



CANADIAN INSTITUTE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY

L'INSTITUT CANADIEN DU
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The Formation, Governance, Financing Mechanisms and Mandate of Public Interest, Community-based Environmental Law Centres

June 2006



Photo: Just as these children in South Africa are building a world they can be proud of, Environmental Law Centres around the world are helping people improve the environment and health of their communities.

Acknowledgements

This work was carried out with the aid of a grant from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. CIELAP gratefully acknowledges their support.

Also key to the success of this project are the Environmental Centres around the world, who took the time to complete and submit their detailed responses to the questionnaire.

Thanks to the members of CIELAP who authored and contributed to this study: Anne Mitchell, Tania Monteiro, Vimla Panday, and Carolyn Webb.

CIELAP would also like to take this opportunity to thank Susan Waters with the Department of Justice in Ottawa acting in her personal capacity, and Andy Gubb, Regional Manager of the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa: Western Cape Region, for their technical guidance to the project team throughout the project.

The cover photo was taken by Anne Mitchell on a beach near Cape Town, South Africa, September 2002

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ISBN # 1-896588-56-5

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About the Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy (CIELAP)

Founded in 1970, as the Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation (CELRF), the Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy (CIELAP) is an independent, not-for-profit professional research and educational institute committed to environmental law and policy analysis and reform. CIELAP is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario and registered with Revenue Canada as a charitable organization. Our registration number is 11883 3417 RR0001.

CIELAP provides leadership in the research and development of environmental law and policy that promotes the public interest and sustainability.

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Executive Summary

Over ten years after the end of apartheid in South Africa, communities are still struggling to improve their lives. With the establishment of strong environmental laws and the right to a healthy environment written into the new constitution of the country, civil society leaders recognize that they have better tools to improve their environment and the quality of life in their communities. Implementation of these laws has been limited due to lack of capacity within government, the judiciary and the public. Civil society engagement is necessary if the country is to approach environmental sustainability. Even where existing laws provide for public access to information, decision-making and the courts, uptake is limited. What is needed is for members of society to gain a better understanding of how they can use these tools to improve the environment and health of their communities.

The Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy (CIELAP) is working with the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa: Western Cape Region (WESSA Western Cape) to assess the appropriateness of establishing an environmental law centre within the Cape Town area of South Africa. The centre envisioned for the Western Cape Region would work with communities to help them understand and access the environmental laws of the country to address environment, social and health related issues in their communities.

In the first phase of this collaborative project, CIELAP and WESSA Western Cape met with South Africans to discuss their priority issues and to assess whether or not an environmental law centre could help address these priorities. A report on this first phase is available. The overwhelming response was that an environmental law centre, which would focus on assisting community groups who had been disadvantaged by apartheid, could provide support for civil society groups in South Africa to use their environmental laws to improve their environment and therefore their quality of life. The idea of establishing the centre was supported by civil society, environmental lawyers, environmental non-government organizations, community groups, and representatives in government.

This report summarizes the second phase of this project, in which CIELAP sent out a survey to 106 environmental law centres around the world to gather background information about how they were established, how they are governed and financed, and how they organize themselves. In order to provide information applicable for the establishment of a centre in South Africa, the survey focused on contacting centres in southern countries.

The survey received 22 responses, 16 of which are from countries in the south. This report is based on these 22 responses. Although this sample is certainly not large enough to generate any statistical findings, this collection of responses offers good insight into the activities and realities of environmental law centres.

Some of the main findings of this study include:

- Specific events (for example a bushfire across the country) or specific people were catalysts for the establishment of environmental law centres.
- None of the organizations were set up by the government and none identified that they are affiliated with a university. The strong majority of the organizations appear to have been established through grassroots initiatives.
- All of the organizations would classify themselves as not-for-profit organizations.
- Land degradation and habitat loss from mining and logging are the major environmental problems experienced by the law centres, followed by pollution and solid waste management.
- While most respondents (79%) feel that their country has strong laws, only 21% feel that these laws are well implemented and enforced.
- Respondents feel that the most important measures for compliance with environmental laws are: strong media participation; education; and access to information (all at 89%) (see Figure 4).
- All organizations reported favourable working relationships with government.
- Funding/financial capacity was by far the most commonly reported barrier to meeting organizational objectives, with 76% of respondents highlighting it as an issue. Other barriers include challenges attracting and maintaining skilled staff, a lack of political will on the part of the government, unjust or perverse laws, and a lack of enforcement of laws.
- Organizations have similar objectives: law abidance, legal reform or policy development; citizen empowerment and participation in environmental decision-making; public awareness and education; environmental protection; sustainable development and the wise use of resources and equity, environmental justice and access to natural resources.
- Organizations are involved in an array of activities to meet their objectives. The main tools are research (79%), advocacy (74%), offering advice to governments (68%) and influencing policy (63%). The majority (74%) organized meetings and/or debates to improve laws and policies governing pollution and toxic substances in the environment. Almost all (95%) of organizations produce at least one type of publication: 68% publish reports; 63% publish books, 63% produce a regular newsletter, 53% publish citizen guides and 32% publish journals or journal articles. Most organizations (74%) operate a library, and all but one of these are open to the public.

- All of the organizations are active in their community. Methods to engage the public include: using television, radio, newspapers and other media; holding workshops and training programs for other groups and the public, participating in court cases, publishing newsletters and online journals, alerting the public to upcoming events and decisions.
- A majority (68%) of the responding organizations are affiliated with other organizations. Of these, just over half (53%) have international affiliates.
- All organizations say that they collaborate in one form or another with other organizations. While 84% of the organizations receive newsletters from other environmental law/policy organizations, 95% indicated they would be interested in receiving and contributing to an environmental law and policy newsletter with global distribution.

This survey identified that environmental centres around the world are engaged in many activities that are integral for improving sustainability and environmental health in their countries including natural resource conservation, planning, and ecosystem restoration, as well as activities that link the environment more directly with human wellbeing including health and civil rights, working with disadvantaged communities, and advocating access by the public to decision-making. It is striking to note the similar objectives and the variety of methods these organizations are using to achieve the protection of their country's environments.

The survey indicated that many of the organizations' challenges are similar and that much could be gained from collaborative activities, exchange of information, ideas and people. All organizations reported that they already collaborate with other organizations. Accordingly greater coordination and collaboration with other institutions should be welcomed. Almost all (95%) of organizations indicated an interest in receiving and contributing to an environmental law and policy newsletter with global distribution.

In addition to a global newsletter, our experience with this survey suggests that a global network of environmental law centres would also help improve the ability of organizations to collaborate and contribute more effectively to their objectives. In conducting the survey, it was suspected that approximately 30 of the 106 emails that we sent out were not successfully delivered due to incorrect contact information on the internet. A website hosting a database that was regularly updated with current information on these organizations would assist in this regard. Such a website could also house other resources of widespread interest such as information on multilateral environmental agreements, publications on common issues and innovative ideas on educating the public about environmental issues.

Introduction

Over ten years after the end of apartheid in South Africa communities are still struggling to improve their lives. This is particularly the case in the former townships where the apartheid regime segregated the majority, impoverished, black population. These communities are facing significant environmental problems including sewage issues, waste dumping, air and water pollution and chemical spills.

With the establishment of strong environmental laws and the right to a healthy environment written into the new constitution of the country, civil society leaders recognize that they have better tools to improve their environment and the quality of life in their communities. Implementation of these laws has been limited due to lack of capacity within government, the judiciary and the public. Civil society engagement is necessary if the country is to approach environmental sustainability. Even where existing laws provide for public access to information, decision-making and the courts, uptake is limited. What is needed is for members of society to gain a better understanding of how they can use these tools to improve the environment and health of their communities.

The Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy (CIELAP) is working with the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa: Western Cape Region (WESSA Western Cape) to assess the appropriateness of establishing an environmental law centre within the Cape Town area of South Africa. Public interest, community based environmental organizations have been instrumental in shaping changes and improving access to resources and the environment around the world. The centre envisioned for the Western Cape Province would work with communities to help them understand and access the environmental laws of their country to address environment, social and health related issues in their communities.

