# THE LAW MAKING PROCESS OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING REGULATIONS : THE CASE OF KENYA ANNE ANGWENYI pdf

## 1: CSE/CPSE Process and IEP Development: Special Education : EMSC : NYSED

*THE LAW MAKING PROCESS OF AN ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING REGIME IN KENYA Presented By: Anne N. Angwenyi National Environment Management Authority (Kenya).*

The default search that is supplied to you is to search by Act Name. This search type loads first when the Laws of Kenya is launched. To search simply type in the name of the act you are interested in and click Search. The system will search the Laws of Kenya using the search term you entered. The Act Name search works whether you enter the full name of the act or just a few letters of the act name. To search using any search term then click on the Full Text Search tab. To search enter a search term and click Search, or hit enter. The results from the search are listed vertically. The information for each search result is as follows; Act number, Act name, a short description of the Act and a statistic of how many instances of the search term where found. If you click on the act name it will take you to the full act listing. If you do not find a search result then the system will indicate as such. The full text search will provide results whether you enter a full word or a few letters. Please note that full text search provides more results than the other search types since it will bring back the occurrence of your search term regardless of the general context of the act. This can make it more difficult to work through the search results. But if you do not know enough about the subject you are looking for it can be a very useful starting point. Alternatively you can browse through the Table of Contents of the Laws of Kenya which includes all acts ordered alphabetically. Select the appropriate act and you can open it. Acts that you click on always open in a new tab or window depending on you browser. The Table of Contents only lists Acts and not Subsidiary legislation. You must find the act you are interested in, and load it up by clicking on it. Once you are viewing an act you can navigate to its Subsidiary legislation by clicking on its link to Subsidiary legislation. Search Results When the system finds what you looked for, the search results are listed one underneath each other with a short extract describing what the act is about. If there are no results then the system will indicate as such. You can read through the listing to determine if any of the results are what you required. If not, you can search again by changing the search term or the style of search. If you are happy with the result you can click on the name of the appropriate act or piece of subsidiary legislation. This will load the appropriate piece of legislation for you to review. Legislation Detail On clicking of your favoured search result the appropriate piece of legislation is loaded. Regardless of what approach you take to searching or browsing for legislation ultimately you will end up viewing an act or a subsidiary piece of legislation. The way you view and work with legislation has the same means of navigation. The legislation view has several zones that you should get comfortable with. There is the Act Title zone at the top which contains the act number, act title and act description. On the left side there is the Table of Contents of the act as well as a link to subsidiary legislation if any exists. On the right side there is the content or Body zone where the text of the act is shown. When working with legislation online the concept of pages is no longer applicable. Rather you are able to scroll up and down through the content as if it were one singular page. You can read through an entire act from top to bottom in one sitting. Or you can take advantage of tables of content and hyperlinks that will allow you to jump to specific sections in the content. Table of Contents A fairly high proportion of the laws of Kenya do not lend themselves easily to reading from start to finish, there are simply just a vast number of pages and content to wade through. The Table of Contents that you will find on every act is your means to quickly jump to an area of interest. The Table of Contents is comprised of Parts and Sections primarily. You will find a listing of Parts if applicable when you load up an Act. When you click on the part name it will take the content to the start of that part. When you click on the section name it will take the content to the start of that section. Every section is numbered with its section number and so is quite easy to follow where you are in the act. If you are overwhelmed by the number of sections, or you would like to navigate through another part of the act, simply click on the - icon next to the part you are looking through and the sections under that part will be collapsed from view. Often you will find that the list of parts and sections is quite long in the Table of

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Contents. In these situations a scrollbar will be rendered next to the Table of Contents that you can use to scroll up and down the Table of Contents just as you require to find the correct part of section to click on. When you scroll down the body or contents section on the right you will find that the Table of Contents keeps track with you, always one click away on the left hand side of the Laws of Kenya interface. Hyperlinks One of the most exciting features of the new Laws of Kenya database is that there are now hyperlinks in the content of the legislation. A hyperlink is simply a link that when clicked takes you to another section in the current act you are viewing, or it takes you to a section in another act. A link is formed for a variety of reasons but generally it is because there is a reference to another section or act in the text of the current legislation that you are reading. To use a link, simply click on it and if it is an internal link it the screen will scroll down to the reference. If it is an external link i. Exporting to PDF and RTF Whilst it is exciting to be able to quickly search and find pieces of legislation, browse through them and navigate to related content, often once you have found the content you need to work with it. The new Laws of Kenya database provides two ways to work with content once you have found it, that will make your job easier. Secondly you can get a RTF version that will open in your favorite word processor so that you can edit the content to your hearts content. To do this click on the RTF icon and it will download the file directly. The export icons are found at the top right of the Laws of Kenya database interface. Point in Time Often when looking for legal information in the Laws of Kenya you will find yourself needing to understand what the law looked like not only currently, but also several years ago. The nature of the law is such that it changes and when one needs to understand what was legally in force at the time, it can be quite difficult to do so. The amount of information that one needs to work through can be overwhelming. Therefore we are excited to include in the new Laws of Kenya a very powerful feature, Point in Time. This feature allows you to navigate back in time to see what an act may have looked like in its previously amended forms. For example you may need to see what the Income Tax act looked like in , well with Point in Time you can do just that. To use the feature all you need to do is to search for an act and load it up as usual. If the act has previous amended versions you will notice a Point in time drop down at the top of the act. Simply click on the drop down and select a date from it each date refers to a previous amended version of the act you are viewing , and the system will load that particular version. If you wish to go back to the current version, click on the Point in time drop down again and select the top most date, that is the current version.

