



# Legal Instruments to implement the objective "Land Degradation Neutral World" in International Law

Elizabeth Dooley Susanne Altvater, Ennid Roberts Ecologic Institute





### Outline

- Introduction
- Working definitions of prevention, remediation / offsetting, and planning
- Case study results for EU/Germany, US and Brazil
  - Conceptual approaches identified which contribute to land degradation neutrality



# Introduction to the analysis of national legislative frameworks

- ► Aim
  - Assess whether appropriate national legal instruments exist which could support the achievement of the LDNW objective
- Relevant laws with provisions aimed at prevention, remediation / offsetting, and/or planning against land degradation
- ► Targeting specific soil threats: erosion, contamination, sealing, salinisation
- EU/Germany, US and Brazil (limited scope)
- Conceptual approaches of laws from each case study
  - Elements or mechanisms, such as permitting schemes, monitoring and reporting, funding





## Prevention, remediation / offsetting, and planning

- Prevention
  - Restrict certain types of uses or actions on land, or
  - Minimise the negative impact of processes in order to conserve or maintain land quality
- Remediation
  - Restore or rehabilitate lands from their particular state of degradation into healthier, functioning ecosystems
- Offsetting
  - Require an equal (or larger) amount of restored or rehabilitated land in order to allow a specific incident of land degradation





## Prevention, remediation / offsetting, and planning, cont.

- Planning Þ
  - Direct actions or processes through longer-term strategies, programmes or plans in order to achieve zero net land degradation
    - Land use planning mechanisms (e.g., zoning, urban growth control measures)
    - Strategies promoting both prevention and remediation/offsetting





# **European Union**

- Prevention provisions more numerous
- Planning
  - Included for overarching or specific concerns (e.g., protected areas under the Habitats Directive) as well as environmental procedural checks (EIA and SEA)
  - Landscape/use planning more at national level
- Remediation (selection)
  - Contamination (Environmental Liability Directive, Industrial Emissions Directive, Sewage Sludge Directive)
  - Funding mechanisms for contaminated sites (Draft Soil Framework Directive)





## **European Union**

#### **Prevention (selection)**

- **Soil monitoring and integration** of soil protection into other policies (EU Soil Thematic Strategy)
  - Soil Framework Directive proposal had interesting ideas: <u>identifying risk areas</u> for soil threats, creating risk reduction <u>targets</u>, <u>measures</u> to meet the targets, an implementation <u>timeline</u>, and necessary <u>funds</u>
- Baseline reports for monitoring soil pollution and groundwater quality, setting pollution limits for air, water, etc., monitoring and permitting obligations (Industrial Emissions Directive)
- Mandatory cross-compliance measures tied to government funding and voluntary incentives for actions (e.g., set-asides, sustainable agricultural practices, legal protection against conversion of land) under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)





#### Germany

- Prevention (selected)
  - Tradable land use certificates, land recycling measures, and Circular Flow Land Use Management
  - Building site designation and/or development charge or a sealing charge
  - Soil protection measures and temporary limits on building permission need written justification if want to convert agricultural and forestry areas (Federal Building Act)





#### Germany

- Remediation (selected)
  - Legally binding compensation or offsetting for environmental impacts from building measures (impact mitigation regulation) under the German Federal Building Act linked to the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG)
  - Eco-accounts (Ökokonto) local authorities acquire resources / sites for nature protection to compensate for and offset unavoidable harm that occurs elsewhere
- Planning (selected)
  - Examination of and **remediation planning** for contaminated soil (Federal Soil Protection Act)
  - Complex system of landscape planning (Federal Nature Conservation Act)