In the first phase of this collaborative project, CIELAP and WESSA Western Cape met with South Africans to discuss their priority issues and to assess whether or not an environmental law centre could help address these priorities. A report on this first phase is available. The overwhelming response was that an environmental law centre, which would focus on assisting community groups who had been disadvantaged by apartheid, could provide support for civil society groups in South Africa to use their environmental laws to improve their environment and therefore their quality of life. The idea of establishing the centre was supported by civil society, environmental lawyers, environmental non-government organizations, community groups, and representatives in government.

The process of establishing an environmental law centre, however, can benefit greatly from the experience of others who have established and worked in such law centres.

This report summarizes the second phase of this project, in which CIELAP sent out a survey to 106 environmental law centres around the world to gather background information about how they were established, how they are governed and financed, and how they organize themselves. In order to provide information applicable for the establishment of a centre in South Africa, the survey focused on contacting centres in the southern part of the world.

The survey received 22 responses, 16 of which are from countries in the south. This report is based on these 22 responses. Although this sample is certainly not large enough to generate any statistical findings, this collection of responses offers good insight into the activities and realities of environmental law centres.

This report describes the methodology used to gather information, and provides an analysis and discussion of the responses and recommendations. A copy of the Questionnaire can be found in Annex I. A list of the Environmental Law Centres that participated in the survey, along with their contact information, can be found in Annex II. A full list of the 106 Environmental Law Centres who were contacted to participate in this study, along with their contact information, can be found in Annex III. Full survey results can be requested from CIELAP.

It is hoped that this report will help our South African partners to establish a centre that can truly assist members of society to improve their environment. CIELAP also hopes that the benefits of this report will extend beyond South Africa and that it will prove to be a useful reference for other countries and communities who wish to enhance public engagement in their societies by improving or establishing an environmental law centre.

Methodology

The Project Team was assembled to conduct the activities of the project. This team consisted of: Anne Mitchell, CIELAP Executive Director; Tania Monteiro, Environmental Lawyer and member of CIELAP's Board of Directors; Vimla Panday, Climate Change Specialist and Associate Researcher with CIELAP; and Carolyn Webb, CIELAP Communications Officer. Susan Waters, an environmental lawyer employed by the Department of Justice in Ottawa provided guidance in her personal capacity. Andy Gubb, Regional Manager of WESSA Western Cape, CIELAP's partner in the desire to establish an environmental law centre in South Africa, also provided assistance.

A list of 150 environmental law centres from various geographical locations including South and North America, Asia, Europe, Australia and Africa was compiled. These centres were identified using existing lists from the University of Calgary, E-LAW, and the IUCN among others, personal contacts of CIELAP, and through internet searches. The compiled list was then shortened to approximately 100, the majority of which were from southern countries.

The questionnaire was developed with the objective of gathering information on formation, governance, financing mechanisms and mandates that currently exist within environmental organizations. The final questionnaire consisted of fifty-five (55) questions, and included both closed and open-ended questions. The questionnaire was then transferred to Survey Monkey, an online survey tool designed to store survey responses and perform basic analysis. (URL - <http://www.surveymonkey.com/>)

The questionnaire was then pilot-tested by a small number of CIELAP associates. Modifications were made to the questionnaire based on the pilot tests. An email was then distributed to the final list of environmental law centres. This email described the intention of the survey and provided a link to the questionnaire located on Survey Monkey. The organizations were given one month to complete and submit their responses. Follow-up emails and telephone calls were made to the organizations to remind respondents to submit their questionnaire.

Limitations of the Study

It is suspected that approximately 30 of the 106 emails that were sent out were not successfully delivered. This is due to the fact that contact information is regularly changing and that websites are not regularly updated.

Two of the 22 respondents left many of the later questions of the questionnaire blank. It can only be assumed that they ran out of time when writing the survey. Future surveys should be made shorter to ensure that they are not burdensome for those filling them out, and so that full and complete responses are received. These later questions have been analyzed with the non-responses omitted.

If it is assumed that approximately 75 of the emails sent out were successfully delivered, the response rate from those who received the survey was approximately 29%. While this rate can be considered successful, many factors led to the non-responses. Based on telephone calls, the most significant reasons why organizations did not respond was the language barrier (as many of the centres in South America only conversed in Spanish). Some of the centres who received the survey indicated that they do not respond to such surveys, while others said that they had too much to do. An additional eleven centres promised to complete the questionnaire but never did.

The fact that the survey was distributed in English alone is likely a major reason why only 3 responses were received from South and Central America, creating a less representative distribution than would be hoped.

In the future, it would be ideal if the survey and cover letter could be translated into commonly used languages, particularly Spanish, so that responses could be received from non English-speaking centres. This, however, would add to the costs of a study.

The results suggest that responses were received primarily from large organizations; the average number of full-time staff among the responding organizations was 23.9. It is possible that CIELAP's contact list was made up primarily of large organizations, as these have a stronger web presence and are better known. It is also possible that larger organizations have more capacity to take the time to answer surveys. If it is a priority to approach smaller law centres in future studies, a small honorarium may allow greater participation from them.

Continental Distribution of Respondents

- In total 22 organizations responded to this survey. The following chart provides the continental distribution of these respondents.

Country	Number of Responses	Percentage of Responses
Africa	9	41%
Asia	4	18%
Central and South America	3	14%
Eastern Europe	1	5%
North America	5	23%

Survey Results and Discussion

Organizational Structure

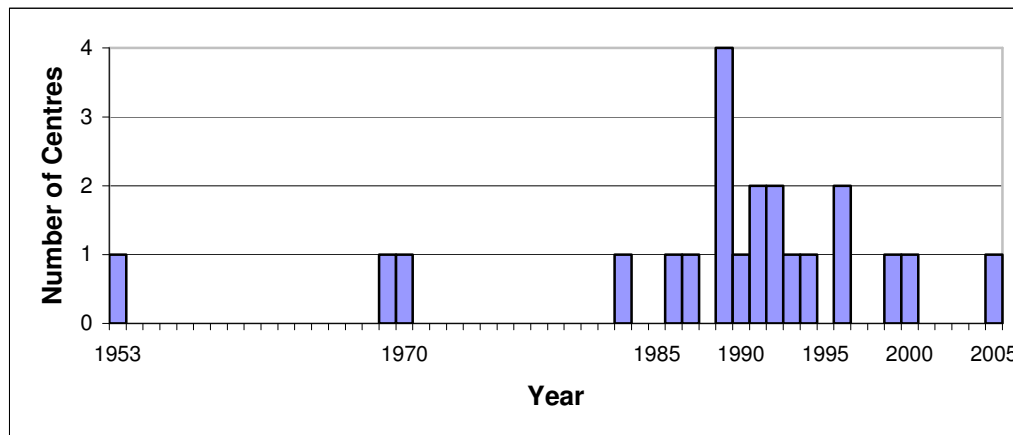
Classification

- All of the organizations (100%) classify as Not-For-Profit organizations rather than For-Profit organizations. There was, however, one non-response to this question implying that there may be other options that have not been considered.

Establishment

- The clear majority of environmental law centres were established between the mid 1980s and the late 1990s. Of those who responded, the Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia was the first to be founded – in 1953. The most recent initiative, the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law, whose Secretariat will be in Ottawa, is currently being established as an international network of university-based environmental law centres.