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## 2: The Laws of Kenya

*The need to regulate access to genetic resources and ensure a fair and equitable sharing of any resulting benefits was at the core of the development of the.*

First page of the edition of the Napoleonic Code. Civil law is the legal system used in most countries around the world today. In civil law the sources recognised as authoritative are, primarily, legislationâ€”especially codifications in constitutions or statutes passed by governmentâ€”and custom. Modern civil law systems essentially derive from the legal practice of the 6th-century Eastern Roman Empire whose texts were rediscovered by late medieval Western Europe. Roman law in the days of the Roman Republic and Empire was heavily procedural, and lacked a professional legal class. Decisions were not published in any systematic way, so any case law that developed was disguised and almost unrecognised. From â€” AD the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I codified and consolidated Roman law up until that point, so that what remained was one-twentieth of the mass of legal texts from before. As one legal historian wrote, "Justinian consciously looked back to the golden age of Roman law and aimed to restore it to the peak it had reached three centuries before. Western Europe, meanwhile, relied on a mix of the Theodosian Code and Germanic customary law until the Justinian Code was rediscovered in the 11th century, and scholars at the University of Bologna used it to interpret their own laws. Both these codes influenced heavily not only the law systems of the countries in continental Europe e. Greece , but also the Japanese and Korean legal traditions. Common law and equity[ edit ] Main article: Common law King John of England signs Magna Carta In common law legal systems , decisions by courts are explicitly acknowledged as "law" on equal footing with statutes adopted through the legislative process and with regulations issued by the executive branch. The "doctrine of precedent", or stare decisis Latin for "to stand by decisions" means that decisions by higher courts bind lower courts, and future decisions of the same court, to assure that similar cases reach similar results. In contrast , in " civil law " systems, legislative statutes are typically more detailed, and judicial decisions are shorter and less detailed, because the judge or barrister is only writing to decide the single case, rather than to set out reasoning that will guide future courts. Common law originated from England and has been inherited by almost every country once tied to the British Empire except Malta, Scotland , the U. In medieval England, the Norman conquest the law varied-shire-to-shire, based on disparate tribal customs. The concept of a "common law" developed during the reign of Henry II during the late 12th century, when Henry appointed judges that had authority to create an institutionalized and unified system of law "common" to the country. The next major step in the evolution of the common law came when King John was forced by his barons to sign a document limiting his authority to pass laws. In , for instance, while the highest court in France had fifty-one judges, the English Court of Common Pleas had five. From the time of Sir Thomas More , the first lawyer to be appointed as Lord Chancellor, a systematic body of equity grew up alongside the rigid common law, and developed its own Court of Chancery. In developing the common law, academic writings have always played an important part, both to collect overarching principles from dispersed case law, and to argue for change. William Blackstone , from around , was the first scholar to collect, describe, and teach the common law. Religious law Religious law is explicitly based on religious precepts. Examples include the Jewish Halakha and Islamic Sharia â€”both of which translate as the "path to follow"â€”while Christian canon law also survives in some church communities. Often the implication of religion for law is unalterability, because the word of God cannot be amended or legislated against by judges or governments. For instance, the Quran has some law, and it acts as a source of further law through interpretation, [88] Qiyas reasoning by analogy , Ijma consensus and precedent. This is mainly contained in a body of law and jurisprudence known as Sharia and Fiqh respectively. This contains the basic code of Jewish law, which some Israeli communities choose to use. Nevertheless, Israeli law allows litigants to use religious laws only if they choose. A trial in the Ottoman Empire, , when religious law applied under the Mecelle Main article: Since the mids, efforts have been made, in country after country,

to bring Sharia law more into line with modern conditions and conceptions. The constitutions of certain Muslim states, such as Egypt and Afghanistan, recognise Islam as the religion of the state, obliging legislature to adhere to Sharia. I authorise and give up my right of governing myself to this man, or to this assembly of men, on this condition; that thou givest up, thy right to him, and authorise all his actions in like manner. Thomas Hobbes, Leviathan, XVII The main institutions of law in industrialised countries are independent courts , representative parliaments, an accountable executive, the military and police, bureaucratic organisation, the legal profession and civil society itself. John Locke, in his Two Treatises of Government , and Baron de Montesquieu in The Spirit of the Laws , advocated for a separation of powers between the political, legislature and executive bodies. Judiciary A judiciary is a number of judges mediating disputes to determine outcome. Most countries have systems of appeal courts, answering up to a supreme legal authority. The European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg allows citizens of the Council of Europe member states to bring cases relating to human rights issues before it. For example, in Brown v. Board of Education , the United States Supreme Court nullified many state statutes that had established racially segregated schools, finding such statutes to be incompatible with the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. In most countries judges may only interpret the constitution and all other laws. But in common law countries, where matters are not constitutional, the judiciary may also create law under the doctrine of precedent. The UK, Finland and New Zealand assert the ideal of parliamentary sovereignty , whereby the unelected judiciary may not overturn law passed by a democratic legislature. By the principle of representative government people vote for politicians to carry out their wishes. Although countries like Israel, Greece, Sweden and China are unicameral , most countries are bicameral , meaning they have two separately appointed legislative houses. In the UK the upper house is appointed by the government as a house of review. One criticism of bicameral systems with two elected chambers is that the upper and lower houses may simply mirror one another. The traditional justification of bicameralism is that an upper chamber acts as a house of review. This can minimise arbitrariness and injustice in governmental action. Normally there will be several readings and amendments proposed by the different political factions. If a country has an entrenched constitution, a special majority for changes to the constitution may be required, making changes to the law more difficult. A government usually leads the process, which can be formed from Members of Parliament e. However, in a presidential system, the government is usually formed by an executive and his or her appointed cabinet officials e. The executive in a legal system serves as the centre of political authority of the State. In a parliamentary system , as with Britain, Italy, Germany, India, and Japan, the executive is known as the cabinet, and composed of members of the legislature. The executive is led by the head of government , whose office holds power under the confidence of the legislature. Because popular elections appoint political parties to govern, the leader of a party can change in between elections. Examples include the President of Germany appointed by members of federal and state legislatures , the Queen of the United Kingdom an hereditary office , and the President of Austria elected by popular vote. The other important model is the presidential system , found in the United States and in Brazil. In presidential systems, the executive acts as both head of state and head of government, and has power to appoint an unelected cabinet. Under a presidential system, the executive branch is separate from the legislature to which it is not accountable. In presidential systems, the executive often has the power to veto legislation. Most executives in both systems are responsible for foreign relations , the military and police, and the bureaucracy. Military and police[ edit ] U. Customs and Border Protection officers While military organisations have existed as long as government itself, the idea of a standing police force is a relatively modern concept.