### **United States**

- Prevention (selected)
  - Sustainable management contracts can be agreed with private actors under the Title 16 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.
  - Cross-compliance measures on high-risk lands and voluntary incentives, e.g., Agricultural
    Conservation Easement Program (Farm Bill)
  - Funds also made available to incentivise or <u>leverage</u> public-private partnerships (e.g., new Regional Conservation Partnership Program of the Farm Bill)
  - Setting water quality standards as well as permitting schemes (Clean Water Act and RCRA)
    - Wetland dredge and fill (combined with remediation)
    - Cradle-to-grave hazardous waste (also includes a tracking system)





### **United States**

- Remediation (selected)
  - Offsetting for wetland conversion under the CWA or non-compliance with restrictions under the Farm Bill conservation compliance programme; and accompanying quality standards and monitoring/enforcement.
  - Building a large fund through a tax on the industries and cost-recovery mechanism (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
  - Funding provisions under the US Forest Landscape Restoration Act provide for low-interest loans, cost-share agreements, and reimbursement of private actors for restoration costs.





### **United States**

- Planning (selected)
  - **Comprehensive long-term planning** of existing and future land uses
    - Anti-sprawl mechanisms (e.g., Vermont Act 250 and Oregon Act 197)
    - More stringent protection under local zoning ordinances based on quality of soil (e.g., "prime agricultural land" under the comprehensive plan)
  - Participatory planning for remediation actions under the US Forest Landscape Restoration Act





### Brazil

- Prevention (selected)
  - Many prevention provisions identified and many addressing erosion / contamination
  - Protected forest areas such as permanent preservation areas (APP) and legal forest reserves (LFRs) under the Forest Code (*planning element*)
  - **Soil monitoring** (CONAMA Resolution No. 420/2009)
  - Restrictions on vegetation removal in Brazil's Atlantic Forest Law so that it primarily takes place on substantially degraded land





### Brazil

- Remediation (selected)
  - Many provisions identified (e.g., Liability approach for environmental degradation)
  - Forest Reserve Credits (CRAs) in Brazil's Forest Code can offset the lack of a legal reserve on one rural property by establishing a reserve on another, provided they are located in the same biome and the same State where the CRAs are created
  - Procedures for identification of contaminated land under the Brazilian Decree No. 59,263, including monitoring incentives and guidance on transparency in contamination-related aspects of land degradation.





### Brazil

- Planning (selected)
  - Creating registers for areas affected by desertification and adoption of appropriate management plans for the use of technologies that can stop the process of desertification (Brazilian Agricultural Policy (Law No. 8,171/91))
  - Preparation of solid waste plans by states and municipalities (Solid Waste Management Policy)
  - Water Resources Plans set up as long-term plans under the National Policy on Water Resources (Law 9,433/97)





## Example matrix of laws by category and soil threat (Brazil)

Laws	Prevention	Remediation/ Offsetting	Planning	Threats
Federal Constitution	х	х		Erosion, contamination
Contaminated Land, CONAMA Resolution				
001/86	Х		X	Erosion, contamination
National Environmental Policy (No. 6,938/1981)	х	х	х	Erosion, contamination
CONAMA Resolution 420/09		х		Contamination
Forest Code, Law No. 12,651/2012	х	х	х	Erosion, sealing, <u>salinisation</u>
Atlantic Forest Law, Law No. 11,428/2006	х	х	х	Erosion, sealing
Decree No. 59,263 on Contaminated Areas	х	х	х	Contamination
Brazilian Nature Conservation System (No.				
9,985/2000)	Х	Х		Erosion
Water Law (No. 9,433/97)	х		X	Contamination
Waste Law (No. 12,305/2010)	х	х	х	Contamination
National Policy on Climate Change (No. 12,187/2009)		х		Erosion
Agricultural Policy (No. 8,171/1991)	х	х		Erosion



Berlin Brussels Vienna Washington DC



## Thank you for your attention.

Elizabeth Dooley

Ecologic Institute, Pfalzburger Str. 43-44, 10717 Berlin Tel. +49 (30) 86880-127, Fax +49 (30) 86880-100

elizabeth.dooley@ecologic.eu

www.ecologic.eu