Figure 1: Number of law centres established by year



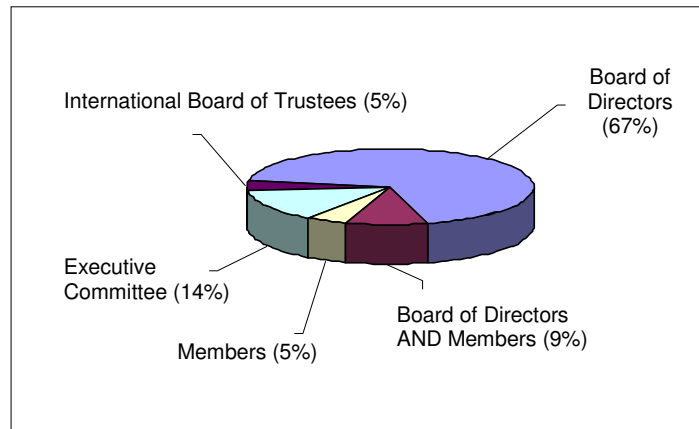
- Respondents identified many factors that led up to the establishment of their centres. These include:
 - The need to respond to increasing environmental degradation (mentioned by most)
 - Community poverty and basic resource needs not being met; the need for greater environmental justice and the protection of human rights
 - That environmental laws are in constant violation

- The need for greater capacity in civil society, including a more engaged public
 - The recognition that a gap in expertise needed to be filled
 - The need for Sustainable Development
 - External economic influence (Industrialization; liberal market policies)
 - A significant event, for instance a bushfire across the country.
- None of the organizations were set up by the government and none identified that they are affiliated with a university. The strong majority of the organizations appear to have been established through grassroots initiatives.

Governance

- The majority of organizations (15 of 22) are governed by a Board of Directors; 2 are managed by a Board of Directors as well as Members; 1 is managed by Members alone; 3 are managed by an Executive Committee and 1 is managed by an International Board of Trustees (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Breakdown of organizational governance structures



- Of the 16 Boards of Directors, most are made up of a diversity of representatives from different industries and sectors (including lawyers, journalists, academics, doctors, members of government, industry). Several organizations identified that their aim was to create as diverse a board as possible. An exception, one organization has a board that is entirely made up of lawyers.
- Approximately half of the Boards have some representation from business sectors such as investment and industry.

Affiliation

- A majority (68%) of the responding organizations are affiliated with other organizations. Of these, just over half (53%) have international affiliates.

Membership

- The majority (68%) of respondents identified that their organization has members. See Table 1 for the distribution of the membership sizes of these organizations.

Table 1: Number of organizations by size of membership

Number of Members	No. of Organizations (out of 22)	Percentage of Organizations	Membership fee and term?
(1 In process of development)			Yes
0	7	33%	N/A
1 – 50	7	33%	Yes for 3/7
51 – 100	1	5%	Yes
101 – 500	1	5%	Yes
501 – 1000	2	10%	Yes for All
1001 – 5000	3	14%	Yes for 2/3

- Of the 14 organizations that do offer membership, 10 offer it for a fee and have imposed a renewable term on the membership. It is generally the case that the membership lasts for a year before needing renewal. Individuals can become members through a variety of means including simply applying and paying the fee, offering in-kind services to contribute to the organization’s work, or being approved by the Executive Committee or Board.
- Of the 5 organizations that have members but do not require a fee, three use the term “membership” to mean Member of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee; and one requires potential members to present an application letter to the board of directors for a term of 5 years. These four organizations have very few members. The fifth organization, with a membership of approximately 5000, did not indicate how individuals become members. In summary, most of the organizations that allow membership to the general public (ie. Not the Board of Directors) charge a fee for it.
- Approximately half of respondents accept members from all sectors while the others narrow their membership to particular interest groups and professionals from specified fields based on the objectives of their organization.

Staffing

- Organizations were asked how many individuals they employed or had as interns or volunteers. Of the respondents, 95% currently employ full time staff, 77% employ part time staff, 59% have volunteers and 73% use interns or students. The average and maximum numbers of each of these positions is displayed in Table 2. The one organization without any full time staff members is currently in the stage of being established and it is reasonable to assume that it will soon begin to employ full time staff.

Table 2: Average and maximum number of personnel by type

	Average Number	Maximum Number
Full time staff	23.9	150
Part time staff	3.2	15
Volunteers	8.5	100
Interns	3.0	10

- In general, the organizations with the largest numbers of full time staff were the organizations for which full time staff made up the largest percentage of their personnel. This would suggest that the smaller an organization is, the more it needs to rely on volunteers to accomplish its work.
- In 45% of the organizations less than half of personnel, including volunteers and interns, are full-time staff.
- Four organizations employ more part time staff than full time staff; these are four of the smallest organizations, in terms of paid staff.
- Only one organization was made up entirely (100%) of full-time staff members.

Interns and Volunteers

All organizations, even those who do not currently have volunteers and interns at their organization, said that they sometimes use volunteers and interns, although 3 noted that it was only occasional or on a project specific basis. ** The number of volunteers and interns that an organization can use likely depends on the type of work done by the organization. For example, most volunteers could contribute to public outreach and education but specialized volunteers such as environmental policy experts, law students, articling students, paralegal assistants and lawyers would be the only ones able to assist in offering legal advice or specialized policy advice.

- Organizations tend to use volunteers and interns for a wide variety of tasks. Three ELC's use volunteers for field research and data collection, five use them for day-to-day

activities, seven said that volunteers and interns are used academically and for research, usually legal or scientific, and three said that volunteers' skills are used for projects. Other uses for volunteers included: administrative duties, proposal writing, media tracking, event organization, educational programs, and offering assistance to attorneys. None of the organizations limit their volunteer or intern opportunities to administrative functions.

- For 3 organizations (14% of respondents), more than 50% of their personnel are volunteers.

Lawyers

- Many environmental law centres have activities that require legal expertise, while others do not require lawyers to work within their organization. The survey responses showed that 64% of the respondents have lawyers working in their organizations, with an average of 3.7 lawyers per organization.
- One small organization of 5 staff is made up of 100% lawyers.

Language

- Only one respondent does not use English in day-to-day work; Pro Public uses Nepali exclusively.
- Nine use a combination of English and another language (Ukrainian, Filipino, Spanish, French, Nepali, Bengali, and Kiswahili).
- Twelve responding organizations use English exclusively.

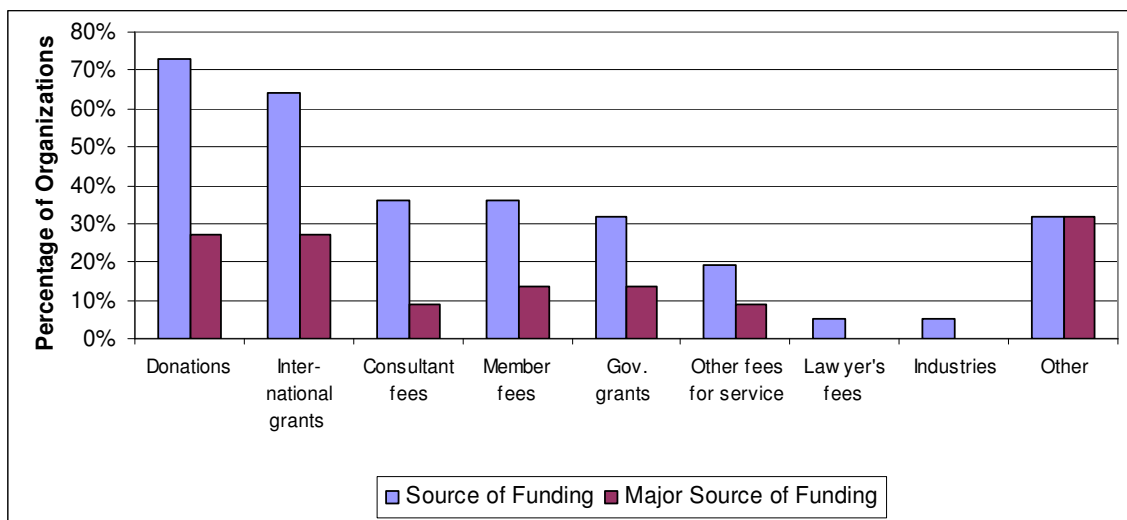
We recognize that there is a very strong bias in the responses for this question, as the questionnaire was only circulated in English. The results do, however, indicate that many organizations find it a benefit to use English in their work.