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## 3: Women's property rights - Wikipedia

*The case studies address access and benefit-sharing laws and law making initiatives in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Malawi, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, South Africa and Uganda.*

Original Newsletter s this article was published in: She got distracted in another part of the store. In dismissing this claim, the Court concluded: Accordingly, although it is clearly reasonable for an employer to expect its employees to exercise reasonable care in the performance of their duties, it will only be where the degree of fault by the employee goes beyond mere negligence, that a claim for damages will have any chance of success. The inability to recover damages in negligence does not preclude the employer from alleging cause for dismissal in an appropriate case. The question then becomes whether the employer can recover the damages it paid to the third party from the negligent employee. Again, inability to recover does not prevent discipline and, where justified, dismissal for cause. Suing for Breach of Contract It is quite common for employers to require senior employees to execute covenants which prevent or restrict certain activities. Provided these clauses are carefully drafted to meet current judicially mandated standards and are incorporated into a properly executed employment agreement, they can form the basis of a successful lawsuit against an employee who ignores contractual terms to which the employee agreed. In this type of lawsuit, the employer must act quickly after learning of the breach, seeking a mandatory order prohibiting the continuation of the offensive action. While an order actually prohibiting continuance of the breach an injunction may not be granted, the employee will be required to pay the damages suffered by the employer resulting from the competitive activity. Furthermore, the very act of commencing the lawsuit may cause the offending employee to cease the prohibited activity. Breach of Duty of Fidelity Even without a valid restrictive covenant, senior employees are required to act in good faith towards their employer and not exploit the vulnerability which flows from the nature of the relationship. Doing so is considered unfair and a breach of this obligation of fidelity. Provided the status with the employer was senior enough, a court will enforce these obligations by way of requiring the departed employee to disgorge the profits earned from the improper activity. Failure to Provide Reasonable Notice of Resignation There are a number of recent cases which have awarded damages against a departing employee who provided inadequate notice of resignation. In none of these cases was there a written contractual requirement obligating the employee to provide a specific amount of prior notice to resign. Notwithstanding this, the courts reasoned that the obligation to provide reasonable notice to terminate the relationship is a mutual one which, in the case of employee resignation, should be sufficient to allow the employer reasonable time to find a replacement. This will especially be the case where the intention of a senior employee, post resignation, is to enter into direct competition. Employers may also pursue dismissal with cause in such cases, but must be careful to ensure first that it had provided appropriate training, supervision and materials to the employee. Even absent a contractual or statutory term requiring an employee to provide a specific period of notice of resignation, courts have indicated a willingness to award damages to an employer where, in light of the position the employee held, insufficient notice of resignation was provided.

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## 4: Kenya - Civic Freedom Monitor - Research Center - ICNL

*The Law-Making Process of Access and Benefit-Sharing Regulations: The Case of Kenya. Anne N. Angwenyi - - In Evanson C. Kamau & Gerd Winter (eds.), Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and the Law: Solutions for Access and Benefit Sharing.*

Following independence, the Kenyan government took over fisheries management, implementing a top-down approach to manage natural resources with little input from local stakeholders. This led to a decline in fish stocks with some local fisheries almost collapsing. The Fisheries Act was marked by a lack of enforcement capacity as well as overlapping administrative competences between various authorities for fisheries, wildlife protection, and forestry. Further tensions existed between different fisheries management levels, including the government, municipalities, and traditional leaders. One of the underlying reasons was the perception that fisheries resources belonged to the government inevitably leading to the disengagement of local communities. To overcome this situation, Kenya undertook a shift towards co-management accompanied by a changing perception of ownership towards understanding natural resources as common property held in trust for present and future generations. Such inclusion of the co-management element into the system of Beach Management Units was advocated by the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization in the mids through its regional approach. In following this advocacy of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, Kenya created a system of co-management through Beach Management Units, which aim to combine elements from all management levels in a common, participatory approach. Its essence is to create a link and a partnership between the government level and artisanal fishermen. Such legal empowerment of local communities has been suggested as a solution to overexploitation and aims to represent an ecosystem approach to fisheries management. What measures in the law are useful for achieving the target? Responding to declines in fish stocks and decreasing aquatic biodiversity, Kenya has established an innovative system to co-manage freshwater and marine fisheries through representative Beach Management Units. The aim is to integrate local and national management, making use of both traditional knowledge and scientific findings. Successes in Kenya include a decrease in the use of destructive fishing gear, increased vertical and horizontal linkages of relevant institutions, significantly expanded community participation, and higher levels of compliance Fisheries co-management government, communities with mandate to ensure sustainable utilisation of fisheries and inclusion of traditional knowledge in fisheries management Creation of Beach Management Units to engage and build capacity of members with focus on sustainable development, poverty alleviation, well-being, gender and equity What international commitments can be met by achieving Target 5? Which ministries are responsible? In Kenya he primary ministries involved are those with governing responsibilities over fish stocks, natural resources and environmental protection. Kenya places institutionalizes management of fish stocks at the local level through BMUs governed by the Director of Fisheries under the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife. BMUs put their management plans into effect through by-laws, which are developed by each Unit and approved by the Director of Fisheries. Such by-laws must comply with existing legislation but may go beyond its requirements on environmental and biodiversity protection. What are the associated administrative and institutional measures? In Kenya BMUs have exclusive management rights over fish landing sites and consist of an assembly, an executive committee, and may have sub-committees. They are required to provide data on catches and develop co-management plans to ensure sustainable fisheries in that area. These management plans must be approved by the Director of Fisheries and may include measures such as closing areas for fishing, and restricting fishing gear and the number of fishing vessels. BMUs are expressly required to protect the aquatic environment and cooperate with authorities to that effect. BMUs possess certain law-enforcement powers with regard to gear regulations, registration of vessels, and protection of fishing grounds. Monitoring the performance of BMUs is conducted both by the Unit itself as well as by external, authorized fisheries officers in six month intervals. BMUs can receive funding from the Ministry of Fisheries

Development, or generate their own income through membership fees, taxing migrant fishers, or vessel registration fees. Create Beach Management Units at local level with exclusive management rights over fish landing sites and obligations to develop sustainable co-management plans Designate government body eg Ministry of Fisheries to approve co-management plans and monitor and supervise their implementation and offer funding Delegate authority for enforcement of co-management plans to Beach Management Units What are the lessons learned from the legal reform process? Within Kenya, the integration of traditional and formal institutionalised fisheries management through BMUs is seen as a lasting solution which has had positive impact on enforcement and compliance. It also reports that several BMUs have established compliance committees and are carrying out independent patrols without government support. In Kuruwitu for instance, four members of the Beach Management Unit are responsible for simultaneously patrolling a small marine park established by the community. Shift perception of ownership of fisheries resources to understanding natural resources as common property held in trust for current and future generations.

