms_en.htm

Example: after the NGOs complaints, the European Commission applies to the Court against Poland for incompatibilities in species protection, for example against Polish law regulation allowing to kill otters and cormorants in the fish ponds areas. Court decides Polish regulations are not compatible with the Directives' requirements. Poland must change its national legislation.

Example: Polish government planned to build the road, Augustów town bypass, crossing valuable fen area in Rospuda valley (Natura 2000 site). Fens will be destroyed by the road. After NGOs complaints, showing that there are alternative solutions, the European Commission started legal procedure against Poland and applied to the court. Even without waiting for the court decision, Polish government changed its decision and choose the alternative route.

There are also additional possibilities: to send petition to the European Parliament or to send complaint to European Ombudsman. Both bodies, after analysing the complaint, may formulate recommendations, and in some cases urges the European Commission to act.

The environmental law has different levels – international, regional, national and local. Before using international level (e.g. sending complaints about violation of international conventions or EU Directives etc.) check whether your problem can't be resolved with local and national legal procedures. Maybe your country's local environmental law system gives faster response to your environmental problems!



Young people and NGOs can use and influence environmental law. But for that we have to understand the structure of law and legislation rules, we have to keep repeated, permanent position and constant actions, have ready proposals and remind authorities about international obligations. It is not enough to be right and know that we act for good purpose. We have to have legal basis for acting.

As pointed out in Agenda 21, United Nations action plan towards sustainable development, "Laws and regulations suited to country-specific conditions are among the most important instruments for transforming environment and development policies into action not only through 'command and control' methods but also as a normative framework for economic planning and market instruments".

In this chapter we used materials from presentations prepared by: Ilaria Esposito, Italy and Pawel Pawlaczyk, Naturalists Club, Poland (who also helped in creating this chapter).

Human rights

Did you ever think about the connection between Human Rights and the environment?

It can be a way to advocate for the environment and make people understand how environmental protection is important. Recognising that the right to live in clean and healthy environment is a basic human right will help to influence decision-makers and make people care.

For us, young people from environmental organisations, the link between human rights and the environment is what we want to explore as we think it has big potential. However, the link is still not very clear for many environmentalists and human rights activists. But we can join our forces!

Try to think first about these few questions:

- How far are environmental activists also human rights activists?
- What is the place of environmental protection in the human rights framework?
- What is the place of human rights in the environmental framework?
- Why are human rights not a bigger topic for environmentalists and vice versa?

Human rights are commonly understood as inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because he or she is a human being. Human rights are thus conceived as universal (applicable everywhere) and egalitarian (the same for everyone).

Human Rights are universal – for all people. Everyone is born with them and possesses the same rights.

Human Rights are indivisible. All human rights have equal status and importance and none of them can be fully enjoyed without the others.

Human Rights are interdependent. Each one of them contributes to the realisation of other rights and they are all interconnected.

Human Rights are inalienable. It means that no person can be deprived of his/her rights.

We should remember 3 dimensions of human rights:

- Human rights are human – as only human beings can carry human rights; and have them violated
- Human rights are human – as only human beings can violate human rights
- Human rights are human – as only human beings can make human rights and judge violations

So how can we connect human rights with the environment?

When speaking of environmental law we involuntarily start thinking of environmental

rights in the context of Human Rights. Though environmental rights are primarily perceived as the ones belonging to animals or nature itself, which runs counter to the general idea of Human Rights since the right holders are not humans or human groups, it is becoming more and more obvious that the state of environment directly and quite significantly affects the realization of many fundamental Human Rights.



An increasing number of politicians are referring to environmental rights as fundamental Human Rights. This means that the link between the environment and human rights is becoming clearer to our world leaders. This is the basic building block for environmental rights becoming an integral part of Human Rights. In the third generation of human rights we can also find a right to live in a healthy environment. Almost every single international treaty on environmental protection directly or indirectly concerns Human Rights, in one or the other way guaranteeing their implementation.