Finances

Sources of Funding

- Organizations reported that they receive their funding from a variety of sources (see Figure 3). The most often reported source of revenue is from Donations, which 73% of respondents said their organization received. Donations, however, are only a major source of funding for 27% of the organizations.

Figure 3: Reported sources of funding



- The majority of organizations (64%) receive grants from international organizations including 4 of the 5 North American organizations.
- The survey did not present “foundation grants” as an option for funding source. However, four organizations identified this source of funding as an “other” source of funding. These were all based in North America and listed foundation grants as a major source of their funding. This suggests that organizations from northern countries have the opportunity to receive funding from local foundations, while those from the south don’t have this opportunity and can only receive funding from international organizations and foundations.
- Other than foundation grants, respondents listed staff and executive committee contributions, international donors, and income generated from activities and events such as safari camps, subscriptions/periodicals, and fundraising dinners as additional sources of funding. Foundation grants, international donors, and these income-generated activities are a major source of funding for several groups.

Changes in Funding Structure

- When asked whether the organization's funding structure has changed over the years, 56% of respondents revealed that their funding structure has shifted over time. These organizations listed a variety of changes:
 - Many organizations have deliberately worked to become more self-sufficient. This has involved moving away from grants and donations as major sources of funding, and moving towards a greater diversity and balance of funding sources, including services for fees and other internally raised funds.
 - Two organizations, both located in Zimbabwe, mentioned that donor support has significantly decreased in recent years. This may be a result of Zimbabwe's current political climate, suggesting that donations follow political stability. EPL, which is based in Ukraine has said that European donations have increased in recent years.

Operational Costs:

- When asked whether they rent or own their office space, use a government office, use an office at a university, or get office space donated, 95% (all but one) of the organizations responded that they own or rent their office space. The one that uses a university office is the project that is still in the primary stages of establishing itself. It is based out of a university office because the individual initiating the project is located there.
- Operational costs and overhead are funded from a variety of sources with donations and project funding being the most common sources of funding, followed by foundational grants, then consultancies, revenue and sales, and membership fees.

Role and Activities

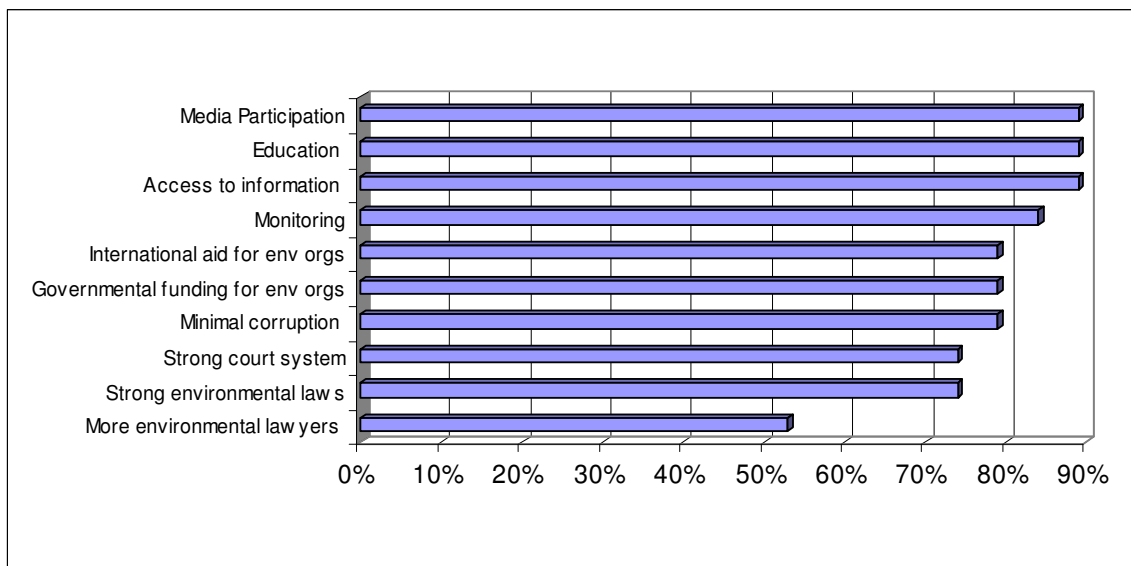
State of the Environment

- The majority of respondents identified land degradation/habitat loss from mining and logging as the major environmental problem that their country was experiencing. This was followed by pollution and solid waste management.
- Most respondents (79%) felt that their country has strong laws. Only 21%, however, felt that these laws are well implemented and enforced. Of the 4 who felt that these laws were well implemented and enforced, 3 came from North America; only 1 respondent from a southern country was somewhat satisfied with the enforcement of their laws.
- The lack of enforcement of environmental laws, over-population, lack of public education and awareness, and poor governance of state-owned resources were mentioned repeatedly

as causing environmental degradation. Several respondents from the south also mentioned poverty as being a significant contributor.

- Those who took the survey felt that the most important measures for compliance with environmental laws were: strong media participation; education; and access to information (all at 89%) (see Figure 4). Only 53% of the organizations surveyed reported that environmental compliance would be improved with more environmental lawyers. This suggests that there is no one solution to improve compliance with environmental laws, and that organizations recognize that a multi-faceted approach is needed.

Figure 4: Percentage of respondents perceiving that a factor is important for compliance with environmental laws



Relationship with Government

- All organizations reported favourable working relationships with government; these relationships ranged from “cordial” to “close working relationships” and “partnerships”. When examined by region, there did not appear to be any trends in these government relations.
- Many respondents elaborated on the nature of their organization’s relationship with government. Respondents identified that their organizations:
 - Raise public awareness and perform education
 - Act as government watchdogs regarding environmental laws
 - Provide information, advice, input, technical assistance, and services for governments and government professionals
 - Partner with government groups to, for instance, monitor logging or act against poaching

Objectives

- Respondents mentioned that their organizations had many objectives. The most common objectives cited were:
 - Law abidance, legal reform, or policy development (mentioned by the majority of respondents). This work is done through a wide range of means including advocacy, policy analysis and legal research.
 - Citizen empowerment and participation in environmental decision-making
 - Public awareness and education
 - Environmental protection
 - Sustainable development and the wise use of resources
 - Equity, environmental justice, and access to natural resources

- When asked about how satisfied they were in meeting their objectives, 52.6% of the respondents revealed that they were completely satisfied while 47.4% were only “somewhat satisfied”. Not one respondent stated that they were not satisfied in meeting their objectives.

- Respondents identified a number of barriers to meeting their organizational objectives. Funding/financial capacity was by far the most commonly reported barrier, with 76% of respondents highlighting it as an issue. Stemming from funding shortfalls, 24% of respondents stated that they had challenges attracting and maintaining skilled staff. A lack of political will on the part of the government, as well as unjust or perverse laws, was identified by 24% to be a major barrier. Lack of enforcement, lack of citizen awareness, threats from vested interest groups, as well as challenging political climates were also identified as barriers in meeting organizational objectives.

- All but one respondent considered environmental protection to be a basic human right.

Activities

- Organizations appeared to be involved in quite an array of activities to achieve the above objectives. These activities are identified in Figure 5 below.

- All of the respondents (100%) identified that they advocate for public rights on access to environmental decision-making.

- Organizations responded that they use a variety of methods to strengthen the environmental laws in their countries. The main tools used are research (89%), education (79%), advocacy (74%), offering advice to governments (68%) and influencing policy (63%). See figure 6 for a more complete examination of the methods by which organizations strengthen the environmental laws in their country.

- The majority (74%) of respondents have organized meetings and/or debates to improve laws and policies governing pollution and toxic substances in the environment. Only 2

(9%) of the organizations stated that they have never organized such a meeting and would not wish to do so in the future. This suggests a high level of interest in public meetings of this kind.

- All of the organizations (100%) suggested that they collaborate in one form or another with other organizations, including the preparation of joint submissions (58%).