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## 5: Law - Wikipedia

*The need to regulate access to genetic resources and ensure a fair and equitable sharing of any resulting benefits was at the core of the development of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).*

They can exist to promote any legal purpose as long as these are contained in the memorandum of incorporation and articles of incorporation. As but one example, many service delivery institutions â€" such as schools and healthcare organizations â€" are registered as companies limited by guarantee and having no share capital. Trusts may be incorporated under the Trustees Perpetual Succession Act Chapter , Laws of Kenya for religious, educational, literary, scientific, social, athletic, or charitable purposes Trustees Perpetual Succession Act, Section 3 1. The definition specifically excludes trade unions, cooperatives, corporations, and certain other entities. After grassroots organizations, societies are the second largest category of NGO: They include consumer, producer and marketing cooperative societies in rural and urban areas and housing development societies found in major urban areas. They are voluntary membership organiations and advance the welfare, economic interests and goals of their members. As the largest group in the NGO sector, they operate primarily at the village and community level. Trusts may be established to promote religious, educational, literary, scientific, social or charitable, or athletic purposes. Societies may be established for any purpose or object. Cooperative societies and unions can be created for the promotion of the welfare and economic interests of their members. Grassroots organizations exist to advance the interests of their members and the immediate needs of the local communities in which they operate. While the Board may sometimes furnish the applicant with an explanation for the refusal of registration, the Board was not legally required to do so. However, Sections 6- 13 of the new PBO Act provide clear, straightforward criteria for registration of PBOs and a clear, explicit timeline for processing an application for registration. First, the Government may deny registration of societies on vague and ambiguous grounds, which invite arbitrary and subjective decision-making. The Registrar may also refuse to register a society where he is satisfied that such society is a branch of, or is affiliated to or connected with, any organization or association of a political nature established outside Kenya. Additional reasons for denial apply where the terms of the constitution or rules of the society or the name of the society is in any respect repugnant to or inconsistent with any law or is otherwise undesirable. In practice, however, applications for NGO registration are often processed within about 90 days. Finally, NGOs and societies are subject to mandatory registration, at least according to the law as written, although this has not proved problematic in practice. In practice, however, many NGOs that fall within the definition of NGO have opted to register under alternative legal forms. The Societies Act provides that every society which is not a registered society or an exempted society is an unlawful society. Hence, where ten or more persons get together, they are expected, according to the law, to have that group registered. There are stiff penalties for operating as a society without a registration certificate. This legal provision is, however, rarely enforced. The Council is supposed to represent the interests of its members, but is currently inactive. PBOs have a duty to furnish the Regulatory Authority with their annual report of activities and audited financial returns, six months after the end of every financial year Section  The powers of the Authority to cancel or suspend registration of a PBO are limited to specific instances and to be exercised in line with clear procedures, aimed at safeguarding PBOs section 18 and  The Societies Act includes a number of potentially troubling legal barriers affecting societies: The Act gives wide discretion to the Registrar of Societies and sweeping powers to various government officials with respect to investigating, arresting, entering and searching the premises of any society. The Act makes it an offence for a society to fail to keep a register of its members, their names, and the date of admission and exit. Where societies fail to comply with requirements to provide membership lists, annual accounts or other information, they are liable to heavy penalties, including fines and imprisonment. Where it is alleged that a society is an unlawful society, the burden of proving that it is a registered or exempted society or that it is not a society shall lie with the person charged. In practice, however, these

powers are rarely exercised. Societies generally operate under minimum supervision. Only occasionally, where a group is suspected to be conducting illegal activities, have the provisions in this Act been put into effect. Media representatives reported that prior to the shutdown they were directed to refrain from broadcasting the swearing-in or risk withdrawal of their licences and disconnection. The shutdown was widely and explicitly condemned across the country and internationally. It raised concerns over the brazen manner with which the state violated the freedom of the media and disregarded the Constitution, international and human rights obligations and the rule of law. Barriers to International Contact The NGO Coordination Act Regulations provide that no NGO can become a branch of or affiliated to or connected with any organization or group of a political nature established outside Kenya, except with the prior consent in writing of the NGO Coordination Board, obtained upon written application addressed to the Director and signed by three officers of the NGO. Where an NGO fails to do so, it is guilty of an offence. This provision may be interpreted narrowly and hence serve as a barrier to communication and cooperation. NGOs can conduct the business activities either directly or through for-profit subsidiaries. Local resource mobilization through harambees public fund-raisers is recognized, as long as it adheres to the guidelines in the Public Collections Act, which is generally enabling. There are no special rules relating to the receipt of foreign funds by NGOs. NGOs are permitted to compete for government funds in free and open competitions where specific guidelines have been established. There are, however, very few instances where NGOs receive funding from the Government. Nonetheless, in , the government pressured or ceased funding of NGOs that are allegedly associated with Al-Shabaab. For example, three NGOs were banned and accused of operating outside the law and financing terrorism in May  Under Sections 5 1 and 5 2 of the Public Order Act, notification of the intent to hold public meetings and public processions is mandatory. The threshold that triggers the notification requirement is when 10 people are present at an assembly. There is no time limit specified for the regulatory authority to respond to the notification; it is only assumed that the regulatory authority must respond before the date of the proposed assembly. There are no statutory provisions about the right to appeal a negative decision from the regulatory authority. However, case law and specific legal provisions within constitutional and public administrative law allow challenges to oppressive and unreasonable government action. Despite this, practically speaking, it may not be possible to challenge and reverse the decision of a refusal from the regulatory authority in sufficient time for the meeting to take place, especially where the notice is submitted close to the day of the meeting. Due to the notification requirement, spontaneous demonstrations are not allowed. Time, Place, Manner, and Other Restrictions. This in effect prohibits counterâ€”demonstrations. The regulating officer will, however, allow another demonstration on a different date, or time and route. The police have been accused of using excessive power to intimidate Kenyans who protest. This been affirmed by videos of police abusing protestors, particularly vulnerable groups, such as internally displaced persons IDPs.