The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (formally the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms) is a contract between countries who agree to be judged by a common court – European Court of Human Rights. Although the Convention on Human Rights does not explicitly mention the right for a healthy environment, environmental topics are starting to form more and more of the case work in the Court and even put some environmental obligations on the countries involved.

We want to encourage you to have a closer look at the interconnection between human rights and environment and also get an insight into the Council of Europe work and environmental topics that are present there.

Nowadays a lot of national constitutions contain articles about human rights to live in benevolent environment. Check whether your state's constitution speaks about environment! If yes, than use your constitution as a tool in protection of your constitutional rights!

To discover more, read:

Manual on Human Rights and the Environment
Constitutional Environmental Human Rights

In this chapter we used materials from presentation prepared by Bastian Küntzel.

Campaigning

Campaigns are a politician's greatest tool, the marketing department's favourite endeavour and the NGO's most formidable weapon. Public opinion is an avalanche that once triggered destroys all obstacles in its path to progress. If enough people care, change is possible.

Campaigns are balanced on that one word "Change". It will be the single greatest factor in determining whether or not you have been successful.

Every day we are bombarded by hundreds of campaigns – perfume adverts, charities, politicians, city councils, local businesses, Facebook ads, restaurants. Everyone has something to say, but how many of these truly get through to you and change your habits?

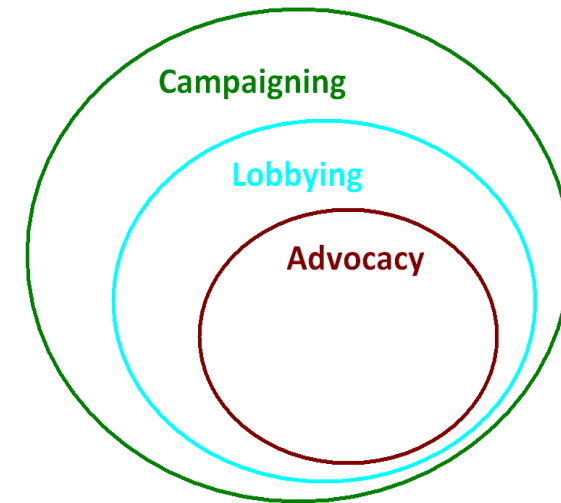
The following chapter will provide some useful information to give you the best head start possible when designing your campaign. Bearing this in mind let's look at one definition of a campaign:

A campaign is a strategic plan designed to change public opinion, society, habits or culture. It is important to remember that a campaign is not an exercise in arguing. Don't tell your target audience that they are wrong; instead, tell them what to do.

What this basically means is that you are not trying to advertise the issue, it is instead about changing the issue. Campaigns are also not about education. For example, don't tell people you love dolphins and that they are being killed as a by-product of the fishing industry. Focus instead on telling people not to buy tuna. This is a key element as it increases the penetration of your message. It is short, easy and it cuts through all the other noise (competing campaigns, advertisements and media).



In environmental law, lobbying and advocacy are important channels already put in place by governments to bring about a transformation of laws and society. These tools can be seen as subsets of a campaign.



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

So you want to run a campaign? Being able to concisely sum up all the points covered below will keep your campaign short and to the point and is the first step in your design process.

Clearly define your vision

Know exactly what it is you need to change. Each campaign should have a single focus. For more complex issues you can run multiple campaigns. What is your vision of the future? What needs to happen in order to achieve this future vision?

Who holds the power to solve your problem?

By identifying the key stakeholders in your situation, you will be able to tailor your campaign to appeal to these people's specific interests. For example, say you are campaigning against fox hunting. The stakeholders in this issue are the hunters, policy makers, landowners and the public.

The general public can be considered to be stake holders in almost every case. Consider each stakeholder's position and how easy or difficult it would be for them to implement the changes required. Work your way down the list until you find the most effective stakeholder in altering the current state of affairs.

