

PREFACE

The judicial training materials contained in this publication and accompanying CD Rom have been developed by UNEP in close partnership with the UNEP Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges comprising senior judges representing many legal systems and geographical regions of the world. The close consultations with and engagement of this distinguished team of judges has made it possible for UNEP to ensure that the materials are responsive to the specific requirements of judiciaries in various legal systems and geographical regions of the world and apt and proper for use in UNEP's on-going regional, sub-regional and national judicial capacity building activities. This partnership has also helped to secure a high degree of coherence and consistency among the training programmes that are being undertaken in various countries and sub-regions around the world, while addressing the specific needs of different legal systems and traditions as well as language needs.

The judicial training programme contained in the publication and the CD Rom is supplemented by the valuable body of legal materials in environmental law developed by UNEP for capacity building of judges and other legal stakeholders, including, in particular, the UNEP Training Manual on International Environmental Law, the UNEP Judges Handbook on Environmental Law, the UNEP Guide to Global Trends in the Application of Environmental Law by National Courts and Tribunals, the UNEP Compendia of Summaries of Judgments in Environment-related cases, the UNEP Environmental Law website and the ECOLEX data base of UNEP, IUCN and FAO. Several of these publications directly relevant to judicial training have been included in electronic form in the CD Roms.

We are most encouraged in this work by the views expressed by members of the UNEP Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges and other senior judges around the world, that there is a discernible increase in judicial decisions of national courts and tribunals in a number of countries in the field of environmental law, which they say, in several instances, could be directly responsive to UNEP's judicial capacity building programme. They have pointed to several specific instances in which the judges who have participated in UNEP environmental law training programmes have written landmark judgments in this field of law and also inspired other judges to apply and enforce national environmental laws. The views expressed by Judges in this regard are contained in the Report of the Second Meeting of the UNEP Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges for the review of UNEP Judicial Training Materials, held in Geneva on 31 August -1 September, 2006, attached as an Annex to this Preface.

Against this background, the Judges have called for the further implementation of the UNEP Global Judges Programme with renewed vigour and resolve, focussing especially on the sub-regional and national levels, tailored to respective needs and in appropriate languages, conducted, wherever possible, through national institutions such as National Judicial Training Institutes and Universities, with the support of expert advice and materials from UNEP and other relevant organizations. In accordance with the recommendations of the UNEP Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges, UNEP will make every endeavour to translate at least some of

these UNEP publications into UN official languages and other national languages in order to facilitate their effective use and encourage their adaptation to the specificities of other legal systems such as the civil and Arab law systems in the process of their translation. UNEP looks forward to working closely with donor governments, institutions and foundations as well as our partner agencies to facilitate the financing of these activities.

It is important to underscore the need for further augmenting these materials at national level with relevant country-specific legal materials to be developed by national experts. Ultimately, each judge will be applying and interpreting domestic environmental law in his or her own country, and it is therefore imperative that there should be tailoring of this training course to provide ample discussion of the respective judges' national laws and practices.

It must also be emphasized that while UNEP will continue to provide its leadership to the global judicial training programme, this area of work constitutes but one component of the overall UNEP capacity building programme in environmental law designed to facilitate the strengthening of legal capacities of all legal stakeholders, including judges, prosecutors, environmental lawyers, including those in civil society organizations, and the private sector, academics and enforcement officers. These materials are very likely to serve the information needs of many legal interest groups beyond the judiciary, especially in developing countries, in particular, lawyers, academics and students.

The Judicial Training Materials contained in the publication and CD Rom comprise ten Power Point Presentations on several themes of special relevance to adjudication of environmental disputes. Since judicial officers are the primary focus of this work, considerable effort has been made to illustrate the materials with relevant judicial decisions from various jurisdictions around the world. The growing jurisprudence of environmental law will also most likely serve the interests and needs of lawyers, academics, students and other users of these materials. The CD Roms contain, in addition to the ten Power Point Presentations, the texts of the UNEP Judicial Handbook on Environmental Law, the UNEP Compendium of Summaries of Environment-related Cases, the UNEP Training Manual on International Environmental Law and several other UNEP Environmental Law publications. The following are the themes of the ten Power Point Presentations.