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## 6: Petition 65 of - Kenya Law

*The brief history of this case is as follows; sometime in , there was established a retirement scheme for the staff of KRC known as the Kenya Railways Retirement Benefits Scheme and subsequently a Trust was established through a Trust Deed dated 3rd May, and in the Trust Deed, the Scheme's purpose was mainly, the provision of pension.*

Subject matter Duration of copyright Copyright has a limited duration, after which copyright material enters the public domain and may be freely used by anyone for any purpose. This is a very important aspect to copyright as it guarantees an enormous treasure trove of resource material that is permanently available to education, research and the development of new creative works. However, the entry of copyright works into the public domain has been restrained by successive increases in the duration of copyright. The maximum duration of copyright, when the very first Copyright Act was passed in England following the passage of the Statute of Anne, was 28 years. Since then the duration of copyright has increased in many jurisdictions to the life of the author plus 70 years, which is far beyond any reasonable window of commercial exploitation. In the United States, Lawrence Lessig argues that copyright duration has been extended no fewer than 11 times in the last 40 years. While the duration of copyright provides the author with a definite period of protection, extending the term progressively is unfairly prejudicing users of information. The reasoning given for an extended term of protection is that life expectancy is increasing and hence the period of protection should be extended accordingly. Moreover, extended terms of protection are even more prejudicial to some developing countries where adult life expectancy is low. Essentially, what the extension of the term does is benefit rights owners and their future generations in developed nations, at the expense of users of information and potential new creators in both developed and developing nations. This result distorts the balance and prevents the use of older works in new ways. IFLA also believes that it is ironic that the extension of the copyright term is occurring at the same time that many governments are promoting increased access to local content through digitization. Much of this content is perceived by copyright owners to have no economic value. Nevertheless, it will continue to remain broadly inaccessible, as it will not enter the public domain until the expiry of its allotted span - well beyond the lifetime of the author. Following the passage of the Copyright Term Extension Act in the United States, for example, almost no additional works will come into the public domain until  With copyright enjoying such a long duration, the operation of exceptions becomes more important than ever. These rights typically include the right to reproduce, the right to communicate to the public, the right to publish etc. For example, copyright permission is required to print copies of a book; however, once a legitimately-printed copy has been sold, the copyright owner may not control what is done with that copy with the exceptions of importation in some jurisdictions and rental and lending rights in Europe. The purchaser is free to read the book multiple times, lend, borrow, sell or destroy it. This was enshrined in U. Access to copyright works in the digital environment requires a reproduction even of a temporary nature, e. If the right to control reproduction is not limited, a rights owner has the right to total control of every access. Subject-matter Copyright historically applied only to books. It has been expanded ever since to include an ever-widening set of creative and non-creative material. For example, some compilations of purely factual data e. In those jurisdictions where such data is protected, the traditional distinction between an idea and its expression in copyright is broken down and means that users are constrained from extracting factual data contained in a database such as a residential address as well as more creative material. Due to the reduced impact of these limitations on the scope of copyright in the digital environment, other exceptions and limitations have become more important than ever. It should not be forgotten that copyright is a monopoly right. Without exceptions, copyright owners would have a complete monopoly over learning, and thus control access to knowledge in the digital age. The role and operation of exceptions to the rights of copyright owners Exceptions to the rights of copyright owners have been around almost as long as the rights themselves. The English Statute of Anne contained no exceptions but did require that deposit copies be lodged with seven important libraries as a

condition of protection â€" the first codification of a balancing principle, that is, in return for copyright protection, copies of the work must be made available to the public. Article 9 2 of the Berne Convention Paris Act permits member countries to make exceptions with respect to the right of reproduction of copyright owners provided that such exceptions: Compulsory licences are also permitted in certain other circumstances by Article 11bis and Article  Exceptions form an important part of many national copyright regimes. Probably the best known copyright exception is the U. This provision was enacted as section in the enactment of Title 17, the U. Copyright Act but it has its origins in over a century of case law. As such this allows for a potentially very wide and ever expanding set of free uses covered by these exceptions. These countries typically have a wide set of relatively narrow exceptions for the benefit of individuals, educational institutions, libraries or other cultural institutions and Governments. The United States also has another provision, section , for the benefit of libraries and archives. Such exceptions have been recognised as being acceptable. Nevertheless, many allow an important number of free uses. The German Copyright Act provides a long list of limited exceptions in addition to those for quotation and private use. The WCT specifically provides for member countries to enact exceptions within the confines of the three-step test: Similarly, these provisions should be understood to permit Contracting Parties to devise new exceptions and limitations that are appropriate in the digital network environment. It is also understood that Article 10 2 neither reduces nor extends the scope of applicability of the limitations and exceptions permitted by the Berne Convention. By early all EU member states should have implemented the new copyright directive. Other nations such as Canada, New Zealand and South Africa are in the process of updating their copyright legislation. The way in which these treaties are implemented will, in large measure, determine the future of the balance that has been so important to the copyright system and to information users in the past. Digital Millennium Copyright Act. As well as updating the U. Copyright Act to add legal protection for technological copyright protection measures which will be discussed below the DMCA updates copyright exceptions for the digital environment. Section of the DMCA also amends the existing exemption for non-profit libraries and archives in section of the Copyright Act to accommodate digital technologies and evolving preservation practices. There are also several specific exceptions to the protections for technological protection measures including: An ongoing administrative rule-making proceeding administered by the Librarian of Congress to evaluate the impact of the new prohibition against the act of circumventing access-control measures; and Six specific exceptions for the purposes of: However, not all academics and educational institutions are satisfied with all the clauses of the DMCA and debate continues on a number of issues. The passage of the European Union Copyright Directive the Directive on the harmonisation of certain aspects of copyright and related rights in the information society has also been extremely controversial. The Directive contains a number of prescriptive non-mandatory exceptions which national governments may include in their EUCD implementation legislation if they so wish. These include free or paid for exceptions relating to: The EU copyright directive is an example of the growing trend by certain rights owners to try to erode traditionally recognized exceptions. Librarians had to lobby hard to prevent the narrowing of fair practices, especially library copying. To compensate for the potential loss to rights owners from certain exceptions, Member States are permitted to levy a payment, despite the fact that all the optional exceptions are subject explicitly to the Berne three step test. Librarians say that if an exception is allowed, a decision has been made that there is no harm to rights owners, in which case there is no need to compensate for loss. Other countries such as Australia have also updated their copyright regimes to accommodate new digital technologies and included numerous extensions of exceptions to the digital environment. The Australian Copyright Amendment Digital Agenda Act provides for a broad range of digital copyright exceptions including for the purposes of research and study, criticism and review, reporting the news, library and archive communication of materials in their collection, library and archive preservation of material in their collection, temporary reproductions and educational copying among others. These permitted purposes are: Using copyright legislation to restrict usage has serious implications for education, especially in developing countries, where often photocopies or digital copies are the only source of

