

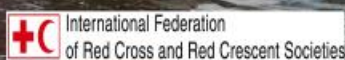
# Legislating for Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management in the Pacific

Workshop Report



Legislating for  
Climate Smart  
Disaster Risk  
Management in the  
Pacific

Suva, Fiji 6 – 8 June 2018



## Overview

Legislating for climate smart disaster risk management (DRM) is one of the many ways in which the Pacific region is working together to strengthen its resilience to the effects of climate change and disaster.

Despite increased global and regional attention on strengthening governance frameworks on climate change and DRM, many regulatory issues continue to hinder effective climate smart DRM systems domestically. These include the reactive nature of laws and regulations, lacking clarity in roles and responsibilities pertaining to risk reduction and an effective institutional basis to recover from disasters, as well as several regulatory issues that arise in disaster response operations, including liability, coordination and legal preparedness for international disaster assistance.

To address these kinds of issues, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, in partnership with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the Commonwealth Secretariat, and with generous funding support by the British Red Cross and Australian Red Cross, hosted DRM and climate change policy experts, legal professionals, and national Red Cross societies from across the region on 6 – 8 June 2018 to share experiences on developing governance frameworks on climate change and DRM, with a focus on legislative and policy frameworks.



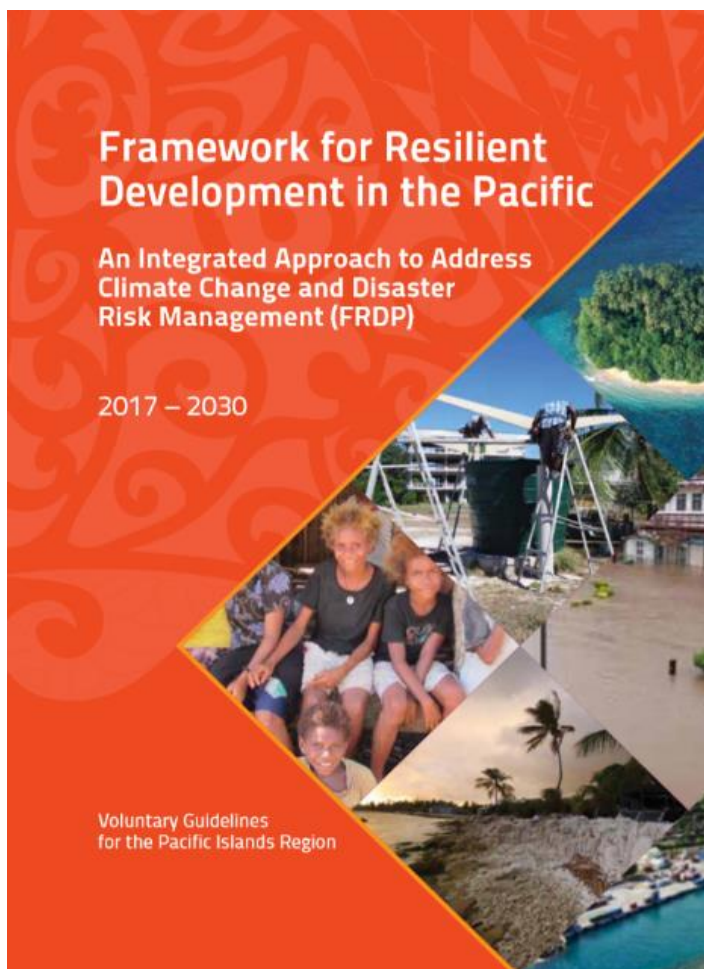
*Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Dame Meg Taylor, with workshop participants on 6 June 2018*

The workshop utilised expertise, instruments and learning tools on disaster law from the **IFRC Disaster Law Programme**, as well as technical expertise on climate change law from the Commonwealth Secretariat. Officials discussed rights, roles and responsibilities in the climate smart DRM process, covering global, regional and national governance frameworks pertaining to disaster risk reduction (DRR), preparedness, response (including international disaster response), and recovery. They also discussed the integration of protection and inclusive approaches in governance

frameworks, and the application of global and regional commitments into practical national level law to support and strengthen institutional resilience.

Participants also learned about climate change and DRM integration and discussed the practicalities of having legal frameworks that would accurately address this integration at the national level. The workshop also provided a unique opportunity for Pacific island countries to pilot the Commonwealth Secretariat's Law and Climate Change Toolkit, which is an online resource to support countries' efforts to review national laws and undertake reform in support of their climate policy commitments under the Paris Agreement.

Using the tools and lessons shared throughout the workshop, officials worked in country delegations to map progress against commitments relating to DRM and climate change frameworks, and to develop individual country action plans for reviewing and strengthening their respective legal frameworks. These plans stressed the importance of maintaining strong and inclusive engagement and partnerships with all stakeholders throughout the full legislative review and development process, including through consultations, Parliamentary processes, and ongoing awareness, education and capacity development for effective implementation of these legal frameworks.



The workshop advances goal three of the *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific* (FRDP), being to strengthen the disaster preparedness, response and recovery capacity of Pacific island countries through the review and strengthening of DRM governance frameworks to ensure clearly defined roles and responsibilities, and an inclusive approach involving all stakeholders to response and recovery.

The [FRDP](#) and up to date information relating to it are available on the Forum Secretariat website: [www.forumsec.org](http://www.forumsec.org)

The workshop agenda contained 20 sessions ranging in policy sessions, plenary and practical small group activities, and country mapping and planning activities. All presentations are available by Dropbox [here](#).

The agenda is attached at [Annex A](#) and the List of Participants is attached at [Annex B](#).

*“Setting the scene”*

*Getting to know the stakeholders and the international and regional legal and policy frameworks on climate smart DRM*



The workshop opened with welcome remarks by Dame Meg Taylor, Secretary General of the Forum Secretariat, Ms Kathryn Clarkson, Head of the IFRC Country Cluster Support Team – Pacific, and Dr Mary Picard on behalf of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

In her welcome remarks, Dame Taylor referred to the FRDP as providing the basis for the workshop. Endorsed by Pacific Leaders at its 47th Annual Meeting in September 2016, the FRDP provides high-level strategic guidance to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters through a set of priority actions, including calling for integrated approaches and systematic adoption of inclusive and participatory processes. Goal 3 of the FRDP emphasizes the importance of reviewing and strengthening governance frameworks in DRM to ensure clearly defined roles and responsibilities and an inclusive approach involving all stakeholders, including international and multi-stakeholder support to response and recovery.

Dame Taylor emphasized the importance of strengthening governance frameworks, also underscored in international commitments such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030, the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the SAMOA Pathway. She noted continuing regulatory issues that delay and hinder effective climate smart DRM systems in the region and encouraged delegates to use the workshop to learn about translating international and regional commitments into practical national and local-level policy and law to support and strengthen institutional resilience.

The Secretary General also emphasized the importance of strengthening collective efforts of law makers, policy makers, and practitioners to develop solid and inclusive governance frameworks, in turn supporting Leaders’ call for building a resilient, peaceful, secure and prosperous region. She concluded her remarks by conveying gratitude to the IFRC and the Commonwealth Secretariat for the important partnership and encouraged continuing collaboration to support Pacific efforts going forward. She also conveyed heartfelt thanks to sponsors, the British Red Cross and Australian Red Cross.