1. Introduction
2. Major Environmental Problems
3. Role of The Judiciary in Promoting the Rule of Law in the Area of Sustainable Development
4. Scope and Content of Substantive Environmental Law
5. Scope and Content of National Environmental Law
6. How Environmental Law Cases Come Before Courts

7. Managing Environmental Cases
8. Evidence In Environmental Cases
9. Remedies In Environmental Cases
10. Resolving Environmental Disputes

On behalf of UNEP I wish to extend our deep appreciation and gratitude to a number of people who have been closely involved with us in the development of this publication and CD Roms. First of all, our grateful thanks go to the members of the UNEP Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges who gave of their best to this work to ensure its high quality and suitability for use in judicial capacity building. These judges are:

- Hon. Vladimir Passos de Freitas, President, Federal Court of Appeal, Brazil
- Rt. Hon Lord Justice Sir Robert Carnwarth, Court of Appeal of England and Wales
- Hon. Justice Adel Omar Sherif, Deputy Chief Justice, the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt
- Hon. Justice Amedeo Postiglione, Supreme Court of Italy
- Hon. Justice Charles Kajimanga, Supreme Court of Zambia
- Hon. Justice Luc Lavrysen, Arbitration and Constitutional Court of Belgium
- Hon. Justice Scott Fulton, Judge of the Administrative Court of the USA Environmental Appeals Board
- Hon. Justice Brian Preston, Chief Judge of the Land and Environment Court of New South Wales, Australia
- Hon. Judge Donald Kaniaru, Chairman, National Environmental Tribunal, Kenya

I wish also to express our sincere appreciation to several distinguished academics who contributed to the development of the curriculum and the texts of the presentations, including Professors Ben Boer, Nicholas Robinson and Gregory Rose.

I should like to thank our Director, Bakary Kante, for his far-sighted vision, direction and leadership that has enabled us to make significant progress in advancing the UNEP environmental law programme in several new areas that are responsive to global, regional and national needs and priorities in the field of environment and sustainable development.

Finally, I express my grateful thanks to my colleagues in the UNEP Environmental Law Programme, especially Sylvia Bankobeza, and to our former colleague Lal Kurukulasuriya for the dedication and commitment with which they have helped in the development of this publication and CD Rom.

Dr. Iwona Rummel-Bulska
Principal Legal Officer and Chief, Environmental Law Branch
Division of Environmental Law and Conventions

ANNEX

Report of the Second Meeting of the UNEP Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges for the review of UNEP Judicial Training Materials Geneva, 31 August -1 September, 2006

I. INTRODUCTION

The second meeting of the UNEP Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges was held at the International Environment House, Geneva on 31 August and 1 September 2006 to review and finalise the UNEP Judicial Training Modules on the Application of Environmental Law by National Courts and Tribunals.

Dr. Iwona Rummel-Bulska, Principal Legal Officer and Chief of the Environmental Law Branch of the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions welcomed the participants and the Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel. She outlined the work done by UNEP in the area of judicial capacity building and expressed the expectation that this meeting, following on the first meeting of the Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges held on 7-8 June 2006, would help to review and finalise the UNEP Judicial Training Modules on the Application of Environmental Law by National Courts and Tribunals, so that these modules could be used in UNEP's on-going sub-regional and national judicial capacity building activities. She also gave an overview of several legal publications, the electronic information base and other materials that have been developed by UNEP in response to requests from judiciaries around the world, and mentioned that several of these materials are being translated, at the request of judges, to UN and other languages to facilitate their wider and more effective use. She expressed UNEP's deep appreciation to the members of the UNEP Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges for the important contribution that they are making towards ensuring that UNEP's activities in this field were responsive to the specific requirements of judiciaries in the various regions and judicial systems and for their continuing advice and guidance on matters relating to the development and implementation of UNEP's programme of activities relating to training and capacity building of judges and other legal stakeholders in environmental law.

Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP welcomed the participants and traced the development and implementation of the UNEP Global Judges Programme for implementing the Johannesburg Principles and the UNEP Governing Council decision 22/17, and the consultations with representatives of the judiciaries around the world on the kind of programmes and materials to be developed and the kind of training materials to be developed to meet the specific requirements of the judiciary. He thanked the members of the UNEP Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges for their important contribution to this work. He outlined his vision for this area of UNEP's programme of work which he said has already begun to yield significant results.