information available. To give an example, in recent years the South African Government published proposed amendments to the Copyright Act and its Regulations which would have eroded fair use and virtually removed all exceptions for educational purposes from the current legislation. The South African Government also failed to address the needs of the disabled, the distance learner and the illiterate as well as the issue of digital technology. The educational sector objected strongly and succeeded in having the proposed amendments withdrawn. Despite the attempts in a few jurisdictions to maintain the balance, it is increasingly apparent to IFLA that the traditional copyright balance is under serious threat in the digital environment from a variety of sources. Recent expanded use of technological protection measures and the laws that protect them and the emerging licensing environment are converging to shift the use of copyright materials to a pay per view environment, which limits access to those who can pay. Because of this, and because of the size and technological advancement of the U. This is because such technological measures do not distinguish between uses which are not authorised by the copyright owner but are permitted by law, on the one hand, and those uses which are not authorised by the owner and also infringing. S cases have tested the new approach as follows: The Court banned even linking to this software application on the grounds that such a device would lead to piracy even though no evidence was tendered of actual use of DeCSS in the service of DVD piracy. The Court dismissed the fact that there might be legitimate fair use reasons for copying all or part of a DVD film. Universal Studios, had held that a device could not be found in violation of the Copyright Act if it had substantial other non-infringing uses. Thus, simply because VCRs, CD-Burners and photocopiers can be used for infringing purposes does not mean they have been outlawed. He later sued the RIAA for a declaratory judgement to clarify his rights to freedom of expression. He was later released but the company he works for is still facing charges. This translation process removes the various restrictions against copying, printing, text-to-speech processing, etc. The program is designed to work only with e-Books that have been lawfully purchased from sales outlets. The Advanced e-Book Processor allows those who have legitimately purchased e-Books to make fair uses of their e-Books, which would otherwise not be possible with the current Adobe e-Book format, such as printing an e-Book on paper or having a computer read an e-Book out loud using text-to-speech software. The latter is particularly important for visually impaired individuals. Another example of the disadvantages, or even dangers, of technological protection measures overriding exceptions appears in the EU Copyright Directive, Article 6. This allows the governments of EU Member States to intervene, in the absence of voluntary agreements between users and rights owners, to enable a beneficiary of an exception to benefit, but it is effectively negated, as the Directive does not allow intervention if a contract exists. As there is likely to be massive online contracting on the Internet with most terms and conditions being imposed and not negotiated, the value of governments intervening to enable exceptions has the practical effect of being limited to the offline environment. In any case, such intervention takes up valuable time and effort and so is likely to be little used by consumers. The emerging licensing environment In addition to intellectual property laws and the increasing use of digital rights management technology, contractual licensing also shapes the digital environment and is being used to limit user rights. A license usually takes the form of a written contract or agreement between the library and the owner of the rights to distribute digital information. In most cases there is no opportunity to actually negotiate the terms of these licenses, and even if there were, the relative bargaining power between the purchaser and the manufacturer is grossly uneven. Shrink-wrap licenses are so-called because they are contained inside shrink-wrapped plastic around a physical article embodying intellectual property such as a CD-ROM. Standard-form agreements may or may not be negotiable, however, shrink-wrap or click-through licenses never are. There are many reasons why a vendor may wish to use such a license agreement and IFLA is not opposed to the use of such agreements provided both parties to the agreement are equal, i. Licenses can involve a wide range of terms and conditions, but, unlike copyright law, licensors are not statutorily obliged to consider the public interest in accessing information when setting such terms and conditions. It is therefore essential that limitations and exceptions are carefully considered in the digital realm to protect access to information.. Some examples of the types of restrictions that license

agreements often impose include: The IFLA Position "Digital technology enables [publishers] to track and charge for every instance of electronic access, even for browsing

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## 7: When Can an Employer Sue an Employee for Damages? - Blaney McMurtry LLP

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The IEP development process and implementation need to be premised on the research and experience that have shown that to improve results for students with disabilities, schools must: Have high expectations for students with disabilities; Ensure their access in the general education curriculum to the maximum extent possible; Strengthen the role of parents and take steps to ensure that families have meaningful opportunities to participate in the education of their children at school and at home; Ensure that special education is a service, rather than a place where students are sent; Provide appropriate special education services, aids and supports in the general education classroom, whenever appropriate; Ensure that all those who work with students with disabilities have the skills and knowledge necessary to: Help these students meet developmental goals and, to the maximum extent possible, the challenging expectations established for all children, and Prepare them to lead productive, independent adult lives, to the maximum extent possible; Provide high quality research-based instruction and supports to all students who are experiencing learning difficulties to reduce the need to label children as having disabilities in order to address their learning needs; and Focus resources on teaching and learning. Because special education is a service and not a place, a high quality and effective special education program relies in great part on the quality of the school district as a whole, including, but not limited to the following: Administrative support for the CSE process, including access to training necessary for CSE members to understand and follow through on their responsibilities. Administrative support to ensure implementation of CSE recommendations. A philosophy and practices that support inclusion of students with disabilities in all buildings and classrooms. Effective communication systems among school principals, CSE chairpersons, special and general education teachers and service providers. Knowledgeable and qualified personnel to conduct individual evaluations, provide special education, and instruct students in core curriculum. Guide how the resources of a school will be configured. Identify how students will be incrementally prepared for adult living. Ensure that each student with a disability has access to the general education curriculum and is provided the appropriate learning opportunities, accommodations, adaptations, specialized services and supports needed for the student to progress toward achieving the learning standards and to meet his or her unique needs related to the disability. The IEP development process is a student-centered process. No other issues, agenda or purposes should interfere with this process. Individuals serving on CSEs can articulate their role and execute their responsibilities on the Committee. The IEP must be developed in such a way that it is a useful document that guides instruction and provides a tool to measure progress. Results of individual evaluations provide the information the CSE needs to make its recommendations. IEP development occurs in a structured, sequential manner. IEPs include documentation of recommendations in a clear and specific manner so that the IEP can be implemented consistent with the CSE recommendations. Annual goals are identified to enable the student to progress in the general education curriculum and meet other disability related needs. The CSE determines how student needs will be met in the least restrictive environment. The CSE demonstrates knowledge of grade level general education curricular and behavioral expectations and benchmarks. Professional development is provided to CSE members to ensure their understanding of their roles and responsibilities on the CSE. The district understands its child find responsibilities to identify students whose needs may need to be addressed by the CSE. Ongoing progress monitoring and formative assessment of student progress, goals and objectives are consistently implemented. Revisions to the IEP are made based on data indicating changes in student needs or abilities. Alignment between the written document and actual practice is evident. Did the CSE obtain a comprehensive individual evaluation of the student in all areas of the suspected disability? Is all evaluation information and prereferral information considered and discussed at the meeting? Does the CSE have information about the general

education curriculum, context, services and assessments to support decision making to make meaningful recommendations for each student?