Ms Kathryn Clarkson also welcomed delegates on behalf of the IFRC and noted the workshop being the third disaster law training held with a specific focus on the Pacific, others being held in 2012 and 2015. The IFRC and National Societies, in their auxiliary role, have been supporting governments in Asia Pacific and globally for over a decade to strengthen law and regulatory frameworks to better manage disasters, reduce climate and disaster risk and to build the resilience of communities and institutions to withstand future disasters.

The IFRC were delighted to join forces with the Forum and Commonwealth Secretariats on the workshop and emphasised the workshop being a key milestone in operationalising the FRDP. As a

member of the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP), the IFRC was committed to supporting the roll out of the FRDP and to strengthening resilience of local communities across the region.

IFRC was hopeful that the workshop would help demystify the international and regional DRM and climate change related agendas and provide practical examples and various tools to assist countries translate and adapt these agenda to fit their national and local contexts.



Speaking on behalf of the Commonwealth Secretariat, Dr Picard referred to the Secretariat's role in providing technical support in law and governance development, including increasing focus on climate change. In April 2018, Commonwealth Heads of Government renewed their commitment to the Paris Agreement, reiterating the need to work together on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to reducing the impacts of natural disasters. Commonwealth Leaders also endorsed the Commonwealth Blue Charter concerning the global ocean and the importance of ensuring sustainable and equitable outcomes in the way we use and conserve the ocean environment.

Dr Picard also alluded to current Commonwealth initiatives the workshop will address, being the Law and Climate Change Toolkit, a tool currently under development by the Commonwealth Secretariat and other partners, and the Climate Finance Access Hub initiative based in Mauritius, which helps Member countries untangle the red tape around accessing and using climate finance.





Following introductions, delegates actively engaged in an interactive game:

***The 3RS – Know your rights, roles and responsibilities in Disaster.***

The game involved participants working within their groups (5 groups altogether) to map out the different stakeholders involved in climate

change and DRM at international, national and local levels, and to discuss and identify the rights, roles and responsibilities (3Rs) of each stakeholder group. **Each group comprised climate change policy officials and practitioners, disaster management policy officials and practitioners, lawyers, representatives from National Societies, Private Sector, and partners.**

The game highlighted the importance of whole of country / society approach throughout the whole DRM process and reminded that very often, communities, women and other marginalised groups are forgotten or are seen as vulnerable and in need of protection and assistance but are not assigned roles nor engaged in decision-making processes.

In grouping stakeholders in different constellations, participants were able to visualise the different approaches of different countries and stakeholders to the 3Rs, as well as to have an overview of the complexities of roles in DRM, to encourage dialogue and understanding between stakeholders, and to set the mood for the collective action and thinking that was vital for the rest of the workshop and for climate smart DRM generally.



The IFRC provided an overview of the *International and Regional Framework for DRM*, looking at the role law plays in domestic contexts and how this provides the umbrella framework for regulations, policies and plans underneath it.

Common challenges in domestic disaster law issues were also discussed, ranging from coordination, protection and inclusion to implementation and accountability.



The presentation then looked at the international level and gave the big picture of binding or hard law commitments made by States through treaties or Conventions, or more moral commitments exemplified through soft law such as UN resolutions and RCRC International Conference resolutions.

The take away was that these international and regional commitments must be institutionalised in domestic law and policy to have the intended effect. Over the course of the workshop, participants would be considering how this can be achieved at the various stages. The presentation for this session, including the slides below, can be accessed [here](#).

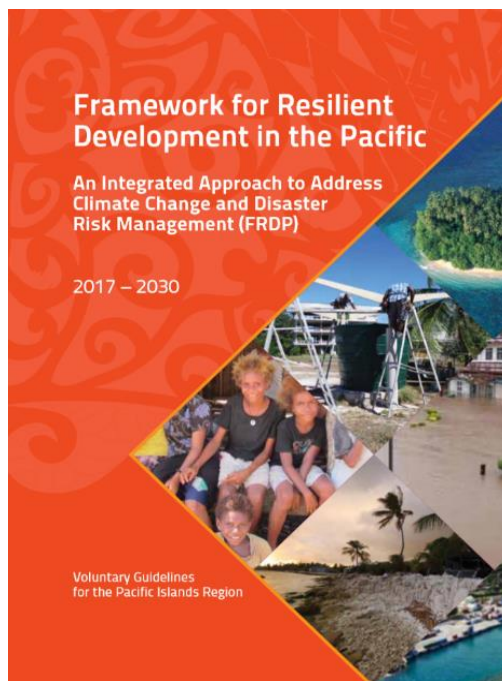
### International Legal and Policy Frameworks for Climate Smart DRM

The Forum Secretariat provided an overview of the *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific*, focusing on Goals 1 and 3 and how they support risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery.

Pacific Island countries and territories are extremely vulnerable to climate change and natural hazards, posing major challenges for the development aspirations of the people of the Pacific and their environment.

Approved in 2016, Leaders recognized the FRDP’s potential to support coordination and action on a number of key issues related to climate change and DRM.

The FRDP builds on national efforts on integrated approaches to climate change and disaster risk. It also underscores that impacts of climate change and natural hazards cannot be addressed in isolation of development aspirations. Resilience-building efforts in the Pacific must acknowledge the transboundary nature of climate change impacts, natural hazard events, economic shocks, and geopolitical shifts.



As a result, sustainable development priorities, DRR priorities, and approaches to climate change adaptation cannot be considered and addressed in isolation. **Resilient development in the Pacific is therefore about a holistic approach to improving and maintaining human well-being and all the inter-sectoral considerations this entails.**



### FRDP Goals

1. Strengthened integrated adaption and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters.
2. Low carbon development.
3. Strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery.



Each of the three Goals of the FRDP consists a series of voluntary actions for different groups, signifying that building resilience is the business of everyone and not just for specific groups. The FRDP links to major global commitments, contributing to implementation of commitments including the Sustainable Development Agenda 2015 – 2030, the Sendai Framework, the SAMOA Pathway, the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.





To oversee the implementation of the Framework, the PRP brings together different stakeholders groups and communities of practice working on climate change, DRM and sustainable development, to share experiences and lessons learned, harmonise approaches, and collaborate more closely in working towards the collective goal of building climate and disaster resilience in the Pacific. The PRP will translate the FRDP from paper to action.

In 2017, Leaders endorsed a PRP governance structure consisting a PRP Taskforce, the Pacific Resilience Meeting, PRP Support Unit, and PRP technical working groups, with Leaders providing overall strategic

guidance. The full presentation on the FRDP can be accessed [here](#).

Participants spent the next session working in their country delegations on a **Mapping exercise involving assessment of national DRM frameworks against international and regional commitments**.

Climate and DRR Law Mapping in Country X												
Country Name	Disaster/ Emergency Management Law	Climate Change Law (if have one)	Environment (incl. Impact assessments)	Land Use Planning, Urban Development and Building	Watershed Management/ Coastal Management	Health	Forest	Housing	Education	Constitution (if have one)	Energy (green /emissions)	Others?
Name of Legislation Or key regulation / policy doc												
Traffic Light Mapping DRM and CCA Intergration												

This included mapping out the responsible authorities, coordination mechanisms and progress in the countries for DRM, climate change and longer-term development linked to the SDGs, as well as the role of National Societies in the various fora. The mapping template (screenshot above) can be accessed [here](#) and individual country mappings are shared [here](#).

