
May 9 ± June 3, 2011

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IDLO's customized and user-friendly e-learning training system aims to combine the best elements of traditional training methodologies with new information technology. The combination of audio, text, graphics and documentation provides our participants with a meaningful learning experience. In addition, questions, case studies and country practice reports make the learning experience interactive. The IDLO e-learning courses are moderated by experts and give an emphasis on online discussions, best practices, exchange and self-

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The total cost of the course is 350 Euros. Applications to attend the course should be submitted to the following bank account at the latest. Please indicate on the bank transfer the following course reference details: _____

Bank:	Banca Popolare di Sondrio
Address:	Piazza Garibaldi, 16 23100 SONDRIO, Italy
Account no:	550420
Account name:	IDLO - REGULAR
IBAN:	IT4410569611000EDCEU0550420
SWIFT/BIC:	POSOIT22

Participants or institutions that do not have enough funds to cover the course cost may wish to seek co-funding by donor institutions in their own countries. Some development agencies, development banks and embassies provide co-funding for training. The course is self-sustaining and the fee cannot be waived. Currently, IDLO does not have scholarships or sponsorships to offer.

Further reference and more details can be found on our website at: www.idlo.int/elearning

Or by contacting:
Ms. Joanne Fletcher
E-Learning Training



of the Parties to the UN FCCC on climate finance such as the Clean Development Mechanism and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation of land. Finally, through a participatory method, the module will identify important elements of diverse national laws in energy, environment, land use planning, industry and other sectors of highest relevance to climate change.

Objectives:

By the end of this module, participants will be able to understand the principal elements of regulatory regimes related to climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction; will be able to define the legal and institutional barriers to ensuring effective climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and will have identified ways to overcome those barriers.

Description:

The module will begin with defining the main legal and institutional mechanisms being used by countries to implement their adaptation related obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the establishment of national contact points, assessment of existing laws on adaptation and disaster risk reduction, the design of a strategy for adaptation, and raising public awareness. Then, participants will survey the main instruments available to adapt to climate change (disaster risk reduction strategies,



In structured discussions, participants will brainstorm the legal and institutional barriers to undertaking effective mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and participating in climate finance schemes, and identify ways to overcome those barriers in their countries.

Objectives:

By the end of this module the participants will be able to summarize some practical steps that could be taken in order to secure legal preparedness for climate change in their countries, as well as outline the steps and procedures for enhancing the engagement of private, civil society and other stakeholders in climate related regulatory reform, and subsequent monitoring efforts.

Description:

The module will start by examining ways in which regulatory reform can be undertaken to address the threats and opportunities of climate change. Case studies of regulatory reform from different regions of the world will be analysed for best practices and lessons learned.

This module will continue with defining clear guidelines for identifying and engaging stakeholders, including private enterprise and members of the public, in regulatory reform related to climate change. Participants will also discuss methods of creating public engagement, awareness and education processes using new technologies and outreach techniques. In particular, the role of the private sector and civil society in ensuring effective monitoring and verification will be discussed.