



**WORKSHOP REPORTS:**

**DISASTER LAW AND LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY IN ISLANDS STATES, 29 - 30 August 2022**  
&  
**ENHANCING RESILIENCE IN ISLAND STATES THROUGH DISASTER LAW, 31 August - 2 September 2022**

**Beau Vallon, Seychelles**

**Organized by:**



**Hosted by:**



**With support from:**



## 1. Introduction

From 29 August to 2 September 2022, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) organized and facilitated two in-person Disaster Law workshops in Seychelles that were hosted by the Red Cross Society of Seychelles (RCSS) and supported by the Regional Intervention Platform of the Indian Ocean (PIROI) and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) at the Savoy Seychelles Resort & Spa in Beau-Vallon, Seychelles. The first workshop, *Disaster Law and Legislative Advocacy in Island States*, was focused on strengthening the capacity of Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (National Societies) from the Asia Pacific, Caribbean and Indian Oceans Island regions on legislative advocacy and Disaster Law. In this workshop, participants were provided with the tools to advocate for stronger legal frameworks for disaster risk management (DRM), focussing on the techniques provided in IFRC Disaster Law's [Legislative Advocacy Toolkit](#). In addition, participants were trained to enhance and utilise their unique auxiliary role *vis a vis* key stakeholder by constructing sound advocacy strategies to promote the development of comprehensive DRM legal and policy frameworks.

In the second workshop, *Enhancing Climate Resilience in Island States through Disaster Law*, National Society participants were joined by their governmental counterparts, as well as representatives from international and regional organisations such as the African Union (AU), the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). The primary aims of this workshop were to foster peer-to-peer exchanges and discussions on strengthening institutional and policy frameworks in island states for a climate smart and resilient approach to DRM that leave no one behind. In addition, participants were sensitised to [IFRC disaster law tools and resources](#) to support the development of integrated, effective, and climate-smart DRM laws and policies within their respective countries. The full concept note for the workshops as well as a list of National Societies and organisations represented during each workshop are attached as Annexure 1 and Annexure 2, respectively.

## 2. Workshop 1 “Disaster Law and Legislative Advocacy in Island States”

### 2.1 Summary of Day 1

**Moderator:** Ms. Stella Ngugi, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Africa

**Facilitators:** Ms. Jeanique Serradinho, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Southern Africa; Ms. Finau Leveni, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Asia Pacific; Ms. Jessie Jordan, IFRC Disaster Law Officer for the Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation; Ms. Stella Ngugi, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Africa; Mr. Bijay Dahal, IFRC Disaster Law Advisor for South Asia; Ms. Padmini Nayagam, IFRC Disaster Law Senior Programme Officer; Mr. Reece da Costa, IFRC Disaster Law Officer for Africa.

#### 2.1.1 Opening Remarks by Ms. María Martínez, IFRC Head of Country Cluster Delegation, Indian Ocean Islands and Mr. Kisnan Tamatave, President of the Red Cross Society of Seychelles



The workshop was officially opened with remarks from the IFRC Head of Country Cluster Delegation for the Indian Ocean Islands, Ms. María Martínez, followed by opening remarks by the President of the Red Cross Society of Seychelles, Mr. Kisnan Tamatave.

Ms. Martínez welcomed the participants to the workshop and stated that IFRC Disaster Law has more than 20 years of experience in providing technical support in developing DRM legal frameworks. In addition, Ms. Martínez provided an overview to the workshops and reiterated their importance considering the shared threats faced by island states due to climate change and its inevitable consequences.

Ms. Martínez emphasised that these workshops serve as a platform to foster peer-to-peer discussions and presents participants with the opportunity to leverage their unique role as auxiliaries to their Governments. Through this role, National Societies are perfectly positioned to advocate for strong disaster related laws as part of Humanitarian Diplomacy.

Mr. Tamatave welcomed the participants to Seychelles and provided an overview of its heteroclite environment. Mr. Tamatave also acknowledged the risks posed by climate change, namely marine erosion and the rise of the sea temperature resulting in coral bleaching. Mr. Tamatave emphasised that climate change is and will remain a relevant agenda for small island states, and that it is important to bear in mind that climate change adaptation (CCA) is a global challenge requiring local actions. Mr. Tamatave further stressed that workshops of this nature are crucial to building the capacity of National Societies and aims to strengthen their ability as key actors in ensuring climate resilience.

### **2.1.2 Introduction to Advocacy and Key Elements for Building an Advocacy Strategy**

The first half of the day was aimed at accurately defining the concepts of advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy, identifying relevant advocacy issues by using the “but why?” technique. Participants were also trained on the importance of considering their external environment and using evidence as a supporting tool for effective advocacy. In addition, participants were advised on the essential criteria to be considered when developing an advocacy message.

The second half of the day provided training on how to effectively present an elevator pitch to an intended target, how to identify the target and consider the best way to engage on influencing your target within a brief period of time. In addition, participants were provided with key indicators to ensure credibility and to minimize various risks when engaging in advocacy. Participants were also trained on the importance of building partnerships to support their advocacy efforts. The final session of the day focussed on how to use opposition to advocacy to strengthen their own message and to identify the best entry points for engaging a target.

Interactive exercises concluded each session to allow the participants to apply the key learnings and share their experience.

## **2.2 Summary of Day 2**

**Moderator:** Ms. Stella Ngugi, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Africa

**Facilitators:** Ms. Jessie Jordan, IFRC Disaster Law Officer for the Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation; Ms. Stella Ngugi, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Africa; Ms. Jeanique Serradinho,

IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Southern Africa; Ms. María Martínez, IFRC Head of Country Cluster Delegation for the Indian Ocean Islands, Ms. Finau Leveni, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Asia Pacific; Ms. Bijay Dahal, IFRC Disaster Law Advisor for South Asia; Ms. Padmini Nayagam, IFRC Disaster Law Senior Programme Officer; Ms. Meiapo Fassau, IFRC Disaster Law and Advocacy Manager for Asia Pacific.

The second day of the first workshop began with a quick recap of Day 1's sessions, followed by a session on the theory of change which highlighted the importance of considering a changing environment when developing an advocacy message and to ensure adaptability where necessary. Participants were reminded that advocacy is a continuous process which consists of a series of interconnected actions that play a role in achieving the final advocacy goal. Sessions also focussed on developing concrete plans for success as a crucial component to successful legislative advocacy, and that this plan should be included when developing a comprehensive advocacy strategy.

The remaining sessions of the day were focused on using the tools that had been learned to develop an advocacy strategy, namely the IFRC Legislative Advocacy toolkit. In this way, the participants had an opportunity to develop and discuss their own advocacy strategies for engagement in disaster law and climate action within their own countries. Participants were then afforded the opportunity to present their advocacy strategies in plenary which gave rise for a further discussion on the critical next steps to be taken for the implementation of the advocacy strategies. Each group utilised this opportunity to share their developed roadmap on how they intend to engage with their respective targets by drawing on past practical experiences of their own National Societies.