The exercise enabled participants to familiarise with the various international and regional frameworks and to map how these have been translated into their national contexts. In doing so, delegates also considered the importance of ensuring coherence in the institutional arrangements for these frameworks to ensure all relevant actors and institutions are working effectively together. It also aimed at supporting the development of action plans on strengthening climate smart DRM frameworks, an activity for the final day of the workshop.

Countries also used traffic light indicators to assess their national DRM laws against these specific criteria: (1) how effective has the country been in implementing or translating the international or regional agenda into national context through law, policy, or other formalised system; and (2) how effective are these various institutions and systems working together? Was a coherent approach taken?

Delegations shared the rankings and the positive steps taken in various areas, including implementation and coordination.



## “Before the Storm”

### An overview of Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Law and Policy and the Institutional and Legislative System for Enhancing Disaster Risk Governance

The final topic for the first day covered DRR measures, their links with climate change adaption, and coherence of global agendas at national and local levels.

**Disaster Laws**

#### What is Disaster Risk Reduction?

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) 2009 terminology:  
 Report of open-ended intergovernmental EWG on indicators & terminology re DRR (Endorsed: UNGA A/RES/71/276 February 2017):

*Disaster risk reduction:* The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through: reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.”

**Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.**

**Disaster Laws**

#### The International Legal Framework for DRR

**International Environmental Level**

- Nuclear safety
- Convention on prevention and pollution from ships
- UNFCCC - Paris Agreement
- Watercourses

**Regional Law**

**Human Rights Law**  
-right to life, right to property

**Soft Law**

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Key international frameworks for DRR include the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015 and the Sendai Framework, both of which have promoted a lot more momentum on the topic globally, and a wider recognition of the need to link risk reduction and sustainable development to resilience. Priority 2 of the Sendai Framework focuses on strengthening risk governance to manage disaster risk by reviewing and strengthening legal frameworks.

**Disaster Laws**

#### What does good disaster risk governance include? Sendai says:

▪ Clear vision, plans, competence, guidance and **coordination** within and across sectors, as well as participation of relevant stakeholders, are needed.

▪ **Laws**, policies, regulations that define roles and responsibilities in public and private sectors, with strong enforcement and accountability mechanisms

▪ National and local plans and strategies with **targets and indicators**

▪ Clear **roles for community representatives** within decision-making bodies

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Participants were introduced to the **Checklist on Disaster Risk Reduction and Law**, which provides policy makers and key stakeholders with an assessment of the key considerations required to ensure risk reduction is integrated into DRM laws and mainstreamed across all sectoral laws.

The Checklist and its accompanying Handbook offer practical insights and recommendations from good practice approaches globally and is based off extensive country-based research in 31 countries.

The 10-question Checklist (refer below) is a succinct and easy to use assessment tool to support the strengthening of legal frameworks for DRR. By guiding a research and assessment process, the checklist helps countries identify strengths in legal frameworks, areas where greater focus is needed on implementation, as well as whether drafting or revision of legislation is necessary.



More on the Checklist can be found in the session presentation accessible [here](#).

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>1</b> Does your country have a dedicated law for disaster risk management that prioritises disaster risk reduction and is tailored to your country context?</p> <p><b>2</b> Do your country's laws establish clear roles and responsibilities related to risk reduction for all relevant institutions from national to local level?</p> <p><b>3</b> Do your country's laws ensure that adequate resources are budgeted for disaster risk reduction?</p> <p><b>4</b> Do your country's relevant sectoral laws include provisions to reduce existing risks and prevent the creation of new risks?</p> <p><b>5</b> Do your country's laws establish clear procedures and responsibilities for conducting risk assessments and ensure risk information is considered in development processes?</p> | <p><b>6</b> Do your country's laws establish clear procedures and responsibilities for early warning?</p> <p><b>7</b> Do your country's laws require education, training and awareness-raising to promote a whole-of-society approach to disaster risk reduction?</p> <p><b>8</b> Do your country's laws ensure the engagement of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, scientific institutions and communities, in risk reduction decisions and activities?</p> <p><b>9</b> Do your country's laws adequately address gender considerations and the special needs of particularly vulnerable categories of persons?</p> <p><b>10</b> Do your country's laws include adequate mechanisms to ensure that responsibilities are fulfilled and rights are protected?</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Country spotlight: Nauru

### DISASTER MANAGEMENT LAW – REPUBLIC OF NAURU



### *Disaster Management Law in Nauru*

Ms Mele Tagivakatini (Department of Justice) and Ms Letha Herman (National Emergency Services Department) shared Nauru's approach to its *National Disaster Risk Management Act 2016*, which took a more proactive approach to DRM.

The Act reforms and repeals the *Disaster Risk Management Act 2008*, which was primarily response oriented. In repealing the 2008 Act,

the 2016 Act comprehensively provides for matters relating to DRM in Nauru, with the overall purpose of helping Nauru communities to mitigate the potential adverse effects of an event, to prepare for managing the effects of an event, and to effectively respond to, and recover from a disaster.

It does this by making provision for establishing community disaster management committees, for preparing national disaster management plans and guidelines, for preparing agency or departmental DRM plans, and for ensuring communities receive appropriate information about preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.

The delegates described the key reasons for the major reform of the Nauru DRM law, including learning from the regional experiences of Cyclone Pam and Cyclone Winston, the destructions that occurred on parts of Nauru's mooring system, as well as valuing the importance of clarifying roles of key players.

Nauru's presentation can be viewed [here](#).

Before the day ended, participants worked in their groups on a *DRR and Law scenario* requiring the application of the DRR and Law Checklist by using it to assess two pieces of legislation of fictional States called [Espesia](#) and [Floubia](#).



Groups worked through the 10 checklist questions and sub questions. If the piece of legislation did not provide an answer to any of the checklist questions, teams were encouraged to identify other laws, policies or plans that may need to be referred to as part of the assessment.

Representatives from each group then reported on the key strengths and key gaps of the legislation identified during the assessment.

## *“Climate smart DRM?” Integrating Climate Change and DRM*

The second day started with a presentation on **International Climate Change Law and Policy Frameworks**. The Commonwealth Secretariat gave a general overview of the international framework on climate change. The full presentation on this session can be accessed [here](#).

**Outline**

<b>Evolution of global climate change mitigation framework</b>	<b>Current commitments, resources &amp; financing</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</li><li>• From Rio 1992 to Paris 2015</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Paris Agreement 2015 -&gt;</li><li>• The Financial mechanisms</li><li>• Climate Funding</li></ul>

The session began with an overview of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the international environmental treaty adopted on 9 May 1992 and opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992. The presentation outlined the continuity between the ongoing UNFCCC framework and the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Fundamentally, the regime concerns State parties' commitments on reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, but it has always made distinctions between countries depending on their level of economic development.

The UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings monitor progress and is the forum for negotiating new protocols and agreements. For example: the 1997 Kyoto Protocol that set emissions targets for developed countries; the Copenhagen and Cancun COPs of 2009 – 10 that developed the 2 degree Celsius global temperature increase limit and the USD100 billion/year target by 2020; and the Warsaw and Lima COPs of 2013 – 14 that created REDD+ and began to develop funding commitments, with the Warsaw COP also having developed agreements on “loss and damage” and extending Kyoto. Paris was the 21st COP since Rio in 1992, and subsequent COPs have worked on its implementation.



Under the Paris Agreement, all State parties need to set 5-yearly Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change, and communicate these to the UNFCCC Secretariat. However, for developing countries at risk from climate change, there are dedicated funding sources available for climate change adaptation and mitigation under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement. The newest and largest of these funds is the Green Climate Fund which was established in 2010 and has been given a key role under the Paris Agreement.

In plenary, participants shared experiences in the UNFCCC / Paris COP21 processes as a national or regional representative or team member. One of them was Ms Pepetua Latasi, Climate Change Director of Tuvalu, who has actively negotiated for Tuvalu in climate change negotiations. She further shared her thoughts on the effectiveness of the international frameworks.

## ***What role for Law & Regulation in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Pacific***

Following the first session on climate change as well as the DRR session from Day One, groups then discussed a scenario (accessible [here](#)) based on a fictional multi-island nation in the western Pacific named Wydoshan. Groups were tasked with advising the government of Wydoshan (who wants to reduce disaster risk and increase adaptation to climate change risks while ensuring economic prosperity) on the kinds of hazards it needs to focus on for the purposes of DRR, the likely climate change risks it faces and any appropriate adaptation measures, and how to approach these issues from a regulatory perspective.

Equipped with tools such as the DRR Checklist, the Sendai Framework on DRR, and knowledge of climate change frameworks discussed in the previous session, groups considered the following questions:

- Are there areas of overlap between disaster hazards and climate risks in the Pacific?
- What types of existing national laws or policies, or local regulations might be relevant to risk reduction, mitigation, prevention or adaptation to these climate risks and disaster hazards?
- What, if any, new or future forms of regulation could help to reduce or adapt to the impacts of climate change? What aspects are out of your hands?
- What might be the limitations in implementing such DRR and CCA legal measures? Political, economic, social?
- Where and how would you find models or examples of other countries' laws as a starting point?

Participants actively discussed realities and challenges to climate change and DRM integration, particularly in the context of DRR and the different or overlapping roles and responsibilities between disaster and climate change officials, as well as in the context of ongoing climate negotiations relating to the Paris Agreement and financial mechanisms.

A key gap also discussed relating to climate financing was the **public finance management (PFM) or the national system capacity** to absorb the fiduciary requirements of established global climate finances in terms of utilising and managing the funds.

To this end, delegates noted the **Climate Change Finance Readiness for the Pacific** project, funded by DFAT/GIZ and housed at the Forum Secretariat, which was established to respond to Leaders' decision for the Forum Secretariat to support countries in their efforts to enhance accessibility to climate change finances. The support looks at aspects of legal frameworks, processing systems and oversight institutions of PFM. Participants were highly interested in and acknowledged the existing support for developing appropriate legal and institutional frameworks for utilizing and managing climate financing.

The Commonwealth is also addressing this matter for Member countries through the **Climate Finance Hub** (based in Mauritius, but global in its work).

Furthermore, the Forum Secretariat, working with CROP agencies (SPREP and SPC) and partners (USAID, DFAT, GIZ, UNDP, ADB, PFTAC, World Bank), has been supporting Pacific Island countries over the past 8 years to strengthen national systems and institutions to effectively access and manage climate change and disaster risk finance. This includes completing **national climate change and disaster risk finance assessments** in 10 Pacific Island countries, to date, as well as supporting Pacific Island countries in UNFCCC COP negotiations on finance issues.

## Law and Climate Change Toolkit

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Law and Climate Change Toolkit. At the top, it says 'Logged in as mary.picard@humanitarianconsulting.com.au'. Below that, a description reads: 'A global resource to help countries develop legal frameworks for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and their nationally determined contributions'. A 'Learn more' link is present. The main content area features four icons and their corresponding descriptions:

- Legislation Explorer**: Search legal provisions of climate change laws from across the world.
- Legal Assessment**: Identify potential gaps and areas for improvement, priority areas for climate law review and potential areas for reform.
- Assessment Profile**: Customize suggestions from legal assessment by adjusting relevant factors for assessed country, such as type of legal system, population, GDP etc.
- Lessons Learned**: Building a 'community of practice' for policy makers. *Coming soon*

Zooming in on climate change related laws, Dr Picard delivered a presentation on the new *Law and Climate Change Toolkit*. The toolkit is a global electronic resource designed for use by national governments, international organizations and experts engaged in assisting countries to implement national climate change laws, as well as any academia and research institutions that are undertaking analysis of the growing body of climate change-related legislation throughout the world.

Key partners responsible for delivering the Toolkit are The Commonwealth, the UN Environment Programme, and the UNFCCC Secretariat. Contributing partners include the Grantham Research Institute, London School of Economics, the University College London Faculty of Laws, the Legal Atlas, and several UN agencies.

The workshop presented an opportunity to pilot the Toolkit, which currently consists 70 laws, searchable through a range of filters and terms, not just entirely legal texts. It takes a modular approach to including new areas of law, with so far 2 modules being developed on overarching climate change laws and on energy laws. The aim is for the Toolkit to be fully operational in these two modules by COP 24 Bangkok in September 2018.

It will also continue to expand into other key areas such as transport, agriculture and land use, environment, water, planning, and health.

The Toolkit does not currently contain DRM specific laws. Delegates indicated interest in expanding the modules into DRM laws.

The slide contains the following text:

### Commonwealth Secretariat questions – DRM in the Toolkit?

1. Do you think it would be useful to include a module on DRM law within the toolkit?
2. Any concerns / reservations about the idea?
3. If it is done, what are some of the key distinctions/divisions/issues that you would want to search?  
e.g. issues included in a DRM law, such as DRR, response, recovery, CCA, or type/category of DRM law, institutional arrangements, DRM funding, composition of national committees?
4. What connections with other legal areas would be important?  
e.g. customs, migration, tax, water resources, land use and building codes, housing, land and property?

Specific laws currently in the Toolkit include:

- climate change laws, such as laws on implementation of national commitments under the UNFCCC, including the Paris Agreement;
- laws establishing national institutions or coordinating mechanisms on climate change adaptation, access to climate financing, and green development;
- environmental management and physical planning laws that seek to reduce pollution, protect natural resources and include climate and disaster risk assessment in development planning environment and on energy; and
- energy laws that regulate emissions and seek to reward greener energy usage and investment in renewable energy production.

## Main ways to use the Law & CC Toolkit

**Legislation Explorer**

- Search for climate change legal provisions in laws across the world.
- From special CC laws and also other laws, such as energy or environment.

**Legal Assessment**

- Answer a series of questions about a country's laws to identify potential gaps and priority areas for CC law review and reform.
- It gives examples of relevant laws from other countries that could be useful resources to fill these issues.

**Assessment Profile**

- Customize legal assessment by adjusting for factors like type of legal system, population, GDP etc.

