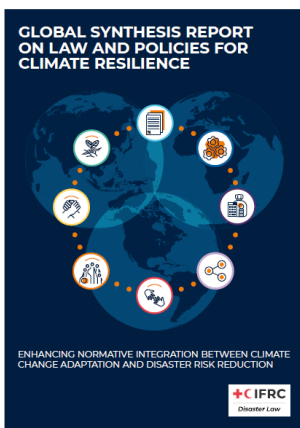


Law and Policies for Strengthening Climate Resilience Webinar – 13th July 2021

This webinar event took place under the auspices of the EU Jean Monnet project ‘Disseminating Disaster Law for Europe’ ([DILAW4E](#)), and was hosted by the Centre for Criminal Justice & Human Rights ([CCJHR](#)) in University College Cork (UCC), in collaboration with [IFRC Disaster Law](#) and the [Department of Law in Roma Tre University](#). The webinar was facilitated by Dr. Dug Cubie who introduced the theme of the webinar and established its format. The discussion was opened by Isabelle Granger who provided the background to the subject and emphasised the importance of an integrated approach to CCA and DRR. Professor Giulio Bartolini concluded the discussion by reflecting on the importance of cohesion taking place, not only on a national level, but on a regional and international level.

1. Global Findings on Law and Policies for Climate Resilience

Dr. Tommaso Natoli (University College Cork, Ireland)



The aim of Dr. Natoli’s research is to develop and disseminate recommendations for law and policy-makers to assist them in designing laws and policies which integrate climate change adaptation (CCA), disaster risk reduction (DRR) and sustainable development, taking into account the specific participation and needs of potentially vulnerable groups. At the webinar, Dr. Natoli presented the findings of empirical research in the Fiji/Pacific Island Region, the Philippines and Dominica, which form the basis of his global synthesis report on climate resilience. For more information on his project ‘Leave No One Behind: Developing Climate-Smart/Disaster Risk Management Laws that Protect People in Vulnerable Situations for a Comprehensive Implementation of the UN Agenda 2030,’ see: [Global Synthesis Report on Law and Policies for Climate Resilience](#)

2. Sweden, the Sendai Framework and CCA: A Gap Analysis

Dr. Marie Aronsson-Storrier (University of Reading, UK)



RESEARCHSTUDY
Sweden and the Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015-2030

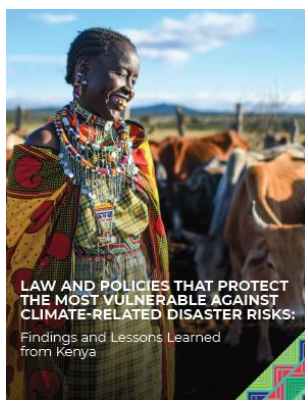
A Gap Analysis



Dr. Aronsson-Storrier was commissioned by the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency to conduct a gap analysis of the integration of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-230 into Swedish law and policy. The primary purpose was to assess Sweden’s progress in implementing the Framework at a national and local level to identify which measures should be developed in order to strengthen Sweden’s ability to meet the global targets. Her research demonstrates that while significant progress has been made by Sweden, structural challenges remain which impede complete integration of the instrument. The full report can be found at: www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/77700

3. Surveying CCA and DRR Regulatory Coherence in Kenya

Catherine Wangechi Mwangi (International Centre for Humanitarian Action, Kenyan Red Cross)



This study contributed to the discourse on achieving sustainable integration of CCA and DRR in Kenya by investigating the role of law and policy-making, as well as community participation, in the development of CCA and DRR policies and its impact on community resilience. The research was conducted by Sarah Nduku, with support from Ahmed Idris, Catherine Wangechi Mwangi and Naomi Ng'ang'a, and consisted of a 3-pronged inquiry on coherence in Kenya looking at strategic coherence, institutional coherence, and coherence in resource allocation with a focus on participation by vulnerable groups. The full report can be found at: <https://disasterlaw.ifrc.org/media/3267>

4. Enhancing Integration of DRR and CCA into Irish Emergency Planning

Peter Medway (University College Cork, Ireland)

Literature Review on Enhancing
Integration of Disaster Risk and Climate
Change Adaptation in Irish Emergency
Planning
13/07/2020

Greene, S., Medway, P., Cubie, D., Le Tissier, M.



The aim of this research is to identify the institutional and policy linkages and barriers to the integration of CCA and DRR in Ireland, and to provide a roadmap for integrating emergency planning and CCA into existing policy instruments. Drawing on research conducted through the EU-funded [ESPRESSO project](#), the project examined methods of strengthening governance systems through the six capabilities or pathways set out in the SHIELD model, namely: 1) Sharing knowledge; 2) Harmonizing capacity; 3) Institutionalising coordination; 4) Engaging stakeholders; 5) Levering investment and financing; and 6) Developing communications. For more information, see: www.marei.ie/project/integration-disaster-risk-climate-change-adaptation/

Common Themes

From the reports presented in the webinar, it is clear that the effective and coherent integration of CCA and DRR into law and policy at the national level faces many similar challenges across different countries and regions, such as lack of understanding of the importance of integration, a siloed approach to CCA and DRR objectives and practice, inconsistent funding and the absence of significant participation from vulnerable groups in the law and policy-making process. The discussion over the course of this webinar demonstrated the importance of information-sharing, research and collaboration in order to find solutions to common problems. However, it also highlighted that the steps which need to be taken to integrate CCA and DRR will not be identical across the world and international guidance must be supplemented by national insight and participation to achieve the goal of strengthening climate resilience for all.

Further Resources

- IFRC Disaster Law Database (<https://disasterlaw.ifrc.org/disaster-law-database>)
- Yearbook of International Disaster Law (<https://brill.com/view/serial/YIDL>)
- EU Jean Monnet project, Disseminating Disaster Law for Europe (www.dilaw4.eu/)
- IDEAL Net, International Disaster, Emergency and Law Network (www.disasterlaw.net/)