*Group photograph of the participants of the workshop on Disaster Law and Legislative Advocacy in Island States*

### **2.3 Closing Remarks by Ms. María Martínez, IFRC Head of Country Cluster Delegation, Indian Ocean Islands and Development of SIDS RCRC Network**

The end of the first workshop was marked by a warm thanks from Ms. María Martínez to the audience. Participants also expressed the need to sustain the connections built between NSs beyond the workshop. This discussion led to the suggestion of creating a Small Island Developing States Red Cross Red Crescent Network (SIDS RCRC Network) allowing the participants to meet regularly, whether in person or online, to share their experiences, successes and challenges on disaster law, legislative advocacy and climate action. This network will be developed in late 2022.

## **3. Workshop 2 “Enhancing Climate Resilience in Island States through Disaster Law”**

### **3.1 Summary of Day 1**

**Moderator:** Ms. Stella Ngugi, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Africa

**Facilitators:** Ms. Finau Leveni, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Asia Pacific; Ms. Stella Ngugi, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Africa; Ms. Jeanique Serradinho, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for

Southern Africa; Mr. Reece da Costa, IFRC Disaster Law Officer for Africa; Ms. Jessie Jordan, IFRC Disaster Law Officer for the Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation.

### **3.1.1 Welcome and Round of Introductions**

The second workshop was officially opened by the IFRC Head of Country Cluster Delegation for the Indian Ocean Islands, Ms. María Martínez, followed by opening remarks by the President of the Red Cross Society of Seychelles, Mr. Kisnan Tamatave and the Minister of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment of Seychelles, the Honourable Flavien Joubert.

#### **3.1.1.1 Opening Remarks by Ms. María Martínez, IFRC Head of Country Cluster Delegation for the Indian Ocean Islands**

With a warm welcome to the participants, Ms. Martínez expressed thanks to the IFRC Disaster Law for organising the workshop, the Red Cross Society of Seychelles for hosting and PIROI and BMZ for supporting the event.

Ms. Martínez followed by reiterating the urgent need for action to tackle climate change and its disastrous consequences for small island developing states. Ms. Martínez stressed that building resilience is a priority, but it requires an enabling environment to ensure its implementation, and that it is at this juncture that disaster law finds its importance. Afterwards, she raised the necessity for an integrated approach to CCA and DRR, noting that DRM covers multiple sectors. She also highlighted the auxiliary role of National Societies in supporting the government to elaborate and implement disaster and climate related laws and policies.

Ms. Martínez closed her remarks by highlighting the purpose of the workshop, which was to not only sensitize participants to the different thematic areas of disaster law but to share thoughts on each country's future strategy on DRM.

#### **3.1.1.2 Opening Remarks by Mr. Kisnan Tamatave, President of the Red Cross Society of Seychelles**

After welcoming the participants, Mr. Tamatave built upon Ms. Martínez's statements by emphasising the importance of collaboration in DRM, and highlighting the crucial role of National Societies in enhancing climate resilience.

Mr. Tamatave set the scene for how this workshop will clarify the support that National Societies can provide to public authorities in DRM and CCA, and highlighted that whether it is for legislative drafting or humanitarian assistance, National Societies should have a seat at the table and be involved in decision making processes.

In closing, Mr Tamatave encouraged the audience to be actively engaged throughout the various sessions of the workshop to foster peer-to-peer learning.

#### **3.1.1.3 Opening Remarks by the Honourable Flavien Joubert, Minister of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment of Seychelles**

After welcoming the audience, Minister Joubert expressed his honour on behalf of the Seychelles Government to host the workshops and showed his appreciation for having the opportunity to build capacity in terms of DRM for island states. Mr. Joubert explained how natural hazards and public health emergencies impede a country's development objectives; and that this is particularly

the case for small islands states. It was emphasised that disasters are increasing in number and in intensity which, in turn, requires more resources to respond.



*Group photograph of the participants to the workshop on Enhancing Climate Resilience in Island States through Disaster Law*

Mr Joubert illustrated the complexity of disasters and their consequences with the COVID-19 pandemic. He also used this case to highlight the important role of law in the event of disasters and the urgent need to strengthen laws and policies as they define coordination mechanisms for DRM. He also stated that laws and policies can constitute an obstacle to timely humanitarian assistance when not designed properly. On that note, Mr. Joubert closed his remarks by reiterating how everyone has a role to play in CCA and explained that this workshop is a

crucial tool in building the capacity of individuals and key-stakeholders involved in DRM.

### **3.1.2 Introduction to the Auxiliary Role, facilitated by Ms. Finau Leveni, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Asia Pacific**

The day began with a session on the introduction to the auxiliary role of National Societies. In this session, participants were introduced to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (the Movement), its structure, governing laws, interrelations, planning and vocation. Emphasis was placed on the fact that National Societies are at the frontline in terms of domestic application of the Movement's principles and strategies. It was also explained that the auxiliary role consists of a privileged and distinctive partnership, entailing mutual responsibilities and benefits, and based on international and national laws, in which the national public authorities and the National Society agree on the areas in which the National Society supplements or substitutes for public humanitarian services, as set out in Resolution 2 of the 30<sup>th</sup> international conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of 2007.

### **3.1.3 Presentation on the Guide to the Auxiliary Role (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), facilitated by Ms. Stella Ngugi, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Africa**

This session provided an overview of IFRC Disaster Law's Guide to the Auxiliary Role of Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies - Africa (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition). In this session, Ms. Ngugi showcased the Guide to provide a better understanding of the Auxiliary Role, especially for those who are not familiar with the Movement. The Guide gives context to the auxiliary role and explains how laws and policies contribute to ensuring a better recognition of National Societies' status, roles or responsibilities while setting the enabling environment for efficiently deliver humanitarian assistance. Participants were also advised of the different ways National Societies can get support from their governments, whether it comes from direct or indirect contributions, and that governments should ensure that an enabling environment is put into place to support the work of their National Societies. This session also highlighted the legal guarantees, rights, and facilities that National Society personnel should be granted to ensure timely and effective humanitarian

assistance and that National Societies should be involved and have a “seat at the table” in discussions and decisions regarding disaster preparedness, risk reduction and recovery.

### **3.1.4 Key Legal Issues in DRM: International Disaster Response Law, facilitated by Mr. Reece Da Costa, IFRC Disaster Law Officer for South Africa**

In this session, Mr. Da Costa explained the definition and purpose of international disaster response law (IDRL) as a legal domain, he stated that the need for this domain of law is warranted by the fact that, there is on the one hand, an increase in the number of disasters affecting more people globally, and on the other, there is an increase in the number and variety of international response actors intending to provide humanitarian assistance. Although the latter is an encouraging step, without comprehensive legal frameworks that govern international assistance, a country can quickly become overwhelmed with the assistance being offered, which causes unnecessary bottlenecks, delays and inadequate relief being provided resulting in increased expenditure and uselessness of relief items in operations. Participants were provided practical scenarios illustrating operative issues in disaster assistance, reinforcing the need of speedy procedures and coordination mechanisms between key actors to be prescribed by law.