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## 8: Kenya Fisheries (Beach Management Units) Regulations, to the Fisheries Act, | AichiLex

*The enforcement of environmental rights in Kenya, during the existence of the repealed Constitution, was to a large extent based on the common law principles established in the case of Gouriet v the National Union of Post Office Workers,10 where the Court had held.*

For example, until about a decade ago, the country never had any law or policy specifically designed to address violations of environmental rights. Litigants had to resort generally to the law of contract and tort to redress environmental breaches. Environmental matters were strictly private law affairs that were of less concern to the main branches of public law. The promulgation of a new Constitution in August signifies a paradigm shift in so far as the implementation of environmental rights is concerned. In contrast to its predecessor, the Constitution of Kenya strengthens the implementation of environmental rights. In particular, it significantly expands the scope of fundamental rights as well as their enforcement mechanisms. The article evaluates how the new Constitution deals with the question of the implementation of environmental rights in Kenya. It reviews the efficacy of both the normative and institutional mechanisms put in place to implement environmental rights. It also highlights the potential challenges to the enforcement of these rights in the country. As a way forward, the article suggests approaches to enhance the effective implementation of these rights. In contrast to its repealed predecessor, the Constitution dedicates a number of its provisions specifically to environmental rights and their protection. The desperate search for a sustainable framework for the effective management of the environment culminated in the enactment of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act EMCA in  Rather unfortunately, the Act turned out to be too weak for such an expectation. The repealed Constitution did not make matters any better as it failed to expressly give credence to environmental rights and their implementation. Environmental rights were not among the rights listed in chapter V of the repealed Constitution. The said chapter contained a catalogue of human rights. It is worth noting that the enforcement of environmental rights under the previous constitutional dispensation was a herculean task. This was due mainly to the rigidity of the laws that restricted the institution of legal proceedings against violations of rights. The courts also relied heavily on administrative law principles of locus standi to stifle the enforcement of environmental rights. This explains why, in several instances, the courts relied overly on common law principles to determine environmental issues. For example, in Wangari Maathai v Kenya Times Media Trust Ltd, 9 the High Court ruled that only the Attorney-General could sue on behalf of the public and, therefore, the plaintiff had no right of action against the defendant. In this case, the High Court relied on administrative law to determine the question of locus standi. The enforcement of environmental rights in Kenya, during the existence of the repealed Constitution, was to a large extent based on the common law principles established in the case of Gouriet v the National Union of Post Office Workers, 10 where the Court had held: It was a fundamental principle of English law that public rights could only be asserted in a civil action by the Attorney-General as an officer of the Crown representing the public. Except where statute otherwise provided, a private person could only bring an action to restrain a threatened breach of the law if his claim was based on an allegation that the threatened breach would constitute an infringement of his private rights or would inflict special damage on him. The High Court of Kenya entrenched this position in many cases involving violations of environmental rights. With the coming into force of the Constitution, however, a paradigm shift occurred in the implementation of environmental rights in the country. In contrast to its predecessor, the current Constitution strengthens the implementation of environmental rights as it significantly expands the scope of fundamental rights as well as their enforcement mechanisms. It is against this background that the article evaluates how the new Constitution deals with the question of the implementation of environmental rights. The second part of the article compares and contrasts the former and current legal frameworks for the implementation of environmental rights in the country, with the aim of indicating how the new Constitution has improved the protection of these rights. In part three, a review of the

mechanisms put in place by the Constitution to implement environmental rights in Kenya is analysed. The fourth part of the article evaluates the potential challenges to the enforcement of these rights. As a way forward, the article suggests approaches to enhance the implementation of environmental rights under the new constitutional order. A review of the legal framework 2. During this period, the regime has experienced not only normative, but also institutional transformation that had a negative and positive impact in an almost equal proportion. At the end of the twentieth century, the country had approximately 77 statutes dealing with environmental issues. Upon attaining independence in , Kenya inherited sectoral laws and institutions established by the British colonial government. These covered a number of sectors, such as forest conservation, wildlife conservation, geology and mining, agriculture, livestock husbandry, water conservation and waste disposal. The desire to have a more co-ordinated approach towards the protection and promotion of environmental rights led to an unyielding search for a sustainable environmental rights framework. This quest led to the enactment of the EMCA in  First, EMCA consolidated power and responsibility for environmental management. Secondly, unlike the sectoral approach, EMCA provided for the sound management and utilisation of natural resources. Kenyan courts almost entirely relied on the rules established in Gouriet v the National Union of Post Office Workers 18 to decide environmental cases. This precedent was not accommodative as it barred private persons from bringing to court actions for environmental breaches. It is rather unfortunate that Kenyan courts adopted this skewed position whenever they were called upon to deliberate on environmental concerns. In Wangari Maathai v Kenya Times Media Trust Ltd, 19 for example, the court turned a blind eye to the fact that the preservation of a public park is in itself a right of individuals who constitute the entire public. The court should have appreciated the fact that all public rights are also individual or private rights. The plaintiff in this case had applied for orders to restrain the defendant from constructing a multi-storey building in Uhuru Park, Nairobi. The court ruled that the plaintiff had no locus standi in a public interest matter. Similarly, in Nairobi Golf Hotels Kenya Ltd v Pelican Engineering and Construction Co Ltd, 20 where the applicant had sought a permanent injunction to restrain the defendant from constructing a dam on or across Gathani River, the court ruled that the plaintiff had no locus standi since the river belonged to the government. Thus, it was absolutely untenable for private individuals to enforce their environmental rights during this period. With the coming into force of the EMCA, however, decisions of courts begun to take a slightly different turn as the Act provided for the right to a clean environment. The rulings opened a new frontier for the protection and promotion of environmental rights in Kenya, which frontier was cemented with the coming into force of the new Constitution in  First, the Constitution imposes obligations in respect of the environment and outlaws processes and activities likely to endanger the environment. Specifically, article 69 sets out certain obligations of both the state and persons in respect of the environment. Obligations accruing to the state include ensuring the sustainable exploitation, utilisation, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources; 35 achieving and maintaining a tree cover of at least 10 per cent of Kenyan land; 36 protecting and enhancing intellectual property in, and indigenous knowledge of, biodiversity and the genetic resources of the communities; 37 encouraging public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment; 38 protecting genetic resources and biological diversity; 39 establishing systems of environmental impact assessment, environmental audit and monitoring of the environment; 40 eliminating processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment; 41 and utilising the environment and natural resources for the benefit of the people of Kenya. An in-depth reading of article 69 of the Constitution reveals the deliberate attempt by the drafters of the Constitution to strike a balance between the right to utilise environmental resources, on the one hand, and the duty to ensure sustainability of the environment, on the other. At the time of the enactment of the Constitution, the main environmental legislation was the EMCA. It also demands public participation in the enactment of new laws 47 that would affect their environmental rights. The Constitution requires parliament to seek the input of the public before enacting legislation. Previously, legislation in the country was enacted without the input of the public. The need and importance of public participation in the enactment of