Figure 5: Percentage of organizations engaged in various work activities

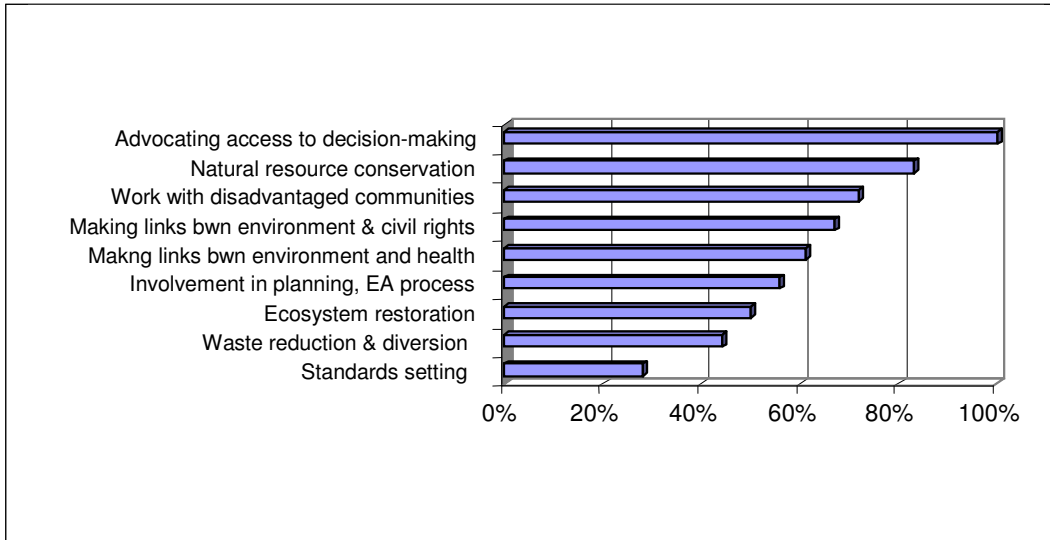
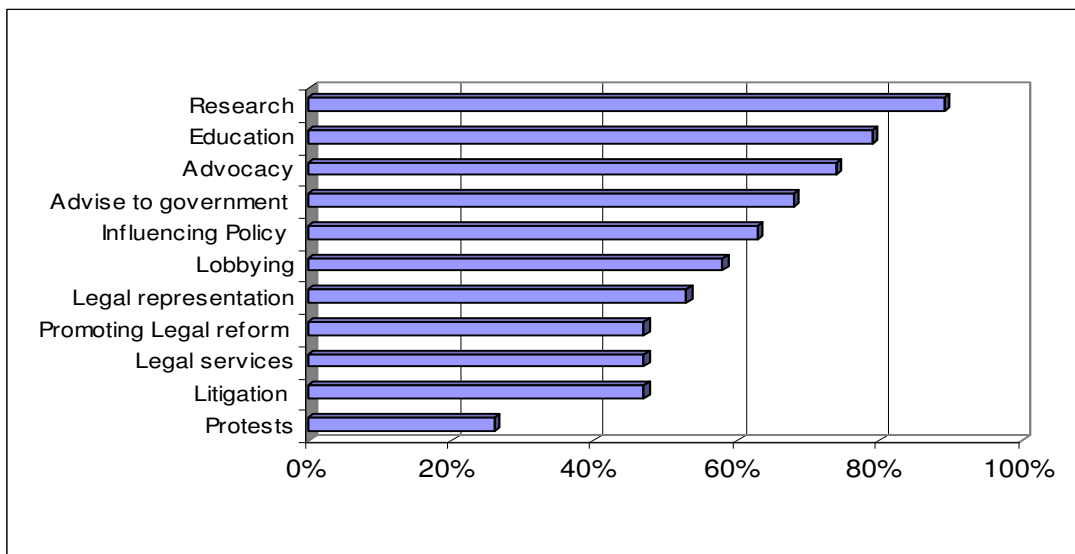


Figure 6: Percentage of organizations using a specific method to strengthen the environmental laws in their country.

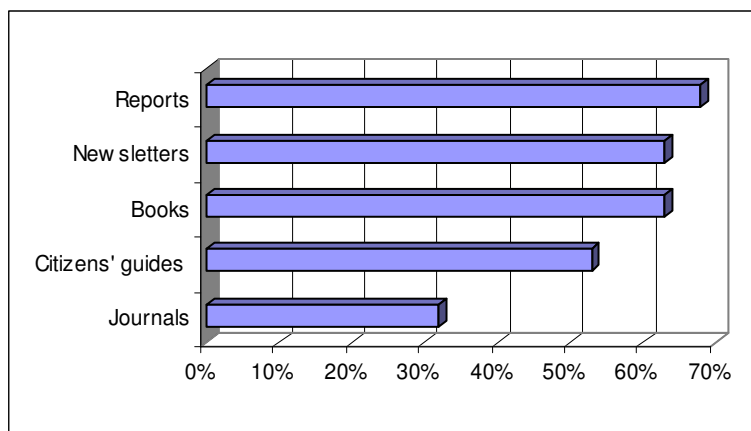


- 40% of respondents said that their organization participates in court cases as a party or intervener while 10% participate as experts.

Publications

- When organizations were asked about publications, 95% said that they produce at least one type of publication: 68% publish reports; 63% publish books; 63% produce a regular newsletter, 53% publish citizens’ guides and 32% publish journals or journal articles (Figure 7). Many organizations produce additional publications such as training manuals, technical/briefing papers, conference proceedings, and law reviews.
- While 84% of these organizations receive newsletters from other environmental law/policy organizations, 95% would be interested in receiving and contributing to an environmental law and policy newsletter with global distribution.
- A majority of respondents (74%) operate a library; all but one of these libraries are open to the public. Several of the respondents also indicated that, while individuals were not allowed to take items out, they could use the library workspace for research purposes. One organization has a resource person available to offer reference assistance.
- Library contents include: Series, Reports, Books, Digests, Cases, Periodicals, Scientific Papers, University Theses, Journals, Legal Documents, Guidelines, Court Decisions, and Training and Public Hearing manuals.

Figure 7: Percentage of organizations that produce a publication type



Community Education and Capacity Building

- The respondents identified a number of innovative means by which they assist individuals and communities to participate in environmental policy processes and to use the law to

defend their environmental rights. Respondents claimed that they encourage participation largely by raising awareness and performing education.

- Survey respondents also identified that they encourage others to defend their environmental rights by providing legal services – 63% provide legal services to communities while 26% provide legal services to individuals.
- Methods used to engage and inform members of the public include:
 - Using television, radio, newspapers, and other media.
 - Workshops and training programs for NGOs and individuals
 - Court cases
 - Newsletters and online journals
 - Alerting people to upcoming environmental decisions and encouraging them to contact the decision-makers involved.

Some examples of programs include:

- The Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia produces a weekly radio programme that has been running since the early 1980's to educate members of the public.
- The Environmental Law Institute (ELI)'s handbook 'A Toolkit for Environmental Advocacy in Africa,' stresses a 'bottom-up' approach to environmental decision-making by providing advocates at the local level with tools for making their voices heard on issues that affect them and their environment. ELI also conducts environmental training and education programs to benefit those who traditionally have not had a voice in the law and policy arena.
- Nepal's Forum for Protection of Public Interest (Pro Public) conducts training to judges and government attorneys to sensitise them to topics such as environmental issues, children's rights, and gender issues so that they can deliver better verdicts in favour of environment protection and affected parties.
- Cameroon Environmental Watch travels to local villages to show videos and explain the laws and their implications in local languages.
- The Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL), located in the United States, works to develop and implement new legal standards to ensure community participation in decision-making, benefit sharing and natural resources management.
- Guyana's Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development states that communities are involved in all environmental decisions made by their Centre.