Mr. Da Costa gave an overview of the key treaties, agreements and other instruments that comprise IDRL, and participants were also trained on key IFRC Disaster Law IDRL tools, such as the Checklist on the Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance (IDRL Guidelines), the Model Act for the Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance (IDRL Model Act), the Checklist on the Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance (IDRL Checklist) as well as the model pre-disaster agreement to better achieve effective disaster preparedness and response. Importantly, the participants were reminded that the core ideas of the IDRL Guidelines are that:

- domestic actors have the primary role, meaning that it is first and foremost the responsibility of the government of the affected state to address the humanitarian needs caused by a disaster within its borders;
- international actors have responsibilities, and should be held responsible for abiding by certain minimum humanitarian standards;
- international actors need facilities to enable them to conduct operations efficiently and effectively; and
- that some facilities are conditional and should only be granted to eligible assisting actors e.g. those who have demonstrated a commitment to comply with minimum standards in humanitarian disaster relief and domestic laws, as well as who adhere to fundamental humanitarian principles and possess adequate technical competences and capacity.

The session was concluded by a scenario-based group exercise, followed by a plenary discussion where participants were afforded the opportunities to discuss the exercise as a practical example and convey their experiences in IDRL.

Following the day's sessions, the RCSS hosted a dinner for participants at the Marie Antoinette restaurant, which gave participants an opportunity to sample traditional Seychelles cuisine.



### 3.2 Summary of Day 2

Day 2 of the second workshop commenced with a recap of the previous sessions and was followed by sessions on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Law and Disaster Preparedness and Response (DPR) and Law and Public Health Emergencies (PHE); and concluded with an overview of Disaster Law in each represented region.

**Moderator:** Ms. Stella Ngugi, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Africa

**Facilitators:** Ms. Padmini Nayagam, IFRC Disaster Law Senior Programme Officer; Ms. Jeanique Serradinho, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Southern Africa; Ms. Finau Leveni, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Asia Pacific; Mr. Reece da Costa, IFRC Disaster Law Officer for Africa; Ms. Jessie Jordan, IFRC Disaster Law Officer for the Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation; Ms. Stella Ngugi, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Africa; Mr. Meiapo Fassau, IFRC Disaster Law and Advocacy Manager for Asia Pacific.

#### Summary of sessions

##### 3.2.1 Key Legal Issues in DRM: Law and DRR facilitated by Ms. Jeanique Serradinho, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Southern Africa

In this session, Ms. Serradinho shared a definition of the concept of DRR from the UNDRR and intergovernmental experts and explained in a nutshell that DRR refers to the: reduction of exposure to hazards, lessening the vulnerability of people and property, and improving preparedness for adverse events. In addition, she emphasized the critical role of law in DRR as it provides an enabling environment for disaster prevention and can ensure that a whole-of-society approach to DRR is taken, including the allocation of roles and responsibilities across different levels of government, different government departments, and key stakeholders including National Societies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and communities.

Furthermore, Ms. Serradinho gave an overview of the legal framework for DRR at international, and regional level, focusing on the Sendai Framework, particularly its Priority 2 which sets out the importance of strengthening disaster risk governance. She followed by illustrating the need to adopt an integrated approach to DRR and CCA in DRM. Furthermore, the session showcased the findings of the study on Effective Law and Regulation for Disaster Risk Reduction: A Multi-Country Report, a joint research initiative of UNDP and IFRC which was developed by reviewing 31 countries' laws relating to DRR implementation. The study found that comprehensive sectoral laws are the pillars of DRR, and that the identified several opportunities, including but not limited to:

- that many DRM laws now include DRR, but that there is a need for more integration of DRR into sectoral planning and climate change laws;
- there is a need for comprehensive policies and plans to engage communities and civil society in DRR; and
- that there is a need for accountability mechanisms with regards to laws regulating DRR.

Ms. Serradinho then sensitized the participants to tools developed to support the development of laws and policies that integrate DRR, such as the Handbook on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR Handbook) and Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR Checklist) to provide a better understanding of the concept.



The session was concluded by a scenario-based group exercise that allowed the participants to discuss DRR and CCA strategies across their respective regions and share their experiences in this area.

### **3.2.2 Key Legal Issues in DRM: Law and DPR, facilitated by Ms. Finau Leveni, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Asia Pacific**

In this session, Ms. Leveni introduced the audience to the Law and Disaster Preparedness and Response (DPR) Multi-Country Synthesis Report which was developed through literature and desktop reviews from 20 countries to prepare the development of the Checklist on Law and DPR. The latter provides ten key questions covering a wide range of themes relevant to DPR including legal and institutional frameworks; disaster risk financing; contingency planning, education and training; early warning, early action; states of emergency and states of disaster; legal facilities; disaster-related human mobility; emergency shelter and housing, land, and property rights; and protection and inclusion of marginalised groups. Lawmakers, implementing officials and those involved in legislative review processes can use the Checklist on Law and DPR (DPR Checklist) as guide for the development of DRM laws and policies that support effective DPR. In a nutshell, the DPR Checklist can be used to support an analysis of the legal and institutional environment of the country to identify gaps, strengths and weaknesses with respect to DPR.

The session was concluded by a scenario-based group exercise that provided the participants an opportunity to give their recommendations on regulatory issues commonly encountered in DPR activities, based on the DPR Checklist.

### **3.2.3 The Role of Law in PHE Management, facilitated by Mr. Reece da Costa, IFRC Disaster Law Officer for South Africa**

In this session, Mr. Da Costa provided an overview of the development of the Law and Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic (PHE Report) which highlights key recommendations on how laws and policies or plans at domestic level can enhance PHE preparedness and response. The PHE Report served as a basis for the development of the Guidance on Law and Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (PHE Guidance), a tool which follows the same structure as the checklists, namely providing a list of key questions to guide legislative review processes to support the development of laws and policies that facilitate an effective response to PHEs. Mr. da Costa provided an overview of the nine key questions included in the PHE Guidance, and of the key findings and recommendations about PHE management contained in the PHE Report and PHE Guidance. Some of the topics included, but were not limited to:

- legal and institutional framework for PHEs;
- implementation of the International Health Regulations (IHRs);
- preparedness: contingency planning and Early Warning – Early Action;
- protection of vulnerable groups; and
- legal facilities for humanitarian actors.

The session was concluded by a group discussion about PHE management, allowing the participants to exchange ideas and experiences on how their country responded to the COVID-19 pandemic while facing other disasters at the same time.