He said that the programme of activities will henceforth focus primarily on activities at the sub-regional and national levels with the aim of sensitizing judges and related legal stakeholders at national level as well as most importantly, building institutional capacity of national judicial training institutions and national environmental protection agencies, so that they can include environmental law as part of their continuing legal education programmes. To achieve genuine institutional capacity, he said, UNEP is developing a comprehensive set of training modules and materials as source books and reference materials that can guide and assist national judiciaries and related institutions to develop their own national environmental law programmes, building upon UNEP's catalytic activities, including workshops and symposia as well as its major environmental law publications and training materials. He referred in this connection, to the UNEP Judges Handbook on Environmental Law, the UNEP Judicial Training Modules on the Application of Environmental Law by Courts and Tribunals, the UNEP Compendia of Summaries of Judicial Decisions in Environment-related Cases and the forthcoming publication UNEP Guide to the Application of Environmental Law by Courts and Tribunals as well as the dissemination of this material through the UNEP Environmental Law website.

The continuing and close consultations with the UNEP Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges, he said, will ensure that these programmes and materials are of high quality and will meet the specific judicial requirements as well as strengthen coherence and consistency among the training programmes that are being undertaken in various countries and sub-regions around the world, while addressing the specific needs of different legal systems and traditions as well as language needs. He thanked the distinguished judges for finding the time amidst their busy schedule of judicial work to review the extensive work carried out by UNEP in the area of judicial capacity building at regional, sub-regional and national levels and to advise on the quality and content of the programmes.

II. VIEWS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNEP AD-HOC ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JUDGES ON THE UNEP JUDGES PROGRAMME

The members of the Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges then addressed the meeting to give their own perspectives and vision of the UNEP Judicial Capacity Building programme on Environmental Law.

Hon. Justice Omar Adel Sherif
Deputy Chief Justice,
Supreme Constitutional Court,
Egypt.

Justice Sherif commenced his intervention by referring to the highly productive and successful efforts that have been made by UNEP to promote the empowerment of judiciaries around the world in the field of environmental law, and to support them in their efforts to apply and enforce environmental laws. He said that UNEP's achievements in this field have far exceeded expectations and laid a strong foundation for an effective future programme of work. UNEP activities in his words, not only contributed to better develop understanding of environmental law by individual judges, prosecutors and other legal stakeholders but also succeeded in getting the international judicial community together in a remarkable achievement that has triggered global cooperation among judiciaries in the field of environmental law. This is a turning point he said, where UNEP is heralding a new era where judges are becoming more engaged in the field of environmental law and taking into account the requirements of sustainable development in their judicial decision making.

One of the outstanding achievements of the UNEP law programme he said, has been the development and publication of several publications, reading and training materials on environmental law that will certainly enhance the quality of legal education as well as continuous judicial learning in all parts of the world for now and for future generations. These materials need to be put to good and effective use by UNEP through the organization of a series of train-the-trainers programmes in different sub-regions of the world, so that the judges so trained could conduct national training programmes in their respective countries in their respective national languages. He underscored the need for judges to be trained by fellow judicial officers and other resource persons who have judicial acceptance in the respective societies. The establishment of the proposed global training facility in Cairo, Egypt, in the light of on-going consultations between UNEP and the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt would, he said, definitely crown UNEP activities in this area and further promote judicial environmental education and capacity building, and for this reason should be supported by all relevant global, regional and national institutions.

Justice Sheriff expressed his deep appreciation to everyone who has supported and continues to support this important UNEP programme and lauded the leadership that UNEP has given to a global movement towards creating awareness and understanding of environmental law within judicial circles and beyond.

Hon. Justice Vladimir Passos De Freitas,
Federal Judge ,
Brazil.