Summary and Analysis

The responses received by the 22 respondents offer a snapshot of the depth and breadth of the work being achieved by environmental law centres around the world. This survey identified that centres are engaged in many activities that are integral for improving sustainability and environmental health in their countries including natural resource conservation, planning, and ecosystem restoration, as well as activities that link the environment more directly with human wellbeing including health and civil rights, working with disadvantaged communities, and advocating access by the public to decision-making. It is striking to note the similar objectives and the variety of methods these organizations are using to achieve the protection of their countries' environments.

Most organizations mentioned that a major objective of their work is to encourage law abidance, legal reform, or policy development. One of the other major objectives of these centres is to work with civil society to advance the ability of citizens to play a role in their country's environment, helping them engage in decision-making, capacity-building, and sustainable action.

Civil society engagement was a theme that appeared repeatedly throughout this study. A striking 100% of respondents advocate for public rights on access to environmental decision-making and 79% use education to strengthen the laws of their countries. These centres are investing resources in activities such as developing training programs, producing television and radio stories, and speaking to members of the public to encourage them to contact decision-makers.

Environmental law centres are involved in their communities in many other ways. For instance, 63% said that they provide legal service to communities and 26% provide legal services to individuals. The majority of centres (74%) have a resource library; all but one of these libraries are open to the public. Obviously environmental law centres view the involvement of civil society as crucial in advancing environmental health and protection.

It is also significant to note that all of these centres identify as not-for-profit organizations and speak of how a strong grassroots effort was involved in their establishment and development. These centres appear to have stayed true to their origins. Their work involves more than professionals speaking to other experts; staff at these centres work with fellow citizens to improve their living conditions and the conditions of their collective environments.

The clear majority (95%) of environmental law centres also demonstrated that they are quite involved in developing publications and information resources that can be used by policy makers, industries, academics, and civil society alike.

Given the capacity of environmental law centres to do a variety of work that is crucial for the health of our environment, it is unfortunate that 76% express that a lack of funding is restricting their ability to meet their objectives. The number of phone numbers and emails that were posted on websites but are no longer active also suggests that these groups need greater support.

The survey indicated that many of the organizations' challenges are similar and that much could be gained from collaborative activities, exchange of information, ideas and people. All organizations reported that they already collaborate with other organizations. Accordingly greater coordination and collaboration with other institutions should be welcomed. Almost all (95%) of organizations indicated an interest in receiving and contributing to an environmental law and policy newsletter with global distribution.

In addition to a global newsletter, our experience with this survey suggests that a global network of environmental law centres would also help improve the ability of organizations to collaborate and contribute more effectively to their objectives. In conducting the survey, it was suspected that approximately 30 of the 106 emails that we sent out were not successfully delivered due to incorrect contact information on the internet. A website hosting a database that was regularly updated with current information on these organizations would assist in this regard. Such a website could also house other resources of widespread interest such as information on multilateral environmental agreements, publications on common issues and innovative ideas on educating the public about environmental issues.

It is clear that environmental law centres around the world are undertaking a variety of important activities to ensure that their countries have stronger environmental laws and that these laws are more strictly enforced. These centres not only influence legal reform and policy development but are also very engaged in reaching out to and working with civil society to assist community groups and individuals achieve a healthier environment. They are vibrant community resources that deserve recognition and support for the role they play in working for human and environmental health locally, nationally, and globally.

Annex I – Questionnaire

Instructions

The following Questionnaire consists of fifty five (55) questions. If possible, please attempt to answer all the questions. However, in the event that a question is not applicable to your organization type 'NIL' in the space provided. Your responses will assist us to document models of establishing, operating, funding and sustaining existing law centres with a view to help communities establish such centres in Africa and other parts of the world.

SECTION ONE History and Contact Information of Organization

1. List the full name of your organization and contact information.

Name of contact person:

Name of Organization:

Mailing Address:

Phone:

Fax:

E-mail:

2. What event(s) led to the establishment of your organization?
3. When was your organization established?

SECTION TWO Structure and Governance

4. How would you describe your organization?

For-profit

Not-for profit

5. Is your organization:

affiliated with a university

set up by the government

independent - formed by public interest individuals

6. Does your organization have members?

Yes No

If yes, how many members does the organization have?

7. Is there a membership fee and a membership term?
8. How does one become a member of your organization?
9. Do you have affiliates in other cities and/or countries?
 Yes No
If yes, please list them
10. How is your organization governed?
 Board of Directors
 Managed by members
 Other, please describe
11. What industries and sectors are represented on your Board of Directors (if applicable)?
12. What industries and sectors are represented among your members (if applicable)?
13. Do you have representatives of government in your organization?
 Yes No
14. If you answered YES to Question 13, do you deal with all levels of government in your country, e.g. local, regional or national?
 Yes No
15. How would you define your relationship with the government?
16. Which language(s) do you use for the day-to-day working of your organization?
17. Please indicate how many of the following work within your organizations:
 full-time staff ____
 part-time staff ____
 volunteers____
 interns/students____
 lawyers ____
18. How are positions for paid staff financed?
19. Do you encourage volunteers and interns to work in your organization? What kinds of positions do volunteers fill?

20. What office space do you use?

- Pay rent/own
- Use a government office
- Use university office
- Get office space donated

SECTION THREE Objectives

21. What are the main objectives of your Organization?

22. What is your level of satisfaction in meeting these objectives?

- Completely Satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Somewhat not satisfied
- Not satisfied

23. If applicable, what are some barriers in meeting your objectives?

24. In your opinion, what are the main environmental problems of your country/region?

25. What are the main reasons for environmental degradation in your country/region?

26. What measures (if any) are taken to prevent further degradation of the environment in your country/region?

27. What are the environmental issues being addressed by you organization?

SECTION FOUR Functions – Legal vs. other

28. Do you consider environment protection as a basic human right?

- Yes No

29. Does your country/region have strong environmental laws?

- Yes No

30. Are these laws implemented and enforced?

Yes No

31. Do you contribute to environmental laws in your country? How (please select all that apply)?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Research | <input type="checkbox"/> Lobby |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal reform | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Protests | <input type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Litigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal aid clinics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advise to government | |

32. If you provide legal aid, who funds it?

33. Do you take part in court cases as:

- legal representation
- expert witnesses
- Other, please describe

34. Do you advocate for public rights on access to environmental decision-making?

Yes No

35. Which of the following is/are important in order to have compliance with environmental laws?

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strong court system | <input type="checkbox"/> Minimal corruption |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strong environmental laws | <input type="checkbox"/> Better education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More environmental lawyers | <input type="checkbox"/> Better monitoring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strong participation by media | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please describe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Easy public access to environmental information | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More international aid for environmental organizations | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More governmental funding for environmental organizations | |

36. Have you organized meetings and/or debates to improve laws and policies governing environmental pollution and toxic substances?

Yes No Would like to do so in the future

37. Do you provide environmental legal services to:

Communities Yes No

Individuals Yes No

38. How does your organization assist or empower people to use the law to defend their environmental rights?

39. Is your organization involved with:

disadvantaged communities?

setting standards for control of toxic substances?

environmental planning and assessment process?

promoting waste reduction and diversion programs?

restoration of ecosystems already facing environmental degradation?

conservation of natural resources (land, forests, wildlife and waterways)?

establishing links between environment and health?

establishing links between environment and civil rights?

Please explain how your organization is involved in the activities which you have indicated above. In addition, please list the areas your organization would like to address in the future.

40. Have you contributed to the discussion on the consequences of globalization on environmental protection?

Yes No Would like to do so in the future

SECTION FIVE

Funding

41. How is your organization funded (please check all that apply)?

Membership fees

Government grants

Donations

Lawyer's fees

Consultant fees

Grants from international organizations

- Industries Other fees for service, please describe
 Other, please describe

42. What is/are the major source(s) of income/revenue for your organization?

43. Has the funding structure of your organization changed over the years?

If yes, please describe

44. How do you fund your :

- Operational costs
- Overhead costs (rent, electricity, equipment, etc.)