### 3.2.4 Disaster Law in our Regions (Caribbean, Africa and Asia-Pacific)

Reaching the end of Day 2 of the second workshop, Ms. Jordan, Ms. Ngugi and Mr. Fassau, respectively, presented an overview of disaster law implementation in their respective regions of the Caribbean, Africa and Asia Pacific .

The presentations each set out the disaster risk profile of the relevant region before diving into the institutional and legislative frameworks for DRM, followed by highlighting the existing gaps and challenges faced in disaster law and in humanitarian response more generally. Each of the sessions ended with a list of the ongoing work in the region to strengthen DRM, with key recommendations provided to each region.

### 3.3 Summary of Day 3

The last day of the workshop was comprised of three interactive panel discussions focused on:

- climate resilience for all: working across regions to support coordinated climate risk management, appointing international and regional organisations;
- building resilience in island states: mitigating against disasters exacerbated by climate change, appointing national disaster management authorities; and
- the Red Cross and Red Crescent experience in national legislative development.

The key highlights of these discussions and the answers to each question posed to the relevant panelist is described below.

#### 3.3.1 Panel discussion 1 – Climate resilience for all: working across Regions to Support Coordinated Climate Risk Management, moderated by Ms. María Martínez, Head of Country Cluster Delegation for the Indian Ocean Islands

**Question 1: What is the role of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) in supporting states in legal preparedness for climate risk management? What is the key message you would advocate for in light of COP 27?** – Ms. Timaima Vakadewabuka, Legal Officer for PIFS

In answering these questions, Ms. Vakadewabuka started by explaining PIFS' structure and its way of action, which is mainly determined by a mandate from political leaders of each member state. In other words, PIFS pushes for the implementation of goals set by those political leaders at a regional level, such as the 25<sup>th</sup> Strategy for Blue Economy which recognizes CCA and DRR as priorities. PIFS also supports in the development of legislative frameworks related to these issues. Other issues like such as sea border shifts due to sea level rise and coastal erosion or nuclear legacy have been highlighted as part of PIFS advocacy work. With regards to COP 27, further discussions on the impact of sea level rise and assistance for small developing island states had been solicited. Ms. Vakadewabuka added that islands states have a lot in common and that the process of learning from each other should be sustained.

**Question 2: How can South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation support policy coherence in CCA and DRR?** – Mr. Karma Phuntsho, Director of Environment, Natural Disasters and Biotechnology (ENB) Division for the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

In answering the question, Mr. Phuntsho gave a background of the SAARC and its main goals before going through its structure. He then explained how the SAARC Secretariat facilitates and coordinates the requests from member states for disaster assistance. Technical support is provided by regional centers while the policies are defined and decided during summits, and highlighted that a successful example of policy implementation in terms of DRR is Bhutan where the NDMA is the highest decision making body working with different Ministers through the Nation Disaster Management Committee on various activities, such as developing contingency plans for flash floods and other community projects regarding climate change adaptation. Mr. Phuntsho further emphasized the need to act facing the ongoing climate crisis.

**Question 3: How is the AU expecting to engage and contribute to the issues persistently being raised by island states at COP27?** – Mr. Gatkuoth Kai, AU Technical Coordinator for Disaster Risk Reduction, ARBE

In answering the question, Mr. Gatkuoth Kai ran over the history of the AU and the 2023 agenda setting out several programs, highlighting that in 2017, DRR units were created which run four concurrent programs. On top of that, Mr. Gatkuoth showcased the ongoing establishment of disaster operation centers across the five regions of Africa. In parallel, given the transboundary nature of hazards, climate change and development strategies have been put into place, including in island states through the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). With regards to COP 27, Mr. Gatkuoth would like to put a stress on Africa's carbon footprint (only 4%) compared to the land mass at the event. He then suggested island states to speak in unison during the Climate Week in Gabon in order to get a better recognition of their challenges at COP 27. He ended his presentation by emphasizing that achieving climate resilience requires a united effort and cannot be achieved in a short period of time.

**Question 4: How can PIROI support coherence in CCA and DRR?** – Zoe Trevisan, DRR Coordinator for PIROI

In answering the question, Ms. Trevisan explained the purpose of PIROI in DPR, DRR and regional cooperation: reinforcing partnerships between government and National Societies, building capacity and vulnerability reduction. She showcased DRR activities starting from 2012 and showed how regional and national workshops are at the core of PIROI's action plan. In parallel, case studies of the legislative frameworks in each member state had been done in 2019. This resulted in some member states engaging in the creation or review of their DRM laws. Also, Ms. Trevisan noted the importance of regional support, such as with IOC or UNDRR not only for finances but also for experience sharing.



*Group photograph of the panelists from international and regional organisations discussing climate risk management*

**Question 5: There is increased commitment at international forums to increase financing to address climate risk, how is UNDRR supporting islands states better access these sources of funding?** – Mr Roberto Lomoriello, Programme Management Officer for UNDRR Africa



In answering the question, Mr. Lomoriello provided an overview of the primary role of UNDRR in the implementation of Sendai Framework through building governance around DRR, capacity development and partnerships namely in climate risk funding as recommended in Priority 3 of the said framework. He then provided an overview of different tools available for optimal resource allocation. In addition, Mr. Lomoriello explained how UNDRR provides technical support to member states, and that evidence-based risk information and monitoring constitutes the key components of UNDRR's funding policy as has been illustrated through joint projects with IOC, PIROI and AU. He concluded by outlining the necessity of putting in place DRR and CCA laws that clearly define the areas requiring resource allocation in order to facilitate access to funding.

### **3.3.2 Panel discussion 2: Building resilience in Island states: mitigating against disasters exacerbated by climate change, moderated by Ms. Finau Leveni, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Asia Pacific**

**Question 1: What are the key processes that your country has developed to ensure legal preparedness to manage the humanitarian impact of the increasing impact of climate risks in your island state?** – *Mr. Tackfine Ahmed, Director General of Civil Security of Comoros*



*Group photograph of representatives from Small Island States NDMA exchanging on disaster risk governance and climate change*

In answering the question, Mr. Ahmed gave a brief overview of civil security in the Comoros and its branches. He explained how the Directorate is also the institution in charge of DRM. He then showcased the DRR national strategy, which has been developed considering the numerous hazards the islands have had to face, most recently volcanic activity which led to the declaration of a yellow alert. Mr. Ahmed also went over the different ongoing negotiations with regards to the constitution of an emergency fund for DRM. He also advocated for the integration of DRM activities in

the budget law, an idea inspired by 1% VAT from the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines strategy. Concerning COP 27, he stated that he would like to see agreements take form, especially on support to small developing island states.