DO YOU REALLY NEED TO CAMPAIGN?

1. REALITY CHECK

What motivates the people in power?

Once you know who to target, you need to figure out how they see the world and how they think. Try not to focus on what motivates them to change, instead think about what motivates them to keep things the way they are. This will give you a deeper insight into the factors that inspire them to oppose you; these very points can be turned for or against them later in the campaign design.

You know what your problem is, now try to think why it has not changed already. It could be cultural, financial or religious pressure keeping things the way they are.

Figuring out which one of these heading your campaign fits into will prepare you for the next stage of planning.

How will you communicate your message?

- Which form of communication will best reach your target stakeholders?
- Which form will appeal most to their interests?
- Will it be a TV campaign or newspaper ads?
- Will you use celebrities?
- Will an online campaign best suit your needs, or perhaps a demonstration?

HOW TO MAKE A CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFUL

Often we define campaigns as being successful or not-successful. Obviously, all of us want to be part of campaigns that are successful. This is easy to say but a little bit more challenging to achieve as you have to work hard and be prepared for all possible, unexpected difficulties that a campaign might encounter. Here are some tools that can help you to run a successful campaign.

SMART

KISS

Awareness Alignment Engagement Action

Rasp(berry) Principle

Problem Tree

SMART (Specific; Measurable; Achievable; Realistic; Timely)

It is important to have a clear vision of your campaign. Using the SMART approach explained below will help you focus on the important issues:

Specific: the goal, the objective of your campaign should be specific. It should be focused in order to avoid general expressions or vague advice. A specific, focused goal has much greater chance of being accomplished than a general one.

Measurable: your goal should be quantitative in order to be measured, and you can use question like: How much? How many?

Achievable: after identifying the goal you have to figure out ways to make it come true. You then need to evaluate and develop the abilities, the skills and attitudes of the people involved as well as the financial capacity to reach it.

Realistic: a goal must be realistic and should represent an objective towards which you are willing and able to reach.

Timely: time frame is very important when running a campaign. You also have to put concrete deadline that you strongly believe is achievable and realistic.

Another point that you have to remember when you run a campaign is to choose the right time to start it, after doing a social, economical and environmental evaluation.

KISS (Keep it Simple and Stupid)

You have to communicate the objectives of your campaign in a simple way, that is tangible for all those interested. Be sure that the objective is understood in the same way across different groups of people. If it is not, the objective should be reformulated. Use words that are understandable, catchy and do not go around the problem. Your objective should point at the problem and say in clear words what you want, what you expect to achieve and why you are doing this. Use images, short messages or signs if it is necessary. Be sure to use the language of your target group.

Messages can be transmitted in many ways:

<p>If you find a fire</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise the alarm 2. Go immediately to the place of safety 3. Call the fire brigade 	<p>If you find a fire</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Network with your neighbours 2. Explain the issue and the process of ignition, oxidation and ion plasmas then address the social and economic justice dimensions 3. Educate decision makers regarding the establishment of an adequately resourced fire brigade and fire prevention culture, ask your neighbours to join in.
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Awareness Alignment Engagement Action

<p>If you find a fire we are all in danger lets go this way we are leaving</p>	<p>Awareness Alignment Engagement Action</p>
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Awareness – Establishes the subject

Alignment – Establishes that it is relevant for everybody

Engagement – Is an appeal to join in

Action – What is needed

Now maybe you have a better idea of what you need to know for a successful campaign and you want to start one. There there are some more things you have to learn before starting.

RASP(berry) Principle

A successful starting point to sum up what the campaign is about – the RASPBerry principle helps you concisely identify the problem and how to get people to act.



Responsible party - (the enemy who is to blame)

Action – the action you want people (who?) to take

Solution – Remember, make sure it's a simple command

Problem – Make the problem personal for the people you target

Benefits - What do they get out of it for changing their behaviour?

DO'S AND DON'TS

So, you are nearly there, here are a few final points which will help you stay on track.