**Coming soon - Lessons Learned**

- Building a 'community of practice' for policy makers.

Other than searching for legislation, users can also undertake **legal assessment** to identify potential gaps and areas for improvement, priority areas for climate law review and potential areas for reform. The legal assessment tool is intended as the starting point for a review of a country's climate laws, or an aspect of those laws. It takes the user through a series of questions about the types of laws in place and their content.

Participants were very keen to learn more about the Toolkit and requested immediate access to the pilot version, as well as to be engaged as part of a reference group for its further development.

Delegates were encouraged to contact the Commonwealth Secretariat for further information and assistance.

Contact details: Mr Steven Malby, Adviser and Head, Office of Civil & Criminal Justice Reform Governance and Peace Directorate Section, Commonwealth Secretariat.  
Email: [s.malby@commonwealth.int](mailto:s.malby@commonwealth.int).

The full presentation on the Toolkit can be accessed [here](#).





## Country spotlight: Tuvalu

### *Climate change and DRM legislative reform experience in Tuvalu*



Ms Pepetua Latasi, Director of the Climate Change Policy and Disaster Coordination Unit (CCPDCU) shared current experience on Tuvalu's leading role in the region with regards developing new climate change legislation – its new *Climate Change Resilience Bill*. Hot off the heels of the Paris Agreement, Tuvalu's Bill is a trailblazer for the region, particularly for smaller island countries at the forefront of the fight against climate change. It sets out to clearly define the various roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders and to strengthen Tuvalu's efforts to meet its international obligations. It consists five main substantive parts covering: Objectives and commitments; Administration; Forum, Council and Committees; Policies to address climate change; and Enforcement.

Working together with the AG's Office, the CCPDCU's process for formulating the draft Bill include: identifying needs and priorities; understanding requirements and scope; consultation with all relevant stakeholders; and technical discussions with climate change stakeholders and with the technical legislative drafter.

Ms Lisepa Paeniu (Office of the Attorney-General) also shared a parallel process also led by the CCPDCU to review the *National Disaster Management Act*, which has been in force since 2007. In February 2018, a working group consisting CCPDCU and AGO officers was established to undertake the legislative review. In describing Tuvalu's intention for reviewing this Act, Ms Paeniu described the driving factors, being:

- to clearly stipulate the organisation and structures for disaster planning and management at national and island levels by drawing on contemporary knowledge and best practice in DRM;
- to incorporate Tuvalu's experiences and lessons learned from Tropical Cyclone Pam, particularly strengthening provisions on the functions and responsibilities of the NDMO and the National and Island Disaster Committees, the development of national and island disaster management plans, and disaster claims;
- to establish linkage to the *Tuvalu Climate Change and Disaster Survival Fund Act 2015*; and
- to ensure alignment with the Sendai Framework, the World Agenda for Humanity, and the FRDP.

Also, the National Disaster Risk Plan, prepared in 2012, was out of date and needed to be repackaged. The current form contained incomplete sections and it proved cumbersome for key agencies in times of emergency. Once repackaged, the plan will:

- clearly define actions and procedures to be taken to deal with disasters in Tuvalu, covering all national land and sea areas;
- cover requirements for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery with special attention given to the specific needs of vulnerable groups; and
- set out the roles and responsibilities to be taken by government and non-government agencies in planning for and responding to disaster events.

Ongoing challenges faced include lack of public awareness and interest, lack of capacity building due to high turnover of members and staff in Island Disaster Committees, resource constraints (personnel, funding, transportation), gaps in the framework, and implementation.

Tuvalu's presentation can be viewed [here](#).

## *DRR/CCA Law Country Mapping Exercise*

Using the following steps, participants again worked in country delegations to identify and share key sectoral laws where DRR and climate change adaptation should be or was already integrated:

- **Step One:** Identify where on the DRR law scale their country should be as per the DRR Framework Assessment.
- **Step Two:** Identify the key sectoral laws that needed to be considered and where DRR / CCA integration was needed.
- **Step Three:** Once all key laws were identified, provide a very basic “traffic light” assessment of how well the sectoral law integrates DRR/ CCA elements. Countries were asked to colour green (good integration), orange (so, so integration/room for improvement), red (not at all) in the boxes under their mapping.

The mapping exercises can be viewed [here](#), noting their utility as a resource for countries to use more comprehensively in their respective national climate smart DRM processes.



## *“One Step Ahead of Disasters”*

### *Exploring the Legislative and Institutional System for Domestic Preparedness and Response*

This next session was dedicated to exploring DRM preparedness and response systems in law and policy, identifying some common regulatory issues as well as some good practice examples. The session opened with an overview of Law and Domestic Response and Preparedness and an introduction to the Draft Checklist on Preparedness and Response.



#### **Checklist on Domestic Preparedness and Response**



- 1) **Review of country based literature and key developments.**
- 2) **Analysis of existing laws and policies** relevant to the issues set out in the questions
- 3) **Review of recent experience/ evaluation** of disasters or simulation and key recommendations.
- 4) **Identify good legislative examples/text and add in annex to the report.**
- 5) **Drafting of report:** conclusions in terms of effective legal provisions for domestic preparedness and response.

The full presentation is [here](#).

Like the Law and DRR Checklist, the new checklist is intended to support governments in considering key elements to adequately address preparedness and response in their legal framework for DRM.

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Slide 3

International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Using the methodology shown on the slide (see above), the proposed checklist explores legal and regulatory issues related to the following 10 aspects of response and preparedness domestically:

State of Emergency and State of Disaster  
Institutional Arrangements  
Information Systems  
Funding Sources  
Contingency Planning

Legal Facilities  
Rights to Assistance, security and protection  
of vulnerable groups  
Shelter  
Liability  
Accountability



**“When the Big One Hits”  
International Law and Regulatory Issues  
in International Disaster Response**

The final policy session of the day explored legal and regulatory issues experienced in international disaster assistance and introduced participants to the **IDRL Guidelines**. The presentation for this session can be accessed [here](#).

The IDRL Guidelines have been endorsed by all Governments and National Societies through the RCRC International Conference and through subsequent UN resolutions, as well as specifically mentioned in the Sendai Framework (priority area four).

They seek to support stronger laws and policies to coordinate and regulate international disaster assistance in the wake of a large-scale disaster response. Since their adoption in 2007, over 25 laws have been passed globally to better prepare countries for international assistance, and many more are in development.

IFRC and National Societies can support their governments to undertake comprehensive research about gaps and opportunities in domestic frameworks against the IDRL Guidelines and provide drafting support to governments to incorporate guidelines in national frameworks.



**Introduction to the Guidelines**  
for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance

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**Core Ideas of the IDRL Guidelines**



Domestic Actors have the primary role  
( international assistance needs to be complimentary)



International actors have responsibilities  
(abide by minimum humanitarian standards)



Approved International Actors need legal facilities to do their job effectively ( customs, visa, relief transport)



Some facilities are conditional  
(facilities granted to agencies who met minimum standards, pre approval system)

## Country spotlight: Vanuatu

### Vanuatu experience in managing disaster response



Mr Malcolm Dalesa of the Vanuatu Ministry of Climate Change and Natural Disasters shared Vanuatu's experiences in coordinating and managing responses to disasters domestically as well as managing foreign disaster assistance.