**Question 2: Is there a need to integrate CCA and DRR and sustainable development, particularly in the context of small island states?** – *Ms. Vasiti Soko, Director of the Fiji National Disaster Management Office*

In answering the question, Ms. Soko detailed how Fiji's climate office is part of the Ministry of Economy and highlighted the clear separation between CCA and DRR with separate legislation for each of them. However, she specified that both are part of the DRM plan. In line with Target E of the Sendai Framework, Fiji's DRR policy consists of cross sectorial activities involving NGOs and civil society organisations (CSOs), namely about relocation caused by sea level rise and coastal erosion with standard operating procedures (SOPs) in the making and a trust fund. Other than that, Ms. Soko also stated the crucial role of risk informed development for sustainable recovery and disaster preparedness. To illustrate, she highlighted Fiji's national readiness check. She ended her presentation by stating Fiji's willingness not to exceed the 1.5°C threshold for temperature rise but

also advocating for more flexibility in the eligibility for funding, namely for the loss and damage aspect of climate change.

**Question 3: How impactful do you think policy processes such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in improving climate risk management in island states?** – *Ms. Vimla Kanhye, Senior Environment Officer for Mauritius Department of Climate Change*

In answering the question, Ms. Kanhye introduced Mauritius' background with 2021 World Risk Report setting the island as the 51<sup>st</sup> country with the highest climate risk before presenting the institutional and legislative framework around DRM. Afterwards, she explained how NDCs and NAPs integrate DRR through multiple sectors and how policies are being reviewed to align with DRM standards. Early warning systems, the inclusion of vulnerable groups or identification of flooding prone areas are good examples of Mauritius' efforts in this regard. Ms. Kanhye also emphasized how vulnerability assessments can enhance climate resilience, especially if coupled with nature-based solutions. Regarding COP 27, she highlighted that negotiations are planned to simplify procedures to access funding.

**Question 4: How can we clarify roles and responsibilities of DRR and CCA stakeholders and establish a strong governance system to achieve long-term resilience?** – *Ms. Houlda Peters, Director of the National Emergency Management Office of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*

In answering the question, Ms. Peters canvassed Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' background in terms of DRR with the institutional and legislative framework. Thereafter, she explained how policies for CCA, and NAP processes provide more clarity on each actor's role the implementation of the National Disaster Management Act (NDM Act). With the support of the National Emergency Management (NEM) advisory body, recommendations had been made for the amendment of the NDM Act and the National DRR plan. Ms. Peters concluded by echoing Bahamas' Prime Minister in favor of unity of the Caribbean regarding addressing funding issues at COP.

### **3.3.3 Panel discussion 3: The RCRC experience in National Legislative Development, moderated by Ms. Jeanique Serradinho, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Southern Africa**

#### **Questions for all panelists:**

**What law and policy development process has your National Society been involved in? What triggered your NS's involvement in the legislative process(es) or legislative advocacy efforts and what contributions did the national society offer?**

*Mr. Kisnan Tamatave, President of the Red Cross Society of Seychelles* – In answering the question, Mr. Tamatave emphasized the need for an enabling environment in order to maintain good relationship between National Societies and governments, namely in the process of reviewing DRM laws. For instance, since the first RCSS Act of 1989, a review has been pushed forward to include DRR after 2004 tsunami which impacted Seychelles. With the auxiliary status, the evidence and the expertise of National Societies, partnerships are set to last well.

*Mr. Bernard Morgan, President of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross Society* – In answering the question, Mr. Morgan highlighted the evolution of DRM in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

from 1948 and the role of the National Society in providing humanitarian assistance to communities throughout these changes. During the colonial regime, the National Society was still a branch of the British Red Cross Society and gained autonomy just before 1977 when a volcano eruption set the relevance of Red Cross support in evacuating 25% of the population. Mr. Morgan also explained how the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross Society observed neutrality when indigenous people were against governmental projects related to DRM or when advocating for their inclusion in the different meetings. He concluded by acknowledging the role of law in supporting communities, and how the National Society as a respected humanitarian actor, grounded in the communities they serve, is well placed to support legislative developments in the humanitarian space.

*Mr. Navin Mahadoo, Head of Programmes and Disaster Management of Mauritius Red Cross Society –* In answering the question, Mr. Mahadoo acknowledged the similarities with Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and the need for legislative advocacy for the disaster management act revision to include stronger DRR provisions. Mr Mahadoo also spoke of the experience of the Mauritius Red Cross in the development of the DRM Law in 2016. Prior to the development of the DRM Law, DRM in Mauritius was governed by sectoral laws.. Mr. Mahadoo explained how the NS supported the Government in the development of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2016 and highlighted the continuous collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre (NDRRMC), namely in community mobilization at each level of intervention. In the long run, these efforts contributed to a more coordinated response phase and dedicated budget lines for DRM.



*Group photograph of NS representatives discussing about the auxiliary role and legislative advocacy*

*Ms. Tautala Mauala, Secretary General of Samoa Red Cross Society –* In answering the question, Ms. Mauala opted for an analogy between the auxiliary role and marriage - Vows are assimilated as mutual responsibilities that are governed by rules. Thereafter, she gave a background of Samoa Red Cross Society from the time it still was a branch of the British Red Cross Society until the passing of the Samoa Red Cross law and emphasized that the recognition of its auxiliary status and the trust from the government can be illustrated by the fact that National Society is the only certified first-aid

provider in the country. In parallel, Ms. Mauala gave examples of how the National Society has provided technical support to government in law and policy development, such as in the development of nutrition policy. Ms. Mauala closed her presentation by acknowledging that disaster response is a collective concern.

### **What are your key takeaways for the involvement of NS in disaster and climate related law and policy development processes?**

In answering the question, Ms. Mauala noted how the workshop highlighted the collective nature of the development of disaster and climate related laws. Mr. Mahadoo mentioned the need for further implementation of the auxiliary role of the NS in sectoral laws that will widen the area of collaboration with local authorities involved in DRM. Mr. Morgan pushed for more consideration



of the NS auxiliary role by the NEMO as they plan to review their legislation, taking the Fiji NDMO as reference. Moreover, Mr. Morgan manifested his will to share his learnings about the auxiliary role and legislative advocacy during the following group meeting of the NS in the Caribbean. Mr. Tamatave, stressed the importance of the auxiliary role but with an emphasis on partnerships with the communities in disaster and climate related law and policy development processes which will ultimately allow adequate assistance to the most vulnerable.

### **3.4 Closing remarks by Ms. Stella Ngugi, IFRC Disaster Law Coordinator for Africa and Ms. María Martínez, Head of Country Cluster Delegation for the Indian Ocean Islands**

Upon the conclusion of the plenary sessions, the series of workshops came to an end. Ms. Ngugi started by thanking all the panelists, moderators and the rest of the audience for taking part in the event and for sharing their experience. She reiterated the similarities small islands states have and stated the importance of learning from each other and speaking as one.