SECTION SIX Community Outreach, Networking and Collaboration

45. How does your organization promote environmental awareness in your community? Do you have environmental education and/or training programs? If yes, how are these programs organized?

46. How do you assist in building the capacity of communities to engage actively in environmental policy processes?

47. Are you involved in activities to ensure children's access to good health?

48. Do you collaborate with other organizations (environmental, community, business) towards building a sustainable society with a cleaner environment? If yes, how do you collaborate?

- Hold meetings
- Prepare joint submissions/materials
- Share information
- Other

49. Do you prepare a regular newsletter to communicate current environmental law and policy developments? If yes, how often and how is it distributed?

50. Do you receive newsletters from other environmental law/policy organizations?

If yes, which ones?

51. Would you be interested in receiving and contributing to an environmental law and policy newsletter with global distribution?

SECTION SEVEN

Publications

52. Do you have a library? If yes, what does it contain and is it available to the general public?
53. Does your organization conduct research, publish books, journals, reports, citizen guides and/or other forms for mass dissemination?
54. Would you be willing to send a list of your publications issued within the last ten years?
- Yes No

If YES, please send to: cielap@cielap.org

55. Is there another organization in your country/region that you recommend we contact for this research? If yes, please provide contact information:

THANK YOU

Annex II - List of 22 Respondents

Africa Resources Trust

Contact: Dr. Cecil Machena
P.O. Box A 860,
Avondale, Harare, Zimbabwe
Phone: 263-4-732254
Fax: 263-4-704717
E-mail: machena@art.org.zw
<http://www.art.org.zw>

Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA)

Contact: Syeda Rizwana Hasan
House-15A, Road-3, Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1205, Bangladesh
Phone: 88-02-8614283, 8618706
Fax: 88-02-8612957
E-mail: bela@bangla.net
Website: <http://www.belabangla.org/>

Busoga Youth Environment Protection Association

Contact: Tenywa David
702 Jinja Uganda
Phone: +25677909831
Fax: +25643121322
E-mail: bepauganda_2004@yahoo.co.uk

Cameroon Environmental Watch

Contact: Dr. Roger NgoufoGOUFO
PO Box 8332, Yaounde, Cameroon
Phone: (237)2310435
Cell: 7524717
E-mail: cewaivre@yahoo.ca or
Rngoufo@hotmail.com
<http://www.aedev.org/cew/>

Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy

Contact: Carolyn Webb
130 Spadina Ave., Suite 305
Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5V 2L4
Phone: (416) 923-3529 ext. 26
E-mail: cielap@cielap.org

<http://www.cielap.org>

Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL)

Contact: Daniel B. Magraw, President
1367 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Ste 300,
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202-785-8700
Fax: 202-785-8701
E-mail: dmagraw@ciel.org
Website: <http://www.ciel.org/>

Centro de Derecho Ambiental y de los Recursos Naturales (CEDARENA)

Contacts: Silvia Chaves Quesada, Pamela Castillo Barahona
134-2050 San Pedro, San Jose, Costa Rica
Phone: (506)283-7080
Fax: (506)224-1426
E-mail: peysil@racsa.co.cr
<http://www.cedarena.org/>

Environmental Conservation Association of Zambia

Contact: Lovemore Simwanda
Box 30395, znfu stand, showgrounds, Lusaka Zambia
Phone: +260-1-252677 or +260-1-252649
Fax : +260-1-252648
E-mail: ecaz@zamnet.zm or
znfu@zamnet.zm
<http://www.ecaz.co.zm/>

Environmental Law Institute

Contact: Laura Van Wyk
2000 L St. NW, Suite 620,
Washington, D.C, 20036
Phone: 202-939-3800
Fax: 202-939-3868
E-mail: law@eli.org
<http://www2.eli.org/index.cfm>

EPL (Ecopravo-Lviv)

Contact: Andriy Andrushevych
Krushenlytska st. 2, Lviv, 79000,
Ukraine
Phone: +380 322 722746
Fax: + 380 322 (71446
E-mail: epac@mail.lviv.ua
www.ecopravo.lviv.ua

Forest Guardians

Contact: Rosie Brandenberger
312 Montezuma Ave., Suite A,
Santa Fe, NM 87501
Phone: 505-988-9126
Fax: 505-989-8623
E-mail: rosie@fguardians.org
<http://www.fguardians.org/>

**Forum for Protection of Public Interest
(PRO PUBLIC)**

Contact: Mr. Prakash Mani Sharma
PO Box 14307,
Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone: 977-1-4265023
Fax: 977-1-4268022
E-mail: propublic@wlink.com.np
www.nepalnet.org.np/propublic/

Fundacion Ambio

Contact: Roxana Salazar
Barrio Francisco Peralta,
San José, Costa Rica
Phone: 384 3211
Fax: 2251209
E-mail: funambio@racsaco.cr or
Rosacam@racsaco.cr
<http://www.fundacionambio.org/>

Green Earth Organization

Contact: Mr. George Ahadzie
P. O. Box AN 16641,
Accra, Ghana
Phone: 233-21-232762
Fax: 233-21-230455
E-mail: greeneth@ghana.com

IUCN Academy of Environmental Law

Contact: Jamie Benidickson
57 Louis Pasteur,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1N 6N5
Phone: 613-562-5800-3287
Fax: 613-562-5124
jbenidi@uottawa.ca

**Iwokrama International Centre For
Rainforest Conservation and Development**

Contact: Dr. David Singh
77 High Street Kingston,
Georgetown, Guyana,
Phone: (592) 225-1504
Fax: (592) 225-9199
E-mail: iwokrama@iwokrama.org
<http://www.iwokrama.org/home.htm>

**Nepal Forum of Environmental
Journalists**

Contact: Om Khadka
PO Box 5143, Thapathali,
Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone: +977 1 4261991
Fax: +977 1 4261191
E-mail: nfej@mos.com.np
<http://www.nfej.org/>

Resource Conflict Institute (Reconcile)

Contact: Michael Ochieng Odhiambo
P.O. Box 7150 - 20110,
Nakuru, Kenya
Phone: 254-2211046
Fax: 254-2211045
E-mail: info@reconcile-ea.org;
reconcile@wananchi.com
<http://www.reconcile-ea.org/>

**Southern Centre for Energy and
Environment**

Contact: Norbert Nziramasanga
P.O. Box 107,
Harare, Zimbabwe
Phone: 263 4 795242
E-mail: scentr@ecoweb.co.zw
<http://www.scee.co.zw/>

Tanggol Kalikasan (Environmental Defense)

Contact: Atty. Asis Perez
Tanggol Kalikasan #2 Don Alfaro Street,
Lucena City, Philippines
Phone: 063427107653
Fax: 063427107653
E-mail: perezasis@yahoo.com
<http://www.tanggol.org/>

Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia

Contact: Shawa Patrick
P.O. Box 30255,
Lusaka, Zambia
Phone: 260-01-251630
Fax: 260-01-251630
E-mail: wecsz@zamnet.zm
<http://www.wcsz.org.zm/>

ZERO Regional Environment Organization

Contact: Dorothy Manuel
PO Box 5338,
Harare, Zimbabwe
Phone: 263-4-706998/700030/720405
Fax: 263-4-706998/700030/720405
E-mail: info@zeroregional.com
<http://www.zeroregional.com/>

Annex III - List of 106 Environmental Law Centres Approached for this Study

Africa

Cameroon Environmental Watch

Contact: Dr. Roger Ngoufo
PO Box 8332, Yaounde, Cameroon
Phone: (237)2310435
Cell: 7524717
Email: cewaire@yahoo.ca or
Rngoufo@hotmail.com
<http://www.aedev.org/cew/>

Better Africa Foundation

Contact: Jacob DeZegni Gbetin
Email: dgbetin@yahoo.com
C/ 455 Vedoko
01 BP 32 83 Recette Principale,
Coutonou
Phone: 229 49 06 40 / 229 93 31 51
Fax: 12 53 323 9353
Email: info@betterafrica.org
<http://www.betterafrica.org>