He shared Vanuatu's experience with Cyclone Pam, which struck Vanuatu between 13 – 14 March 2015. The cyclone left 11 deaths, 65,000 displacements, approximately 17,000 buildings damaged, 96% of crops wiped out on affected areas, and around 188,000 people affected (70% of the population).

Key challenges and lessons were around:

- Coordination between government and international actors;
- Inadequate stakeholder representation within National Disaster Committee;
- Lack of clear guidance on international disaster assistance. Unsolicited goods was an issue;
- Use of orders under section 16 of the current Disaster Act;
- Lack of recognition or no clear delineation of responsibilities relative to provincial council or community level; and
- No linkages between current Disaster Act and the Red Cross Society Act.

The experience with Cyclone Pam has resulted in various reform opportunities, including:

- Disaster Risk Management Bill, which proposes to broaden the composition of the National Disaster Committee, to expand the functions of the NDMO to include more DRR elements, establishes a National Cluster Framework, to mandate provincial and municipal disaster and climate change committees, to articulate international disaster assistance facilitation, and to establish an emergency fund;
- National Sustainable Development Plan 2016 – 2030; and
- Climate Change and DRR policy 2016 – 2030.

Vanuatu's presentation can be accessed [here](#).

## Country spotlight: Fiji

### *Reform of Disaster Management governance frameworks*

Ms Prishika Nadan and Mr Sunia Ratulevu of the Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development, National Disaster Management and Meteorological Services shared Fiji's experience with Cyclone Winston, focusing on current progress with the review of key governance frameworks:

- the **Disaster Management Act 1998**; and
- the **National Disaster Plan 1995**.



Key lessons learned from the Cyclone Winston response include the need to strengthen and improve:

- coordination of humanitarian assistance;
- national information management and communication in times of disaster;
- funding and financial monitoring of relief assistance; and
- national and local capacity across the whole DRM spectrum.

This has subsequently resulted in major policy reforms currently underway across the country, including the formulation of a National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and a Humanitarian Policy, as well as a review of the *Disaster Management Act 1998* and National Disaster Plan 1995.

The review of the Act and the Plan kicked off earlier this year and is being conducted in partnership between the Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development, the Fiji Red Cross and the IFRC.

A cross sectoral Advisory Working Group has also been established who provide input and support across the process.

The review process is estimated to take approximately 6 months, during which key deliverables envisaged include the following:

- Wide public stakeholder consultations to gather issues arising over the years in relation to operationalising the Act and Plan;
- Options Paper for addressing the issues raised in consultations;
- Wide public stakeholder consultations on the Options Paper;
- Recommendations resulting from the consultations on the Options Paper to formulate drafting instructions for amendment of the Act as well as the Plan;
- A draft Bill to reform the Act, led by the Attorney General's Office;
- A draft Plan to reform the existing Plan, led by the National Disaster Management Office.

## *Integrating Protection, Gender and Inclusion considerations in Climate Smart DRM*

The first session of the third and final day focused on protection, gender and inclusion considerations for DRM planning, decision making and programming. It started with a **Gallery Walk** to the four corners of the room where portraits and stories of four individuals affected by disasters. They represented vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and persons with disabilities. Their images and stories prompted groups to move beyond the ‘gender and diversity-blindness’ that often happens in DRM (especially in legislation).



It prompted discussions around the individuals not being just vulnerable people in need of protection but also having capabilities and a strong resilience. In determining the key challenges faced by the individuals, and their specific needs, it was clear that women and marginalised groups should be meaningfully engaged, consulted and part of DRM decision-making to ensure their needs are properly addressed.



The session explored how the Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety Framework (DAPS), outlined in the Minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, can be applied to Disaster Law.

As disasters are not gender and diversity neutral, nor should the frameworks aimed to address them. The presentation outlined some common challenges in integrating gender and diversity considerations in DRM governance frameworks.

“aspirational” and are often in the context of protecting or prioritizing socially vulnerable groups, without recognizing them as agents of change that should have a seat at the decision-making table.

The session looked at some practical ways to ensure and encourage more inclusive decision making and how this can be achieved in both policy and practice. The increase in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in disasters continues to cause concern.

The presentation outlined how a two-system analysis is needed in terms of law / policy in this regard, one which looks at strengthening the existing protection / criminal

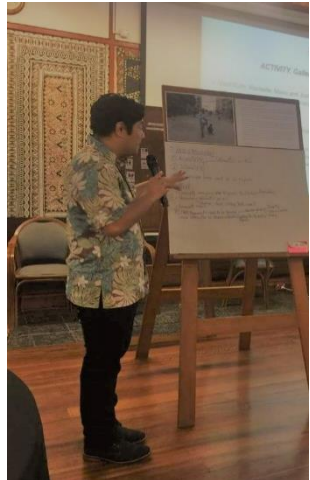
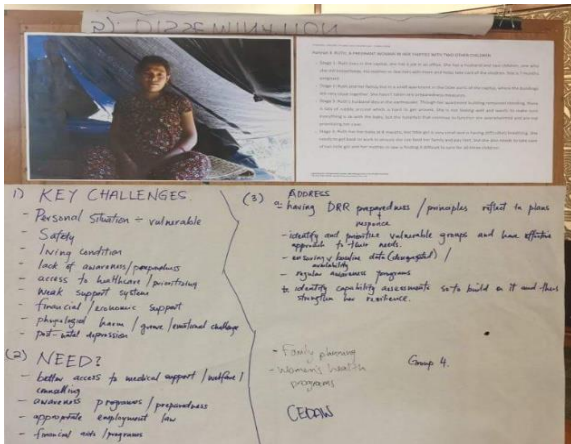
These include the fact that many of the principles related to protection / inclusion remain





mechanisms to ensure it is disaster resilient, the other which looks as integrating SGBV prevention, response and referrals into DRM system. Most importantly, these two systems need to coordinate and collaborate in times of disasters.

The full presentation for this session is accessible [here](#).





## Country spotlight: Samoa

### Experience and lessons learned on ensuring protective and inclusive approaches in DRM law and policy

Samoa shared experiences in integration of protection, gender and inclusion in DRM law and policy, including its recent National Disaster Management Plan, which also has a focus on SGBV in disasters. The Samoa Red Cross were strong advocates for addressing SGBV in disaster and take on an active role to prevent and reduce SGBV in disasters.