Afterwards, representatives from the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat took the opportunity to offer the organizers a small token of appreciation commemorating the event.

Thereafter, Ms. Martínez delivered her formal closing remarks by thanking the participants for the enriching discussions on the best practices to adopt with regards to climate change She



*Group photograph of participants taking part in the tree planting activity*

acknowledged the similarities in terms of challenges faced in the Asia Pacific, Caribbean and Indian Ocean regions, namely in the enhancement of DRM legal frameworks or disaster risk governance. Subsequently, she highlighted key learnings from the sessions on climate resilience, such as resource optimization and better recognition of the auxiliary position of National Societies. Ms. Martínez thanked the IFRC Disaster Law team for supporting Disaster Law initiatives by providing expertise, the RCSS for hosting the event,

PIROI and the BMZ for their support and the audience for their engagement. Helping at risk communities and advocating for change with the adequate solutions are the mottos Ms. Martínez had chosen for the key takeaways from the workshop.

Following the closing remarks, participants were invited to attend and participate in a RCSS tree planting activity which provided the opportunity for all participants to see Red Cross and Red Crescent DRR Activities in action.

## **ANNEXURE 1**

### **Concept Note**

#### **Disaster Law and Legislative Advocacy in Island States**

##### **Background:**

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the threats of climate change to small islands are very real. Current and future climate-related drivers of risk for small islands during the 21<sup>st</sup> century include sea level rise, tropical and extratropical cyclones, increasing air and sea surface temperatures, and changing rainfall patterns. Increases in frequency, intensity and severity of droughts, floods and heatwaves, and continued sea level rise will increase risks to food insecurity, vulnerability and social-economic inequities, as well as loss of adaptive capacity and ecosystem services critical to lives and livelihoods.

The [recent IPCC report](#) highlighted the role of legislative frameworks as a notable enabling action key for implementing, accelerating and sustaining adaptation. Additionally, policy instruments with clear goals and priorities support not only enhanced knowledge on impacts and solutions, but also support mobilization of and access to adequate financial resources, as well as provide for inclusive governance processes.

Indeed, climate smart, inclusive, and well implemented disaster laws underpin a well-functioning DRM system and are essential to prevent and reduce the impact of disasters. They provide the legal and institutional basis on which to undertake all aspects of disaster and climate risk management from risk reduction, preparedness to response and recovery, and contribute to strengthening the resilience and the protection of vulnerable and impacted populations.

IFRC Disaster Law operates on an international mandate provided by all state parties to the Geneva Conventions, providing technical advice based on twenty years of global research and consultations. IFRC Disaster Law assists NSs to support their public authorities in developing and applying disaster-related laws, policies and procedures; to enhance community resilience, ensure timely and effective humanitarian relief, and to improve the protection of the most vulnerable when faced with crisis.

As auxiliary to their public authorities, NSs have an essential role in the humanitarian field within their countries. By harnessing their unique auxiliary role, National Societies working with the IFRC Disaster Law have successfully advocated for and supported the strengthening of disaster related laws and policies in [over 40 countries](#) since 2007.

## **Workshops on Disaster Law and Legislative Advocacy in Islands States and on Enhancing Resilience in Island States through Disaster Law**

### **1. Workshop on Disaster Law and Legislative Advocacy in Islands States**

In continued support to National Societies, IFRC Disaster Law will be hosting a workshop on **Disaster Law and Legislative Advocacy in islands states** from the Indian Ocean, Asia Pacific and Caribbean. The methodology of each session will include instructive lecture presentations, scenario-based exercises, as well as group and panel discussions to facilitate sharing of ideas among participants.

Through these sessions, NSs will be provided with the tools to facilitate advocacy for better laws, regulations and policies for disaster risk management. This will include the presentation of tools and materials on legislative advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy, and reflection of the current status of the auxiliary role and the relationship with key stakeholders.

**Participants:** NSs from the Indian Ocean Cluster, the Caribbean, & Asia Pacific; IFRC Africa Staff; PIROI

**Participant's profile:** Disaster law focal point (or Secretary General, or program's manager, legal adviser, or a member of the governing board) and /or head of the DRM department (or representative from the DRM department)

**Length:** 2 days

**Dates:** 29 -30 August 2022

**Location:** Seychelles

**Language:** The sessions will be held in English (French translation services will be provided)

**Objectives:**

- Train National Societies on the Disaster Law thematic areas, tools and resources;
- Build capacity on the auxiliary role and the mechanisms to exercise it through humanitarian diplomacy in the area of disaster law;
- Analyse the areas in which the NSs could provide support to their governments based on their unique position and expertise in disaster law;
- Identify elements for national and regional advocacy strategies to overcome the legal gaps identified as challenges in providing humanitarian assistance in disaster management;
- Build capacity of the NSs to support governments in reviewing their vulnerabilities to climate change adverse effects, and to devise robust response strategies that reduce exposure and enhance community resilience; and
- Create a global Legislative Advocacy Champions Network to enhance peer to peer support across the regions.



## **2. Workshop on Enhancing Climate Resilience in Islands States through Disaster Law**

The Disaster Law and Legislative Advocacy in Islands States workshop will be followed by a workshop on **Enhancing Resilience in Island States through Disaster Law**. In this workshop, NSs will be joined by their Government representatives and Regional Organisation representatives. The sessions of this workshop will be focused on creating awareness on Disaster Law thematic areas and tools, and allow participants discuss potential applicability in their countries. It will also provide training on tools that have been developed by IFRC Disaster Law to enhance the auxiliary role function of NSs through advocacy. The final day of this workshop will be focused on enhancing an exchange ideas and experiences across the regions to enhance peer relations.

**Participants:** NSs from the Indian Ocean Cluster, the Caribbean, & Asia Pacific; IFRC Africa Staff; PIROI, Regional Organisations, Government Representatives

**Participant's profile:** Disaster law focal point (or Secretary General, or program's manager, legal adviser, or a member of the governing board) and /or head of the DRM department (or representative from the DRM department), Programme Coordinator from relevant NDMA

**Length:** 3 days

**Dates:** 31 August 2022 – 2 September 2022

**Location:** Seychelles

**Language:** The sessions will be held in English (French translation services will be provided)

### **Objectives:**

- Foster peer-to-peer exchange and discussion on how to best strengthen institutional and policy frameworks in island states for a climate smart and resilient approach to disaster risk management that leaves no one behind;
- Sensitise participants to IFRC tools and resources to support the development of integrated, effective and climate-smart disaster risk management laws and policies;
- Analyse the areas in which the NSs could provide support to their governments based on their unique position and expertise in disaster law; and
- Support national and regional efforts on DRR and climate change adaptation through the promotion of good practices and the exchange of experiences between peers, including national authorities, regional organisations, and NSs.