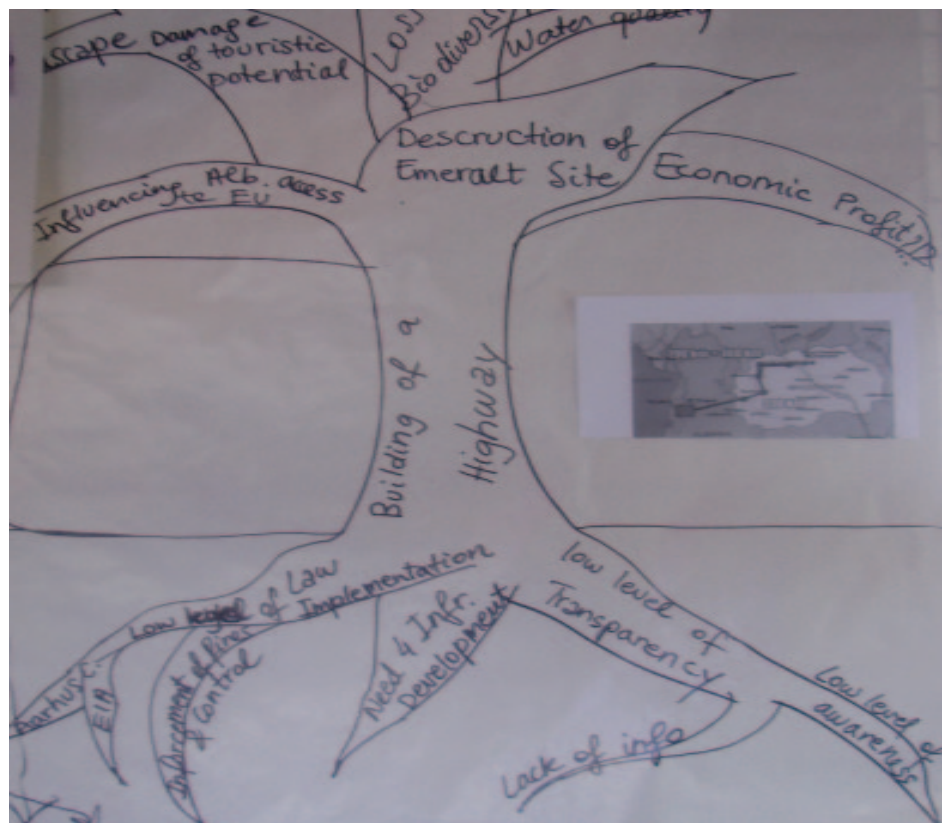
•	Don't talk about the main issue, instead talk about change.
•	Don't fall into a "Black hole" – ensure you have a proper measurement and evaluation process set up so you know when something is not working. Nothing is worse than pumping time, energy and money into a failing campaign. Change the angle of the campaign or concentrate on another element or issue to increase effectiveness.
•	Don't let the press dictate your agenda. Just because something gets the press attention it may not translate to real change. Your campaign is about bringing change to society, not pleasing the press.
•	Don't believe your detractors.
•	Do worry about the right things. Every campaign has things which go wrong, this is only normal. Worry only about threats which affect the core outcome of the campaign.
•	Don't assume you need to change people's minds; your job is to instead mobilize people. For example: We don't need people to like dolphins, we just need them to stop buying tuna.
•	Do consider failure.
•	Be creative and remember that you do not always have to be nice.

Problem tree

Like any other tree, the problem tree has three parts: a trunk, roots, and branches. The trunk is the core problem. The roots represent the causes of the core problem and the branches represent its effects. Like the roots of a tree, the causes of the core problem are not always immediately apparent, but if we do not understand the causes there is little we can do to address the problem. It is for this reason that problem trees are useful in campaign design, they give you a wider appreciation for the myriad of factors which often are in play in a contentious issue.

The problem tree establishes a cause and effect hierarchy between the problems.