Friends of the Earth - Ghana

Contact: Theo Anderson
Private Mailbag
General Post Office, Accra, Ghana
Phone: 233 21 51 23111 / 51 2312
Fax: 233 21 512313
Email: foe@foeghana.org
<http://www.foeghana.org>

Friends of the Nation - Ghana

Contact: Mevuta Donkins
PO Box MC11, Takoradi, Ghana
Phone: 233 31 21050
Email: friends@africaonline.com.gh

Legal Resources Centre

P.O. Box 9543, KIA-Accra, Ghana
Phone: (233) 021 253199 / 024 374475
Email: lrc@lrc-ghana.org
<http://www.lrc-ghana.org/contact>

Green Earth Organisation Accra, North-E

Phone: 233 21 232762
Fax: 233 21 230 455
Email: greeneth@ghana.com
<http://www.greenearth.org.gh>

Institute for Law and Environmental Governance

Kenya
Email: makoloo@yahoo.com

Reconcile

PO Box 7150, Timbermill Road
Nakuru, 20110, Kenya
Phone: (254)-51-2211046
Fax: (254)-51-2211045
Cell: (254) 722-256059
Email: reconcile@africaonline.co.ke
<http://www.reconcile-ea.org>

Green Advocate

Contact: Alfred Brownell
Liberia
Email: elawus@elaw.org

Greenwigs Limited

Malawi
Email: m&clegal@malawi.net

Centro Terra Viva

Contact: Alda Salomao
Mozambique
Email: ctv@tvcabo.co.mz

Namib Desert Environmental Education Trust (NaDEET)

Contact: Viktoria Keding
PO Box 31017, Windhoek Namibia
Tel/fax: + 246 (0) 63 693012
Email: nadeet@iway.na
Website: www.nadeet.org

Namibia Nature Foundation

Contact: Chris Brown
PO Box 245, Windhoek, Namibia OR
4th Floor Kenya House
Robert Mugabe Avenue
Windhoek, Namibia
Phone: +246 61 248345
Fax: +264 61 248344
Email: info@nnf.org.na
Website: www.nnf.org.na

Nigeria Conservation Foundation

Contact: Dr. M. Aminu-Kano
Km 19, Lagos-Epe Expressway
Lekki Lagos Nigeria
Phone: +23 1 2642498 / 2600600 Ext 7901-7906
Fax: +234 1 2642497
Email: info@ncf-nigeria.org
Website: www.ncf-nigeria.org

Environmental Rights Action

13 Agudama Avenue, D- Line
PO Box 13708, Port Harcourt, Nigeria
Phone: +234 84 236365
Email: eraction@infoweb.abs.net
www.essentialaction.org/shell/era/eraC&C.html

Environmental Law Foundation of Nigeria (ELFON)

Nigeria
Email: larrvogb@hotmail.com

Conservation Society of Sierra Leone

P O Box 1292, Freetown, Sierra Leone
Email: cssl@sierratel.sl

EarthLife Africa

Contact: Richard Worthington
9th Floor, Auckland House,
Smit Street Braamfontein Johannesburg,
Gauteng 2000, South Africa
Phone: 27-11-837 0343
Fax: 27-11- 837 0343
Email: activist2@earthlife.org.za
Website: <http://www.earthlife.org.za>

University of KwaZulu - Natal

Contact: Liz Ponquett
Faculty of Law,
Institute of Environmental Law
Howard College Campus
Durban, 4041, South Africa
Tel: +27 31 260 2222
Fax: +27 31 260 1464
Website: <http://www.ukzn.ac.za>

GroundWork

Phone: +27 (0)33 342 5662
Fax: +27 (0)33 3425665
Email: team@groundwork.org.za
Website: <http://www.groundwork.org.za>

Sudanese Environment Conservation Society

Contact: Dr. Galal. El. Din el – Tayeb
P O Box 44266, Khartoum, Sudan
Phone: + 24911 471897
Fax: + 24911 777017
Telfax: 22064 FES SD
Email: tahrhamad@hotmail.com
www.africanconservation.org/sudan.html

Yonge Nawe Environmental Action Group

Contact: Ms. Thuli Brilliance Makama
P.O. Box 2061, H100 Mbabane, Swaziland
Phone:(268) 404 9792/602 0981
Fax:(268) 404 1394/7701 (268) 404 394/7701
Email: brmakama@yongenawe.org.sz
yonawe@realnet.co.sz
www.yongenawe.com

Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG)

Plot 312, Old Bagamoyo Road Mikocheni B,
P.O. Box 23410,
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Phone/Fax: +255-22-2780737
Email: tfcg@tfcg.or.tz
<http://www.tfcg.org>

Lawyers' Environmental Action Team (LEAT)

Contact: Vincent Shauri
Mazingira House, Mazingira Street
Mikocheni Area, P. O. Box 12605
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Email: leat@mediapost.co.tz
<http://www.leat.or.tz>

Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)

Plot 96 Kanjokya Street, Kamwokya
P.O Box 29836 Kampala, Uganda
Phone: 256 41 530798
Email: acode@acode-u.org
<http://www.acode-u.org>

Greenwath Uganda

Contact: Kenneth Kakuru
PO Box 10120 Kampala, Uganda
Plot 6 Colville St.
Airways House Ground Floor Suite #5
Email: kenneth@greenwatch.or.ug
<http://www.greenwatch.or.ug>

Busoga Youth Environment Protection Association (BYEPA)

PO Box 702 , Kivejinja Road
Buwenge, Jinja, Uganda
Phone: (+256) 43 - 7790 9831
Fax: (+256) 43 - 12 13 22
Email: bepauganda_2004@yahoo.co.uk
<http://eco-web.com>

Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia

PO Box 30255, Lusaka, Zambia
Phone: +260 1 254 226
Fax: +260 1 254 226
Email: wscz@zamnet.zm
www.zambiatourism.com

WWF – Zambia

Contact: George Muruwo
PO Box 50551, Lusaka, Zambia
Phone: +260 1 250 805, 253 749
Fax: +260 1 250 404, 25 805

www.wwfam@zamnet.zm

Green Living Movement

PO BOX 38254, Lusaka, Zambia
Email: info@greenlivingmovement.org
Phone: 01 281878
<http://www.greenlivingmovement.org/contact.htm>

Environmental Conservation Association of Zambia

Contact: Slade Syakango
Zambia
Phone: +260 1 252 648, 252 649
Fax: +260 1 252 648
Email: ecaz@zamnet.zm
www.ecaz.co.zm

Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia

P.O. Box: 30255, Lusaka, Zambia
Phone: (260-1) 254226 / 251630
Fax: 254226
E:mail: wscz@zamnet.zm
<http://www.zambiatourism.com/wecsz/>

Environmental Conservation Association of Zambia

Phone: +260 1 252 648, 252 649
Fax: +260 1 252 648
Email: ecaz@zamnet.zm
www.ecaz.co.zm

Zimbabwe Regional Environmental Organisation (Zero)

158 Fife Avenue, Harare
PO Box 5338, Harare, Zimbabwe
Phone: +263 4 791 333, 70030, 720405
Email: info@zero.org.zw
<http://www.zero.org.zw/>

Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association

Contact: Mutuso Dhliwayo
Zimbabwe
Email: elawus@elaw.org
zela@mweb.co.zw

Africa Resources Trust (ART)
3 Allan Wilson Ave, Belgravia,
Harare, Zimbabwe
Phone: (263-4) 732254 / 732625
Fax: (263-4) 704171
E-Mail: info@art.org.zw
koro@art.org.zw
www.art.org.zw

Southern Centre for Energy and the Environment
Suite C4, 60 George Silundika Ave, Harare,
Zimbabwe
Phone: 263 4 795243 or 263 4 795242
E-mail: scentr@ecoweb.co.zw
npnzira@comone.co.zw
<http://www.scee.co.zw>

Asia

Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA)
House No.9,
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