Justice De Freitas said that his first contact with the UNEP judges programme was in January 2000 when he participated in one of UNEP's Regional Judicial Symposia on Environmental Law held in Mexico City. At this meeting, it became evident that none of the participating judges from Latin American countries had a sound knowledge of environmental law nor were there any judicial decisions of importance on environmental issues. However, the participating judges demonstrated eagerness to understand this new area of law which had important relevance to addressing environmental problems that the countries in the region faced and called on UNEP to carry out further activities in Latin American countries to enable judges to understand and apply environmental law in their courts.

After six years of sustained activity by UNEP in regard to its highly commendable programme on the judiciary and the environment, the situation, he said, is absolutely different. UNEP has held several meetings and workshops on environmental law around the world, including the historic Global Judges Symposium which was held in Johannesburg in August 2002, with the participation of more than one hundred Chief Justices and judges. Nowadays, he said, the situation in Latin America is much better. Following the meetings and other activities of UNEP, the mind-set of judges is changing. Courts and tribunals in several countries such as Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Chile have in recent years delivered important judgements on environmental issues, which serve as precedents for other courts and tribunals to follow.

There are a number of other benefits, he said, that also flow from these UNEP judicial meetings and the positive relationships and opportunity for exchange of ideas and experiences among judges, prosecutors and other legal stakeholders that these create. In this connection, he cited the example of the prosecutors from Parana State in Brazil and adjoining Paraguay working together on their common problems across national boundaries, following initial contacts at one of UNEP's meetings.

He thought that UNEP was taking a critical step forward in the direction of making environmental law more effective with the engagement of judges in the application and enforcement of environmental law, through the publication of the Judges Handbook and other materials and with its country-driven approach to judicial capacity building. In fact, he said, this UNEP initiative will "change the behaviour of judges in many countries and improve the application of Environmental Law."

In conclusion he said that UNEP is enhancing Environmental Law around the world and enabling the Judicial Power to advance Sustainable Development through their judicial decisions. This is a decisive step in the protection of the environment and he was proud and privileged to have the opportunity to participate as a member of the UNEP Ad-hoc advisory Committee of Judges.

Hon. Justice Luc Lavrysen,
Judge, Arbitration and Constitutional Court,
Belgium.

Justice Lavrysen said that the UNEP Judges Programme is very important for enhancing the implementation and enforcement of environmental law worldwide. This is not the case only for developing countries, where the need for information on and training in environmental law among judges, public prosecutors and other stakeholders is pressing. The programme, he said, is also of great importance for judges in developed countries and referred in this regard to the action taken by Chief Justices and senior judges from the twenty five countries in the European Union and also from other candidate countries, as a follow up to the UNEP Judges Programme, to create within the European Union, an EU Forum of Judges for the Environment. It was the first time that judges from the 25 EU member states and some candidate states had met around a common body of law to learn from each other and share experiences. The Forum is now organising yearly conferences on environmental law and is also having a positive effect at national level. He said that training in environmental law is generally not a high priority within the Ministries of Justice in the EU countries, but referring to the UNEP Programme, they have been able to convince national bodies to invest more in environmental law training for the judiciary. The results are there to see, he said, through enhanced quality of environmental case law and the better enforcement of environmental law, which is already leading to a better quality of the environment.

Hon. Justice Scott Fulton,
Judge, Administrative Court,
Environmental Appeals Board,
USA.

Justice Fulton stated that UNEP's efforts over the past ten years to train judges in environmental law have been commendable and have contributed greatly to the advancement of the rule of law and good governance in the environmental arena, particularly in the developing world. The training events thus far reflect a great hunger on the part of judges for better understanding of this subject. This hunger appears to be driven both by awareness that, given their lack of exposure to environmental law, they may be ill-equipped to properly administer those cases, and by their desire to be part of the solution to a problem they perceive to be of great consequence at the national, regional and global level. Experience suggests that when this hunger for knowledge is fed, judges become, through their judgments, powerful catalysts for societal movement in the direction of environmental sustainability. For this reason, he said, he strongly encourages UNEP to continue and further intensify this important work, building on the record of success to date and harnessing the latest thinking, materials and delivery concepts developed for this purpose.

Hon. Justice Brian Preston,
Chief Judge,
Land and Environmental Court of New South Wales,
Australia.