To start you have to identify the trunk of your tree. On a piece of paper write down the main problem, next, underneath the problem start writing down all the issues which create it. The further back you can trace each difficulty, the deeper your understanding of the issue becomes. By starting with the causes and working up to the effects each problem or group of problems should logically lead to the next. The causes and the effects of your problem should be realistic.



REMEMBER

You should by now have a pretty decent grasp of what makes a good campaign. There are some important, additional points to also consider:

A good photo is better than a bad slogan, a good slogan is better than a bad photo. Photos are special, in one glance they can sum up an entire paragraphs worth of words. They can invoke outrage, sympathy, shock, happiness, sadness and hope. Good image is essentially an extremely efficient way of communicating your message. If you do not have an image that achieves this purpose, or it would not suite your campaign, it is best to come up with a slogan. It should be a clear, easy to understand call to action. Something simple that will make a change.

The key with both of these approaches is to increase the 'penetration' of the message. Some campaigns go for what is known as 'shock' value. An image, fact or slogan aims to create a sense of indignation or outrage in the general public. These types of campaign are very good for getting through to the viewer, but the feelings of shock or anger are short lived, and very often do not work when the image is viewed a second time. So while they are very effective, they need a strong message to ensure people follow up with an action as the message weakens over time as people become desensitized.

THE FUTURE

Being able to define how successful or not your campaign is, is of vital importance. How you measure success is largely up to you, but you should have some form of measurement, or better still two or three so that you are not measuring one facet of a complex plan. Whether it is signatures on a petition, money raised, likes on Facebook or clicks on a webpage, define how you measure your success. This will be the pulse of your campaign. It is also important to define a timeline. It will add extra structure to your well laid plans and give you a clear framework to fit your ideas into. Don't be afraid to fail, in fact it is important to consider it. No one says that you only have one shot at this. If a campaign does not work, scrap it. Start from scratch, use new materials and pursue a new venue of thought. As with most things, the voice of experience can teach you a lot, this stands to be especially true with campaigning. Research your campaign and try to find out if there have been similar operations in the past. Try to meet with these people and collect their old campaign materials, the campaign may or may not have been successful. Try and find out what went right or wrong for them and avoid making the same mistakes in your own work.

Recommended reading:

- <http://www.politikkampagnen.de/politikkampagnen/documents/pdf/rose-how-to-campaign.pdf>

While working on this chapter we used materials from the session on campaigning, communication and advocacy skills prepared by an expert Dariusz Grzemny.

Get involved! Get practice at campaigning here:

- <http://yeenet.eu/index.php/campaigns>



Short history of environmental law

Philippe Sands* states that **international environmental law has evolved over at least four periods:**

1. 19th century – 1945. The period began with bilateral fisheries treaties and concluded with creation of new international organizations (e.g. The United Nations (UN)). During this period people and nations began to understand that the process of industrialization required limitations on the exploitation of fauna and flora and the adoption of appropriate legal instruments.

2. 1945 – 1972. The period began with the creation of the UN and culminated with the UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference), held in June 1972. During this period a lot of international environmental organizations were created.

3. 1972 – 1992. The period began with the Stockholm Conference and concluded with UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. During this period a lot of international environmental conventions were adopted.

- 1972 – Stockholm Conference. The first UN's major conference on international environmental issues. It is considered as a turning point in the development of international environmental politics.
- 1975 – Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) came into force.
- 1979 – Birds Directive was adopted by European Communities.
- 1982 – Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats (Bern convention) came into force.
- 1987 – The Brundtland Report (Our Common Future) was published. It brought the definition of "sustainable development" concept.

4. 1992 - Now. The period began with UNCED (Rio Conference) and some environmentalists think that this period still has not ended. It can be characterized as the period of integration – all environmental concerns is being integrated in all international and national policies and laws.