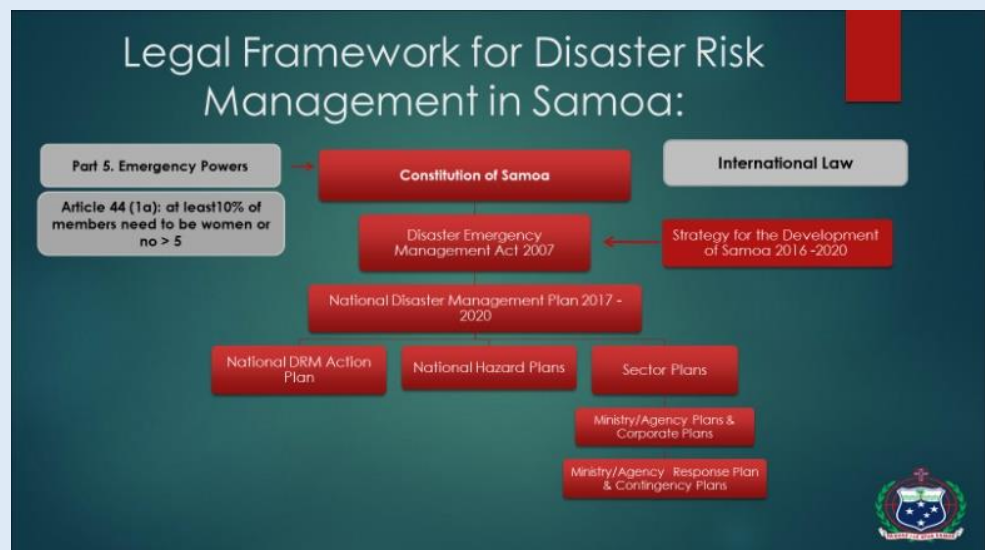


*Samoa delegates:*  
Mr Donald Kerslake, Samoa Red Cross;  
Ms Toai Maleina Bartley,  
Disaster Management Office; Mr Beau Jacek Tuala,  
Office of the Attorney-General

Samoa's recent **National Disaster Management Plan 2017 – 2020** provides a policy framework that promotes a whole-of-country and multi-sectoral approach to DRM. The sectoral approach aims at creating coherent and inclusive DRM practices by mobilizing government agencies, civil society, private sector and development partners with common interest in a strategic manner. This approach ensures that all organisations, including government, private and community organisations, are involved in DRR and DRM. The inclusion of gender balance and vulnerable groups cuts across all sectors.

The Plan will tackle changes with coordination amongst sectors, limited funding to undertake activities, particularly for vulnerable groups, accessibility to communication (for example, accessible early warning systems communications for persons with disabilities), and prioritising vulnerable groups during response and recovery phases. Opportunities include strengthening sector plans on gender and other vulnerable groups in DRM, encouraging participation of line Ministries and vulnerable groups, and wider public awareness and strengthened collaboration within villages and across sectors.

Samoa's presentation can be accessed [here](#).



## “Next Steps”

### Planning for National Climate Smart DRM Legislative Review

The final sessions of the workshop involved interactive group and plenary discussions on **steps for undertaking national climate smart DRM legislative reviews**, linked to a final country activity of **specific national action plans for strengthening or developing new climate smart DRM law**. Participants reflected on the three-day learning and the mapping exercises, applying these to their discussions on the next steps following the workshop. The session presentation is [here](#).

Within groups and subsequently within country delegations, participants focused on considerations and actors in five possible steps for preparation of an inclusive and holistic climate smart DRM legislative review.

**Step 1 – Preparing for a review**

**Step 2 – Consultations**

**Step 3 – Drafting Legislation**

**Step 4 – Parliament Process**

**Step 5 – Dissemination**



In **preparing for a review**, key considerations covered: existing legislation, policies and practice; reports, evaluations, “Lessons Learned” from previous disasters by NGOs, Government, International organisations; existing institutions and their roles and responsibilities; international obligations under treaties or bilateral agreements; environmental or climate change forecasts or protections on emerging and future threats; and monitoring, evaluation, learning, and implementation reports.

Key actors include Governments (at all levels, including local level); Civil Society, including advocacy and minority groups (women, persons with disabilities, elderly) and faith-based groups; Private Sector; International and regional organisations; Media (for public awareness and understanding of the review process); and Law enforcement, including the military to learn about experiences, roles and responsibilities, powers, and reporting chains (e.g. cluster system integration).

The group that discussed the **Consultation process** shared the importance of consultations happening throughout all phases, including during identification of DRM priorities and needs (key hazards), preparedness, response, community consultations, and during the drafting and legislative processes. Corresponding actors include the NDMO or other responsible Ministry, the different (e.g. Fire, Meteorology) and relevant groups, communities, including vulnerable groups, legal officials and legislative drafters.





Once a country decides that legislative changes are necessary to strengthen climate smart DRM, the **Legislative Drafting** group discussed key considerations of identifying gaps in existing laws, using the tools studied at the workshop. The group also considered past experiences, consultation reports, drafting instructions, technical legal support and exploring the need for a review period in the law to ensure it meets new development.

Depending on each country, key actors generally include the responding Ministry, the Attorney-General's Office, and other relevant stakeholders, including Parliament Standing Committees, CSOs and Private Sector. Delegates were encouraged to be actively involved in the drafting stage, dispelling the notion that this stage should only be the responsibility of the drafter. Participants noted the limited policy and legislative drafting capacities within countries, but also appreciated the need for more ownership by all stakeholders of the process of developing climate smart DRM legislation.



For the **Parliamentary Process**, key considerations include the Cabinet and Parliament processes, timelines and other national priorities, and the Parliament process for reading and passing legislation, i.e. reading of Bills, enactment, assent, gazette, and commencement. Key actors include the lead agency (DRM/Climate Change), Cabinet, Parliament, Attorney-General, Legislative Counsel, and the responsible publishing authority such as the Government Printer.

In the final stage, **Dissemination**, the group considered ways to strengthen awareness, education and improve implementation of the new legal framework on climate smart DRM. These include the following:

- strengthening engagement with target groups, including local government and village reps
- ensuring inclusive media and accessible communications and information (law, policies, other)
- having a robust budget, planning (communications strategy) and timeframe

Actors include all stakeholders from Government, media, non-state actors, and regional and international partners.



## *The Elevator Pitch!*

Drawing on the legal and policy assessments to identify gaps and opportunities going forward, the final workshop activity involved group discussion and presentation of two-minute **Policy Pitches** to a climate change and DRM Minister on an imaginary elevator. The task was to make the case to the Minister on the need for action to strengthen their climate smart DRM legal framework, and to share a succinct action plan.



### **55-second Elevator Pitch by Mr Albon Ishoda, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of the Republic of the Marshall Islands in Fiji:**

“I have a plan for you. The cost of recovery continues to be elevated every time we are faced with disaster and response. The cost, eventually, is unsustainable. I have a plan. We need to start to look at this through a smarter way in terms of trying to look at the different ways that we can cover the disaster recovery. It will benefit your people. It will benefit the country. And the bottom line – it will highlight you as a champion for the people. So, here’s my plan. We need this climate smart DRM policy framework in place because once we get that, we can start to look at how we can help our people and then we can start to look at the opportunities around the world and the sooner we get it, the farther ahead we are in line. So, think about that.”



### **30-second Elevator Pitch by Mr Beau Jacek Tuala, State Solicitor, Samoa AG’s Office:**

“... If you pass this legislation, you are guaranteed international support of aid and funding, which you can access to build your seawall, access roads, and climate resilience houses for your voters. You will be popular with your constituency and I guarantee that you will come back in the next election!”

### Wrap Up and Evaluation

- What was great? ( yellow card)
- What did I learn? (green card)
- What could have been improved? (pink card)
- Other things I want to say (blue)



### Evaluations

A total of 33 evaluations were received; a consolidation of which is available [here](#).

Overall, the evaluations were extremely positive with participants highlighting they enjoyed the interactive and participatory approach, as well as the opportunity to hear experiences of their peers across the region.