Justice Preston commended the UNEP Global Judges Programme on environmental law. The programme is a recognition of the seriousness and importance of environmental issues, environmental law as a body of law and the role of the judiciary's involvement in environmental law. It raises the profile and status of these matters, he said. Justice Preston also noted that judicial capacity building activities of UNEP and other institutions have already made a significant difference. He cited examples of judges who had undertaken judicial training in environmental law who had delivered precedent-setting decisions upholding good governance and sustainable development. The examples he cited were from Bali (convicting and sentencing an offender who had smuggled the highly endangered Bali Starling), Sumatra (convicting and sentencing an offender who had lit forest fires to clear lowland dipterocarp rainforests for a palm oil plantation) and from Kenya (pollution of underground aquifer). These examples, he said, clearly establish the worth of the programme.

Hon. Judge Donald Kaniaru,
Chairman,
National Environmental Tribunal,
Kenya.

Judge Kaniaru said that he was privileged to have participated in the development and implementation of the UNEP Global Judges Programme while he was at UNEP and is now in a position as the Chairman of the National Environmental Tribunal of Kenya to see how judges are benefiting from this programme and making use of the UNEP materials in environmental law in their day-to-day judicial work. He wished the programme every success as it has clearly established itself as an effective vehicle for capacity building not only of judges but also of other key legal stakeholders, who directly contribute to the promotion of environmental protection and sustainable development.

III. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

1. The Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges then discussed the work that has been carried out by UNEP in regard to the UNEP Global Judges Programme and commended UNEP on the development and dissemination of an extremely valuable body of legal materials in environmental law for capacity building of judges and other legal stakeholders, including, in particular, the UNEP Training Manual on International Environmental Law, the UNEP Judges Handbook on Environmental law, the UNEP Judicial Training Modules on the Application of Environmental Law at National Level, the UNEP Guide to Global Trends in the Application of Environmental Law by National Courts and Tribunals, the UNEP

Compendia of Summaries of Judgements in Environment-related cases, the UNEP Environmental Law website and the ECOLEX data base of UNEP, IUCN and FAO as well as the convening several sub-regional and national training programmes.

2. They welcomed and fully supported UNEP's current focus on capacity building of judges at sub-regional and national levels, following the successful work at global and regional levels to sensitize Judiciaries on the crucial role that they play in promoting the Rule of Law in the area of environment and sustainable development through the application, interpretation and enforcement of environmental law.

3. They also stated that since many judges work in their national languages, it was crucial to translate these valuable UNEP publications in to UN and other national languages in order to facilitate their effective use. They also underscored the importance of adapting some of these materials to the specificities of other legal systems such as the civil and Arab law systems in the process of their translation. There was also a need, they said, to further augment these materials with relevant country-specific legal materials, to be developed by national experts.

4. Several judges expressed the view that there is a discernible increase in judicial decisions of national courts and tribunals in a number of countries in the field of environmental law, which they said, in several instances could be directly related to UNEP's judicial capacity building programme. This augurs well, they said, for promoting the realisation of the goals of environmental protection and sustainable development through adherence to the Rule of Law and the better implementation of national environmental legislation, including those for the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

5. They pointed out to several specific instances in which the judges trained at UNEP environmental law training programmes have written landmark judgements in this field of law inspiring other judges to apply and enforce national environmental laws. Against this background, the Judges called for the further implementation of the UNEP Global Judges Programme with renewed vigour and resolve, focussing especially on the sub-regional and national level capacity building.

6. The Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt referred to the on-going consultations between UNEP and the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt relating to the establishment of a global training facility in Cairo, Egypt to serve as a centre to galvanize global cooperation in and support for advancing UNEP's capacity building activities in the field of environmental law, in particular its global judges programme. The centre would focus on the further development and dissemination of judicial training

materials that meet the needs of judiciaries throughout the world in different regions and legal systems and also convene training workshops tailored to the specific needs of judges and other legal stakeholders. He said that the Government of Egypt has agreed to underwrite the construction of the Centre and the provision of the relevant equipment and facilities and that the discussions with UNEP were centred on the modalities for promoting an enduring partnership with UNEP and other international organisations active in the area of judicial capacity building such as IUCN and INECE and to its continuing operational viability in terms of its financial and human resources. The participating judges warmly welcomed this initiative and expressed their fullest support for a partnership between UNEP and the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt in regard to the establishment of the global training centre and for the development and implementation of its programme of activities within the framework of the Montevideo programme III and the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building and UNEP Governing Council decision 22/17. They also thought that such a centre would go a long way towards mobilising international cooperation and support for the UNEP Global Judges Programme and strengthen the cohesion, continuity and the sustainability of judicial capacity building in environmental law globally. They expressed the hope that these on-going consultations would lead to the establishment of the proposed centre in the near future.