- 1992 – UNCED (Rio Conference). Major treaties on biodiversity was signed. Also Agenda 21 - an action plan of the UN related to sustainable development was an outcome of the conference.
- 1992 – Habitat Directive was adopted by European Communities.
- 1993 – Convention on biological diversity (CBD) came into force.
- 2001 – The Aarhus Convention came into force. Turning point in rights to have an access to environmental information, rights to public participation and access to justice.

* Sands P. *Principles of International Environmental Law. Second Edition.* New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003, p.25.

Links

1. International environmental conventions
2. EU environmental law
3. Environmental case law summaries
4. Further reading:
 - 4.1. Books
 - 4.2. Articles, reports and guides
 - 4.3. Videos
5. Other useful links

1. INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTIONS

CONVENTION	LINK
Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (Aarhus convention)	http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/pp/documents/cep43e.pdf
Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context (Espoo convention)	http://www.unece.org/env/eia/about/eia_text.html
Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES)	http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.php
Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats (Bern convention)	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/104.htm
Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals (CMS or Bonn Convention)	http://www.cms.int/documents/convtxt/cms_convtxt.htm
Convention on the protection and use of transboundary watercourses and international lakes (Water Convention)	http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/water/pdf/watercon.pdf
Convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat (Ramsar convention)	http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-documents-texts-convention-on/main/ramsar/1-31-38%5E20671_4000_0__
Convention on biological diversity (CBD)	http://www.cbd.int/convention/text/
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change	http://unfccc.int/2860.php

2. EU ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

DOCUMENT	LINK
IN GENERAL	
Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Article 191 TFUE.	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2010:083:0047:0200:en:PDF
BIODIVERSITY	
Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitat directive)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:html
Directive 2009/147/ec of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (Birds directive)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32009L0147:EN:NOT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	
Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (EIA Directive)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:026:0001:0021:EN:PDF
Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32001L0042:EN:NOT
WATER	
Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (Water Framework Directive)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32000L0060:EN:NOT
Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (Drinking Water Directive)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31998L0083:EN:NOT
MARINE WATERS	
Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008L0056:EN:NOT

WASTE	
Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008L0098:EN:NOT
NOISE	
Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (Environmental Noise Directive)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32002L0049:EN:NOT
GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS	
Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32001L0018:EN:NOT
Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32003R1829:EN:NOT
Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 1997 concerning novel foods and novel food ingredients	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31997R0258:EN:NOT
Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32003R1830:EN:NOT
ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY	
Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (Environmental Liability Directive)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32004L0035:EN:HTML

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CASE LAW SUMMARIES

CASE LAW	LINK
Case law of the Court of Justice. Search engine.	http://curia.europa.eu/juris/recherche.jsf?language=en
Leading cases of the European Court of Justice. EC Environmental Law.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/legal/law/pdf/leading_cases_2005_en.pdf
Nature and Biodiversity Cases. Ruling of the European Court of Justice.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info/pubs/docs/others/ecj_rulings_en.pdf
Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects. Rulings of the Court of Justice.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/eia_case_law.pdf

4. FURTHER READING

4.1 BOOKS

BOOK	ABOUT	LINK
Kiss A., Shelton D. Guide to International Environmental Law. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2007.	About international environmental law.	http://faculty.ksu.edu.sa/Almutaz/Documents/Enviro_courses/ENVS-564/Guide%20to%20International%20Environmental%20Law_by-Alexandre%20Kiss%20and%20Dinah%20Shelton.pdf
Fitzmaurice M. Contemporary Issues in International Environmental Law. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, 2009.	About contemporary issues in international environmental law (precautionary principle, sustainable development, intergenerational equity etc.).	http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=mxjquQAZRxC&printsec=frontcover&dq=international+Environmental+law&hl=en&sa=X&ei=cgexT4DMMKmp4gS1w7zPCQ&ved=0CGUQ6AEwCTgK#v=onepage&q=international%20Environmental%20law&f=false
Sands P. Principles of International Environmental Law. Second Edition. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003.	About principles of international environmental law.	http://www.scribd.com/doc/39980708/Principles-of-International-Environmental-Law
Stookes P. A Practical Approach to Environmental Law. New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.	The book provides a general overview of why and how the international system elaborates environmental obligations and monitors compliance with them.	http://ilreports.blogspot.com/2007/10/kiss-shelton-guide-to-international.html