environmental legislation are discussed comprehensively below. These entitlements were, however, limited to the traditional civil and political rights and did not expressly encompass other fairly important genres of rights such as environmental rights. Compared to the Bill of Rights in the repealed Constitution, the new Constitution contains provisions that expressly enhance the enforcement of environmental rights. Article 42 of the Constitution, for example, recognises the right to a clean and healthy environment. This, according to the Constitution, is a two-fold right. First, it is a right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations 48 and, secondly, it is a right to have obligations relating to the environment fulfilled. Article 70, thus, provides for the enforcement of environmental rights. More importantly, article 70 does away with need to demonstrate locus standi for access to justice. What is novel, however, is the elevation of this right to constitutional status. Kenya has now joined ranks with a number of other African countries with relatively new constitutions, such as South Africa and Namibia, which entrench environmental rights. This right has in the recent past become very important and relevant to Africa as a whole. The importance culminated after the toxic waste dumping of in some African countries by international corporations. In the same year, the OAU Council of Ministers passed a resolution condemning the importation of toxic waste to Africa, and emphasised that toxic dumping was a crime against Africa. Specifically, chapter XI provides for a devolved system of government. Under the devolved system, the Kenyan government is divided into two levels: With regard to the environment, the national government is responsible for [p]rotection of the environment and natural resources with a view to establishing a durable and sustainable system of development, including, in particular a fishing, hunting and gathering; b protection of animals and wildlife; c water protection, securing sufficient residual water, hydraulic engineering and the safety of dams; and d energy policy. The new approach adopted by the Constitution has the potential to enhance public participation in the enforcement of environmental rights simply because the implementation of environmental policies is no longer a preserve of the national government. It is needless to emphasise that public participation in environmental decision making is crucial to the enforcement of environmental rights. This is because the process often involves all the stakeholders in both the formulation and enforcement of environmental policies. At every stage, consultations are usually conducted before decisions are made. During such consultations, awareness is created about the existence of environmental rights and their importance. As a result of such awareness, the enforcement of environmental rights becomes easier and quicker. The Constitution permits the court to make any order or give any directions it considers appropriate. Giving such a court the status of a high court in itself is significant, as it ensures that the court does not conflict with other institutions dealing with the enforcement of environmental rights, such as the Public Complaints Committee and the National Environment Tribunal. In accordance with article 2 b of the Constitution, parliament enacted the Environment and Land Court Act 62 which establishes the Environment and Land Court. The Court consists of a presiding judge, elected in accordance with article 2 of the Constitution 63 for a non-renewable term of five years, 64 and such number of judges as may be determined by the Judicial Service Commission JSC. Such jurisdiction includes the power to adjudicate disputes for redress of a denial, violation or infringement of, or threat to, rights or fundamental freedoms relating to a clean and healthy environment as provided for under the Constitution. The importance of an effective judiciary in the protection and advancement of environmental rights cannot be over-emphasised. The judiciary plays a vital role in enforcing human rights. It is the institution that is constitutionally designed to be objective, fair and just in applying the law when controversial issues are brought before it. Without a working, independent and competent judicial system, the attainment of the rule of law and the fair administration of justice, which is the cornerstone of protecting, promoting and advancing human rights, becomes elusive. In the area of environmental management, the judiciary has a key role to play, not only in enforcing domestic law, but also in integrating the human rights values set out in international instruments. In environmental management, the judiciary plays a balancing role between various interests, such as in ensuring that what the present generation values, is spread to the benefit of generations to come. Judicial decisions often help to sustain such values for the benefit of many who are unable to speak for

themselves, either because they are not yet born, or because of the many obstacles placed in their way by procedural legal requirements, or in view of inhibiting poverty and other socio-economic factors. Over the last two decades, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of judicial decisions on environmental issues in the country. This is as a result of growing awareness of the link between damage to human health and to the ecosystem by a range of human activities. Thus, it is encouraging to note that the Constitution seeks to enhance access to justice in environmental rights litigation in two main ways. First, unlike in other forms of litigation, an environmental rights litigant need not prove that he has suffered injury to obtain relief from the courts.

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7. Technology transfer The Rover Boys on a Hunt The Party Animals Colorful Picnic (Honey Bear Books) Encyclopedia of Modern American Extremists and Extremist Groups: Envisioning the return : participatory video for voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration Mel Personality of Chaucer Guidance and control of underwater vehicles 2003 (GCUV 2003) The American practical navigator Fire of Hephaistos Outhouses of Alaska ICD-9-CM Coding Handbook, Without Answers (Faye Browns Coding Handbooks) Computer Aided Engineering Design Atilla the Hun (Ancient World Leaders) Roche annual report 2016 I Dont Want to Play With My Friends (I Dont Want to Series) Gone with the wind study guide Insider Trading Regulation, 1988 (Securities Law Series) Conflict and coal General elections today Romantic visualities The Norman Conquests Part One Womens facial skincare consumer report 2017 Pour Out My Heart 5. Vespucci, A. Amerigo Vespuccis account of his first voyage; letter to Pier Soderini. Bending tools for sheet metal Solid waste management abstract Violence and human nature Powerhouse conferences Vector mechanics for engineers statics 10th ed Appointment as a magistrate Coming of the French Revolution, 1789. Primary business alcohol massachusetts Advice to the electors of Great Britain Reliance life insurance plans Community-based grassroots programs Commonwealth literature periodicals The Fur Trade and the Progress of Discovery Farm incomes, wealth, and agricultural policy Newborn Conspiracy Proceedings of the Twenty-Fourth General Assembly