7. Looking at the future UNEP programme of activities of the Judges Programme, the judges urged UNEP to support the capacity building of judges and other legal stakeholders as far as possible at sub-regional and national levels, tailored to respective needs and in appropriate languages, conducted, wherever possible, through national institutions such as National Judicial Training Institutes, Ministries of Justice, and Universities, with the support of expert advice and materials from UNEP and other relevant organisations.

8. They recognised the cost-effectiveness and value of approaching this work through a two-stage process starting with sub-regional train-the-trainers workshops targeting judges and other national resource persons to enhance their facility in using the recently developed UNEP judicial training materials. In the second stage, these trained judges would undertake national judicial training activities in environmental law in their respective countries. Such a process, they said, would enable national judicial training workshops to be held cost-effectively and on a sustained basis, and thereby reach a broader cross section of national judges. In this regard, they urged UNEP to consider favourably the offer of the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt to convene the first of the series of Train-the-Trainers Judges Workshops at the Supreme Constitutional Court in Cairo.

9. With regard to the scope of the UNEP capacity building programme of work, they stated that while giving its leadership to its highly commendable judicial training programme at national and sub-regional levels, UNEP should also facilitate the strengthening of legal capacities of other target groups such as prosecutors, environmental lawyers including those in civil society organisations and the private sector, academics and enforcement officers.

10. The judges then reviewed the ten Presentations of the UNEP Training Modules on the Application of Environmental Law by National Courts and Tribunals and provided detailed suggestions for its finalisation. It was agreed that UNEP secretariat would finalise the training modules in accordance with these comments and suggestions, translate the Modules into UN and other languages, and ensure their wide dissemination in the form of CD-ROMs, along with the other legal materials referred to above. They also underscored the crucial importance of ensuring effective distribution of the materials, wherever possible, through the Office of the Chief Justice of the respective countries.

11. They concluded the discussions by expressing their appreciation to UNEP for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting and reaffirming their continuing commitment and support to the UNEP Judges Capacity Building Programme, following which, the recommendations below were adopted by acclamation.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The second meeting of the UNEP Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges held in Geneva on 31 August - 1 September 2006, while endorsing the conclusions and recommendations of their first meeting held in Geneva on 6-7 June 2006, requests the Executive Director of UNEP:

1. To report to the forthcoming 24th session of the UNEP Governing Council, the achievements relating to the Global Judges Programme, UNEP's plans to continue with its further implementation, and, as appropriate, to request governments as well as United Nations and other institutions which have the capacity to do so, to collaborate with and support this important UNEP programme of work.
2. To consider the institutionalisation of the Ad-hoc Advisory Committee of Judges with a view to this Committee serving as an advisory body to the UNEP environmental law programme.
3. To convene regional/sub-regional "Train-the-Trainers" workshops targeting judges and other national resource persons to enhance their facility in using the recently developed UNEP judicial training materials, so that the Judges and other resource persons who are trained at these workshops, could undertake national judicial training activities in environmental law in their respective countries.
4. To ensure the translation of the environmental law materials prepared by UNEP into UN and other languages subject to available resources, and to have these adapted to the specificities of other legal systems, in particular, the civil law and Arab law systems, and to ensure their wide and effective dissemination.

5. To promote the establishment and utilization of a proposed global training centre in environmental law in Cairo in collaboration with the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt, to galvanize global cooperation in and support for advancing UNEP's capacity building activities in the field of environmental law.

6. To organise at the next session of the Governing Council in Nairobi, a side-event with the participation of selected judges for the presentation of the legal materials developed by the UNEP law programme to legal and other interested stakeholders.