The mix of participants, ranging from lawyers to practitioners to the private sector, was also highlighted as a key ingredient of success, and the comradery of the group was noted by many, in addition to the quality of the facilitation team.

Key takeaways included the various toolkits and assessment guides which were presented over the course of the workshop, with specific references to the Law and Climate Change Toolkit and database and the DRR and Law Checklist. The discussions on how to prepare and run a legislative review was also appreciated by many, as well as how to integrate protection, gender and inclusion elements into law and policy development.

Areas highlighted for improvement for future trainings included more time for discussion and experience sharing between participants and many suggested to extend the training to 4 – 5 days. Participants would also like to have dedicated sessions on climate financing, including loss and damage in future trainings.

The evaluations, which captured learnings from participants and the facilitation team, will assist with fine tuning and supporting future capacity development and support opportunities on climate smart DRM law in the Pacific.



## Day One, Wednesday 6 June

Time	Session	Lead	Session Objectives
0900	<u>Session One:</u> Welcome	PIFS, Com Sec and IFRC	Welcome and Background of Organisers
0930	<u>Session Two:</u> Introductions	Group Work	Participants invited to introduce themselves in country delegations.
1000	<u>Session Three:</u> 3Rs Game Know Your Rights, Roles and Responsibilities in Disaster.	Group Work	Interactive Game: who needs to be involved in climate, smart DRR decision making at national and local levels and matching with right, roles and responsibilities?
1030	Learning Reflection “Know Your 3Rs” – Rights, Roles and Responsibilities in Disasters	Group Work	Plenary Group Discussion/ Reflection from Working Groups
1045	<i>Morning Break</i>		
11.00	Getting Ready with your Questions!		What you’ve always wanted to know about International and Regional Frameworks for Climate Smart DRM but were too embarrassed to ask.
1110	<u>Session Four:</u> International Legal & Policy Framework for Climate Smart DRM	IFRC	Overview of International Framework for Climate Smart DRM, looking at Risk Reduction, Preparedness, Response and Recovery. Introduction to Key Instruments and Tools.
1145	<u>Session Five:</u> Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP)	PIFS	Overview of the FRDP, looking at Goals 1 and 3 on how they support Risk Reduction, Preparedness, Response and Recovery.
1230	<i>Lunch</i>		
1330	<u>Session Six:</u> Mapping International and Regional Commitments into National Contexts	Group Work	Country delegations complete mapping of regional tools and commitments into national contexts
1500	<i>Afternoon Break</i>		

1515	Session Preparedness Questions		Three things you've always wanted to know about DRR and Law but were too embarrassed to ask!?
1520	<u>Session Seven:</u> "Before the Storm" An Overview of Disaster Risk Reduction Law and Key Tools	IFRC	Presentation on DRR and Law, key challenges and opportunities, introduction of key tools
1600	<i>Spotlight Session</i>	<i>Nauru</i>	<i>Looking at example of Nauru and why/ how it moved from a reactive to proactive approach in its DRM Law – Learnings, challenges and opportunities?</i>
1615	<u>Session Eight:</u> DRR and Law Scenario	Group Work	DRR Checklist in Action!
1730	<i>End of Day</i>		
<i>Welcome Reception</i>			

### Day Two: Thursday 7 June 2018

Time	Session	Lead	Session Objectives
0900	Reflections Day One		
0915	Getting Ready with your Questions!	Group Work	Three things you've always wanted to know about Climate Change and Law but were too embarrassed to ask!
920	<u>Session Nine:</u> Overview of International Climate Change Law and Policy	Com Sec	Presentation of key International Climate Change Framework and principles. Discussion and Questions
1000	<u>Session Ten:</u> Climate Change and Law scenario exercise – questions 1 and 2	Group Work	Scenario Work
1030	<i>Morning Break</i>		

1045	Small group scenario exercise – question 3	Group Work	Scenario Work
1130	<u>Session Eleven:</u> Presentation of Law and Climate Change toolkit, with time for questions and practice	Com Sec	Presentation of Commonwealth Secretariat Law and Climate Change Toolkit; and participants user introduction
1230	<i>Lunch</i>		
1330	<i>Spotlight Session</i>	<i>Tuvalu</i>	<i>Tuvalu Experience in Developing Climate Change Law and integration of DRR and CCA in National and Local frameworks - Opportunities, Challenges and Lessons Learned</i>
1400	<u>Session twelve:</u> DRR/ CCA Law Country Mapping Exercise	Com Sec	Country delegations mapping exercise of laws relevant to DRR and CCA
1500	Final Reflections from CCA/ DRR Session	Com Sec	
1515	<i>Afternoon Break</i>		
1530	Preparedness Questions		Three things you've always wanted to know about Law, Preparedness and Response and International Assistance but were too embarrassed to ask!
1535	<u>Session thirteen:</u> "One Step Ahead of Disasters" Exploring the Legislative and Institutional System for Domestic Response and Preparedness	IFRC	Presentation on research and draft checklist/ considerations for preparing Domestic Laws on Preparedness and Response



1600	<u>Session fourteen:</u> When the Big One Hits” International Law and Regulatory Issues in International Disaster Response	IFRC	Presentation on Legal Preparedness for International Disaster Assistance, Tools and Examples from Across Region
1630	<i>Spotlight Session</i>	<i>Fiji Vanuatu</i>	<i>Reflecting on Fiji and Vanuatu’s Experience and lessons learned responding to Large Scale Tropical Cyclones with focus on domestic preparedness and response, as well as coordination of foreign disaster assistance: Opportunities, Challenges and Lessons Learned for Law and Policy Reviews</i>
1730	<i>End of Day</i>		

### Day 3: Friday 8 June 2018

Time	Session	Lead	Session Objectives
0900	Reflections Day Two	Group Work	
0915	<u>Session fifteen:</u> <i>“IDRL Scenario”</i>	Group Work	IDRL Guidelines in Action!
1000	<u>Session sixteen:</u> Protection, Gender and Inclusion Gallery Walk	Com Sec	Ensuring Protective and Inclusive Approaches in Disaster Law.
1030	<i>Morning Break</i>		
1100	<u>Session seventeen:</u> Integrating Protection, Gender and Inclusion Considerations in Climate Smart DRM Law	Com Sec	Ensuring Protective and Inclusive Approaches in Disaster Law.
1140	<i>Spotlight Session</i>	<i>Samoa</i>	<i>Samoa experience and lessons learned on ensuring protective and inclusive approaches in DRM law and policy - Opportunities, Challenges and Lessons Learned</i>
1200	<i>Lunch</i>		

1300	<u>Session eighteen:</u> Preparing for a National Climate and DRM Legislative Review.	Group Work	Key steps to ensure an inclusive and well-coordinated legislative review process
1400	<u>Session nineteen:</u> Development of National Action Plans for Legislative Review	<i>Country Delegations</i>	Country Delegations develop action plans to strengthen climate smart DRM law and Policy in their country context
1500	<i>Afternoon Break</i>		
1515	The Elevator Pitch!	Group Work	Make Your Case – Present Your Action Plans!
16 15	<u>Session twenty:</u> Wrap Up and Evaluation	IFRC	Summary and Participatory Evaluation.
1630	<i>End of Workshop</i>		

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