Bell S., McGillivray D. Environmental Law. Seventh Edition. New York: Oxford University Press, 2008.	The book addresses a wide range of topics, introducing students to all of the key areas and latest developments of environmental law, drawing on legislation, policy, and practice.	http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=Ek8dAQAAMAAJ&q=Environmental+Law.+Seventh+Edition.&dq=Environmental+Law.+Seventh+Edition.&hl=en&sa=X&ei=kAGxT76QPOT74QTH9-3ECQ&ved=0CD0Q6AE-wAQ
Holder J., Lee M. Environmental Protection, Law and Policy. Second Edition. Text and Materials. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007.	The authors analyse the ways in which legal activities are supported and legitimated by work in traditional scientific or technical domains, as well as by certain more obscure but also influential cultural or philosophical assumptions. A range of regulatory techniques is explored in this book, through a close examination of both pollution control and land use.	http://books.google.co.uk/books/about/Environmental_protection_law_and_policy.html?id=vJJB1yDzQ_0C
Palmer A., Robb C.A.R. International Environmental Law in National Courts. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004	The book collects together approximately fifty decisions of national courts from twenty-six countries, all broadly related to international environmental law.	http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=BVMhQ9yB32UC&printsec=frontcover&dq=international+Environmental+law&hl=en&sa=X&ei=TAWxT_bOluiE4gTRhaWKCQ&ved=0CFsQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=international%20Environmental%20law&f=false
Hedemann-Robinson M. Enforcement of European Union Environmental Law. Legal Issues and Challenges. New York: Routledge-Cavendish, 2007.	The book provides an overview of the current legal principles of the European Union on how EU environmental law may be enforced.	http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=7ywQa5-HRtlC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Environmental+law+eu&hl=en&sa=X&ei=mwKxT5T4NYH14QTvqfkO&ved=0CEQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Environmental%20law%20eu&f=false

Baker S. Sustainable Development. London: Routledge, 2006.	Providing an accessible, up-to-date and comprehensive treatment of the issues surrounding the promotion of sustainable development, this book combines a strong conceptual analysis, with wide ranging empirical focus and a wealth of case material. Including summary points and suggestions for further reading, as well as web resources and an extensive bibliography, it is ideal for students, scholars and researchers in the fields of environmental sciences, politics, sociology and development studies.	http://books.google.am/books/about/Sustainable_development.l?id=pkSwx94Wu4MC&redir_esc=y
Rose C. How to Win Campaigns: Communications for Change 2nd Revised edition. Earthscan Ltd, 2010.	A practical guide for creating and running successful campaigns. Written for the new campaigner and the experienced communicator alike, it explores what works (and what doesn't) and shows how to use principles and strategy in campaigning as a new form of public politics.	http://www.campaignstrategy.org/book_index.php

4.2 ARTICLES, REPORTS AND GUIDES

DOCUMENT	ABOUT	LINK
Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future	About the concept of sustainable development.	http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm

Guidance document on the Aarhus Convention Compliance Mechanism	About Aarhus Convention compliance mechanism.	http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/pp/compliance/CC_Guidance-Document.pdf
The Aarhus Convention. An Implementation Guide.	About implementation of the Aarhus Convention.	http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/pp/acig.pdf
Case Law of the Aarhus Convention. Compliance Committee. (2004-2011)	About case law of the Aarhus Convention.	http://doku.cac.at/accc2011_rel.pdf
Compensation of loss in natural habitats and species.	Guidance for naturalists involved in Habitats Directive Art. 6(4) implementation, and in other environmental procedures.	http://www.ceeweb.org/workinggroups/natura2000/resources/Referencedocuments/Compensation_guidance.pdf
Selected EC legislation and rules important for Natura 2000 site management planning.	Guidance for management planners and naturalists involved in planning process. Selection by Naturalists Club Poland.	http://www.ceeweb.org/workinggroups/natura2000/resources/Referencedocuments/EC_rules_forN2K_management.pdf
Agenda 21	Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the United Nations System, Governments, and Major Groups in every area in which human impacts on the environment.	http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/agenda21/?utm_source=OldRedirect&utm_medium=redirect&utm_content=dsd&utm_campaign=OldRedirect
Communicating Nature Conservation: A manual on using communication in support of nature conservation policy and action	This is a book on communication in support of nature conservation activities. It is a short introduction to communication, as well as a practical guide for people who want to develop efficient and effective communication activities.	http://www.ecnc.org/publications/technicalreports/communicating-nature-conservation
Access to documents and environmental information held by EU institutions and bodies. A guide for citizens and NGOs.	A toolkit to help citizens and NGOs get a clear understanding of the rights to (environmental) information held by EU institutions and bodies.	http://www.clientearth.org/aarhus-centre-documents/guide-on%20access-draft-for-web-designed.pdf

4.3 VIDEOS

VIDEO	LINK
Environmental videos search engine	http://www.tvlink.org/media.php?type=video&chid=11&titleleft=Environment
Environmental videos search engine	http://ecolive.tv/categories.php?id=214
National Geographic videos	http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/environment/
European Commission environmental videos	http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/video/videoByThematic.cfm?sitelang=en&thid=12
WWF channel	http://www.youtube.com/user/WWF/videos
Greenpeace channel	http://www.youtube.com/user/GreenpeaceVideo/videos
Environment Agency channel	http://www.youtube.com/user/EnvironmentAgencyTV/videos
Videos about the climate change	http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/greencatalogue/swf/

5. OTHER USEFUL LINKS

WHO	ABOUT	LINK
European Commission (EU)	Environment policies of EU	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/policies_en.htm
EUROSTAT	Environmental statistics	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/environment/introduction
European Environment Agency (EEA)	Environmental data and statistics	http://www.eea.europa.eu/
European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET)	Data about environment of Europe	http://eionet.europa.eu/
The Institute for Environment and Sustainability (IES)	Environmental data and statistics	http://ies.jrc.ec.europa.eu/
Natura 2000 Good Practice Exchange	Natura 2000 Good Practice Exchange	http://www.natura2000exchange.eu/
The European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL)	Exchange of information about environmental law.	http://impel.eu/about/history

Ecolex	Database providing information on environmental law.	http://www.ecolex.org/start.php
CIRCA	Communication & Information Resource Centre Administrator	http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/Home/main
CURIA	Judgments made by Court of Justice of the European Union	http://curia.europa.eu/
European Environmental Bureau	Federation of Environmental Citizens Organizations	http://www.eeb.org/
Client Earth	Activist lawyers committed to securing a healthy planet	http://www.clientearth.org/
UNEP Tunza	Programme on engagement of young people in environmental issues	http://www.unep.org/tunza/
Bern Convention institutions	The Standing Committee, The Secretariat etc.	http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/Bern/Institutions/default_en.asp
Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee	Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee	http://www.unece.org/env/pp/cc.html



This publication was created by Youth and Environment Europe.

Youth and Environment Europe (YEE) is an umbrella organisation uniting European environmental youth non-governmental organisations. Since its foundation in 1983, YEE has been a platform for many organisations that study nature and are active in the field of environmental protection.

The aim of YEE is to provide a platform where these organisations can cooperate and to encourage youth to be involved in environmental protection. YEE creates an opportunity to contact other European organisations, to exchange experiences, ideas and to work together.

Find out more about YEE at www.yeenet.eu



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Toolkit on Environmental Law and Youth Participation ...

**a starting point for those interested in using the
law to help the environment through advocacy,
campaigning and planning.**