Through these two workshops, IFRC Disaster Law aims to build the capacity of participants on:



### **Legal Preparedness for IDRL**

Procedures for international disaster relief that put domestic authorities in the driver's seat, reduce barriers, costs and quality problems, and uphold humanitarian principles.



### **Law and DRR**

Modern legal frameworks that have integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into DRM and sectoral laws and policies, in line with key international and regional commitments.



### **Law and DPR**

Integrated legal frameworks for DRM that adequately address domestic preparedness and response, such as institutional and procedural arrangements, disaster risk financing, as well as planned approaches to regulatory issues in post-disaster shelter, and disaster-related human mobility.



### **Auxiliary Role and Legislative Advocacy**

Recognizing the critical role of NSs, as auxiliaries to their public authorities in the humanitarian field with a unique community outreach, to ensure community voices and engagement with national level policy development and planning processes.



### **Disasters and climate laws that leave no one behind**

Support to governments in strengthening their legal and policy frameworks for DRM to ensure they are gender and diversity responsive, protective and inclusive, and reflect international standards.



### **Law and PHEs**

The role of the law in managing PHEs has been recognised as an overlooked aspect in developments in DRM. Ongoing IFRC Disaster Law research is focussed on expanding the understanding of PHEs laws and their relationship with the laws relating to DRM.

These workshops will also provide a platform for peer-to-peer discussions to explore the successes and challenges NSs have experienced when involved in legislative advocacy and policy and legislative development at different advocacy levels. These discussions are intended to encourage their peers to get involved in these processes in their country as well as identify possible best practices that they would like to have institutionalized nationally, and sub regionally, particularly with the aim of supporting their upcoming engagement at COP 27.

**Together, the workshops have the following expected results:**

- Peer-to-peer exchange on how NSs can get involved in legislative advocacy;
- NSs identify key advocacy priorities and opportunities to advance the NS strategy;
- Development of advocacy strategies for engagement with government stakeholders on the need to develop legislative frameworks aimed at enhancing climate resilience; and
- Engagement with Agencies to increase and strengthen the understanding of the role that NSs can play to support the enhancement of climate action and disaster risk management

**As outcomes of the workshops, National Societies will be able to:**

- Better advocate to be involved in policy discussions and for development or reform of laws, regulations, and policies related to DRM;
- Use the tools and materials on legislative advocacy, auxiliary role, and humanitarian diplomacy to foster relationships with key stakeholders; and
- Engage in peer-to-peer discussions to exchange ideas on any emergent issues within their countries on DRM and climate adaptation.

**AGENDA**  
**Disaster Law and Legislative Advocacy in Island States**

*Victoria, Seychelles, 29 - 30 August 2022*

*Moderator: Stella Ngugi*

**Day 1: Getting involved in Legislative Advocacy**

<b>08:00</b>	<b>Registration</b>
<b>08:30</b>	<b>Welcome and introductory remarks</b> <b>Ms. María Martínez</b> <b>Mr. Kisnan Tamatave</b>
<b>09:00</b>	<b>Round of introductions and expectations, followed by a Group Photo</b>
<b>09:30</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
<b>10:00</b>	<b>Defining advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy</b> <b>Ms. Jeanique Serradinho</b>
<b>10:45</b>	<b>Identifying the issue that requires advocacy</b> <b>Ms. Finau Leveni</b>
<b>11:15</b>	<b>Defining your external environment and the evidence for advocacy</b> <b>Ms. Finau Leveni</b>
<b>11:45</b>	<b>Developing your advocacy message</b> <b>Ms. Jessie Jordan</b>
<b>12:30</b>	<b><i>Lunch</i></b>
<b>13:30</b>	<b>The Elevator pitch exercise</b> <b>Ms. Stella Ngugi</b>
<b>14:00</b>	<b>Credibility and risk</b> <b>Mr. Bijay Dahal</b>
<b>14:30</b>	<b>Who is your target &amp; how to reach them: Influence Tree; working in partnership</b> <b>Group work by country: the influence tree exercise</b> <b>Ms. Padmini Nayagam</b>
<b>15:30</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
<b>16:00</b>	<b>Using the Opposition to help your advocacy</b> <b>Mr. Reece da Costa</b>
<b>16:30</b>	<b>Opposition Matrix &amp; Q&amp;A</b> <b>Mr. Reece da Costa</b>



17:00            End of Day 1

**Day 2: Getting involved in Legislative Advocacy**

08:30            Welcome and recap  
**Ms. Jessie Jordan**

08:45            Theory of change  
**Ms. Stella Ngugi**

09:45            Planning for success  
**Ms. Jeanique Serradinho**

10:15            Coffee break

10:45            Development of advocacy strategy  
**Ms. María Martínez**

12:00            *Lunch*

13:00            Discussions per country/ Advocacy strategies development for engagement  
in disaster law and climate action-**All facilitators supporting groups**

14:30            Coffee break

15:00            Presentation per country / Advocacy strategies development for engagement  
in climate action  
**Mr. Meipo Faasau**

16:00            Discussion on next steps for implementation of Advocacy strategies  
**Mr. Meipo Faasau**

16:30            Workshop evaluation  
**Mr. Aymerick Rabemananjara**

17:00            End of Day 2

## AGENDA

### Enhancing Climate Resilience in Island States through Disaster Law

Victoria, Seychelles, 31 August 2022 – 2 September 2022

Moderator: Stella Ngugi

#### Day 1 : Understanding Disaster Law

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| 08:00 | <b>Registration</b>   |
| 08:30 | <b>Welcome and introductory remarks</b><br><b>Ms. María Martínez, Head of Delegation, Indian Ocean Islands Cluster</b><br><b>Mr, Kisan Tamatave, President, Seychelles Red Cross</b><br><b>The Honourable Mr. Flavien Joubert, Minister of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment of Seychelles</b>  |
| 09:00 | <b>Round of introductions and expectations, followed by a Group Photo</b><br><b>Ms. Stella Ngugi , Mr. Aymerick Rabemananjara, Ms, Caren Ramanantoanina</b>   |
| 09:45 | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| 10:15 | <b>Introduction to the Auxiliary role of National Societies</b><br><b>Ms. Finau Leveni</b><br><i>Presentation and Q&amp;A</i>   |
| 10:45 | <b>Presentation on the Guide to the Auxiliary role and the Findings of the Auxiliary Role Mappings in IOI</b><br><b>Ms. Stella Ngugi</b>  |
| 11:30 | <b>Auxiliary Role Game</b><br><b>Ms. Jeanique Serradinho and Ms. Stella Ngugi</b>   |
| 12:30 | <b>Lunch</b>  |
| 13:30 | <b>Key legal issues in DRM</b><br><b>Disaster law themes part 1: International Disaster Response Law (IDRL)</b><br><b>Mr. Reece da Costa</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Introduction to key legal issues and norms in international disaster response</i></li><li>- <i>Introduction to the IDRL Guidelines, IDRL Model Act and IDRL Checklist</i></li></ul> <i>Presentation and Q&amp;A</i> |
| 14:30 | <b>IDRL exercise</b> (scenario-based exercise, followed by plenary discussion)  |
| 15:30 | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| 16:00 | <b>Plenary Discussion on the Exercise, Q&amp;A, Shared experiences</b><br><b>Ms. Jessie Jordan, facilitating discussions</b>  |
| 17:00 | <b>End of Day 1</b>   |
| 19:00 | <b>Dinner at the Marie Antoinette restaurant, Victoria</b>  |

**Day 2: Understanding Disaster Law**

- 08:30**            **Welcome and recap**  
**Ms. Padmini Nayagam**
- 09:00**            **Disaster law themes part 2: Law and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**  
**Ms. Jeanique Serradinho**
- *Introduction to key legal issues and norms in disaster risk reduction*
  - *Introduction to the DRR Law checklist and handbook*
  - *Climate policies and policy Coherence CCA & DRR*
  - *Presentation and Q&A*
- 10:00**            **Group exercise on Law and DRR (Checklist on Law and DRR)**
- 10:30**            **Coffee break**
- 11:00**            **Group Presentation and Questions: Exercise on Law & DRR**  
**Mr. Meiapo Faasau**
- 11:30 (DPR)**        **Disaster law themes part 3: Law and Disaster Preparedness and Response**  
**Ms. Finau Leveni**  
**Protection, Gender, Inclusion and Disaster Law**
- *Introduction to key legal issues and norms in Disaster Preparedness and Response*
  - *Introduction to the DPR Law checklist and handbook*
  - *Presentation and Q&A*
- 12:30**            **Group Exercise on Law and DPR**
- 13:00**            **Lunch**
- 14:00**            **Group Presentation and Questions: Exercise on Law and DPR (Checklist on Law and DPR)**  
**Mr. Bijay Dahal**
- 14:30**            **Disaster law themes part 4: Law and Public Health Emergencies (PHEs)**  
**Mr. Reece da Costa**
- *Introduction to key legal issues and norms in PHE management*
  - *Introduction to the Guidance on law and public health emergency preparedness and response*
  - *Presentation and Q&A*
- 15:30**            **Coffee break**
- 16:00**            **Overview of Disaster Law in our Regions**  
**Mr. Meiapo Faasau, Ms. Stella Ngugi, Ms. Jessie Jordan**
- Each region will have 10mins to give a contextual understanding of the disaster laws in their region

- Presentation can be made by IFRC FP for the region or a NS to represent the general dynamics of the regions
- Pacific Islands; Caribbean; Indian Ocean Islands

**17:00 End of day 2**

### Day 3: Learning from each other

**08:30 Welcome & setting the scene**  
**Mr. Reece Da Costa**

**09:00 Panel Discussion 1: Climate Resilience for all: Working across regions to support coordinated climate risk management**  
In this session regional and international organisation will be sharing their support to island states to better prepared for to tackle the impact of climate change given their unique vulnerabilities. In addition, the panellists will share their organisations support in profiling key issues of island states in events such as COP27 and in accessing financing to support climate risk management.

**Session Moderator:** **Ms. María Martínez**  
**Panellists:** **Ms. Timaima Vakadewabuka**, Legal Officer, PIFS  
**Mr. Karma Phuntsho**, Director of Environment, ENB Division, SAARC  
**Mr. Kai Gatkuoth**, DRR Technical Coordinator, AU  
**Ms. Zoe Trevisan**, DRR Coordinator, PIROI  
**Mr. Roberto Lomoriello**, Programme Management Officer, UNDRR Africa

**10:00 Coffee break**

**10:30 Panel Discussion No 2: Building resilience in Island states: Mitigating against disasters exacerbated by climate change**  
Governments of Island states will share on their experiences in developing policy and institutional frameworks and what role they perceive the RCRC NSs can play in supporting in enhancement of Climate Resilience. The panellists will also speak on what is important to be highlighted at the upcoming COP27 and how Island states are planning on pushing the agenda of the unique challenges faced by island states.

**Session Moderator:** **Ms. Finau Leveni**  
**Panellists:** **Mr. Tackfine Ahmed**, Director, Comoros Civil Security  
**Ms. Vasiti Soko**, Director, Fiji NDMO  
**Ms. Vimla Kanhye**, Senior Environment Officer, Mauritius Dpt of CC  
**Ms. Houlda Peters**, Director, NEMO St Vincent & Grenadines,

**11:30 Panel Discussion No 3: The RCRC experience in National Legislative Development**  
National Societies share their experiences in being involved in disaster law development related projects within their countries. The panellists will discuss the



importance of having NSs being involved in national law and policy process, impact on the NSs auxiliary role, best practices to get involved, and challenges with getting involved in these processes.

**Session Moderator:** **Ms. Jeanique Serradinho**

**Panellists:** **Mr. Kisnan Tamatave**, President, RCSS

**Mr. Morgan Bernard**, President, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines RCS

**Mr. Navin Mahadoo**, Head of Programmes and Disaster Management, MRCS

**Ms. Tautala Mauala**, Secretary General of Samoa RC

<b>12:30</b>	<b>Wrap up/ Closing remarks/ Workshop evaluation</b> <b>Ms. María Martínez &amp; Stella Ngugi (closing remarks) Evaluation Mr. Reece Da Costa</b>
<b>14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>15:00</b>	<b>RCSS Tree Planting exercise</b>
<b>17:00</b>	<b>End of conference</b>

## ANNEXURE 2

### Represented organisations

#### Workshop 1:

- Comoros Red Crescent Society
- Fiji Red Cross Society
- IFRC
- Madagascar Red Cross Society
- Maldivian Red Crescent Society
- Mauritius Red Cross Society
- Palau Red Cross Society
- PIROI
- Red Cross Society of Seychelles
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross Society
- Samoa Red Cross Society
- Seychelles Red Cross Society

Number of participants: 30

#### Workshop 2:

- AU Sustainable Environment and Blue Economy
- Civil Security Directorate of Comoros
- Comoros Red Crescent Society
- Fiji National Disaster Management Office
- Fiji Red Cross Society
- IFRC
- Madagascar National Bureau of Disaster Risk Management
- Madagascar Red Cross Society
- Maldives National Disaster Management Authority
- Maldivian Red Crescent
- Mauritius Department of Climate Change
- Mauritius Red Cross Society
- Palau National Emergency Management Centre
- Palau Red Cross Society
- PIFS
- PIROI
- Red Cross Society of Seychelles
- SAARC
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross Society
- Samoa Red Cross Society
- Seychelles Disaster Risk Management Division
- Seychelles Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment
- Seychelles Red Cross Society
- St Vincent and the Grenadines National Emergency Office
- UNDRR Africa

Number of participants: 46