INTEGRATING DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE LAW IN LAO PDR

National Workshop on Disaster and Climate Change Law For Lao PDR

Don Chan Palace, Vientiane Wednesday, 29th July, 2015

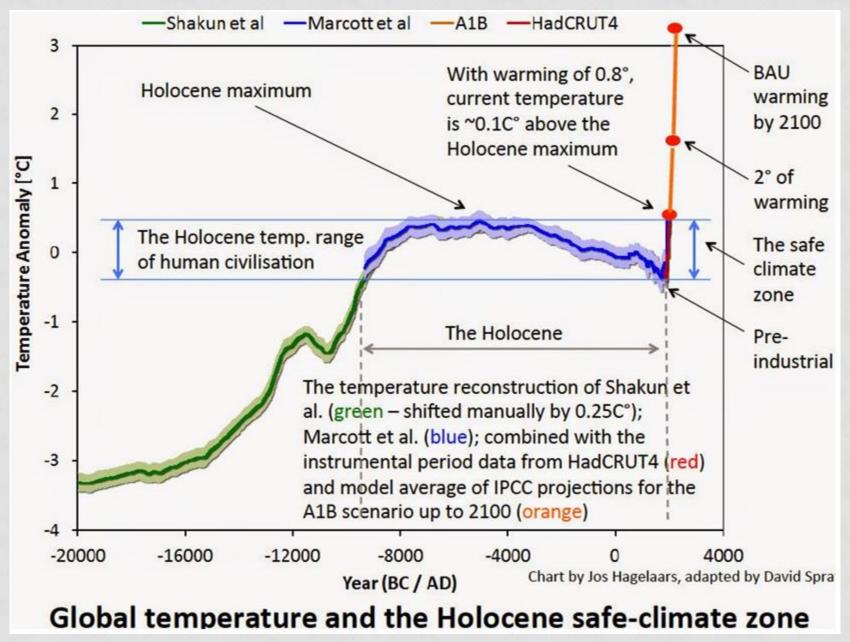
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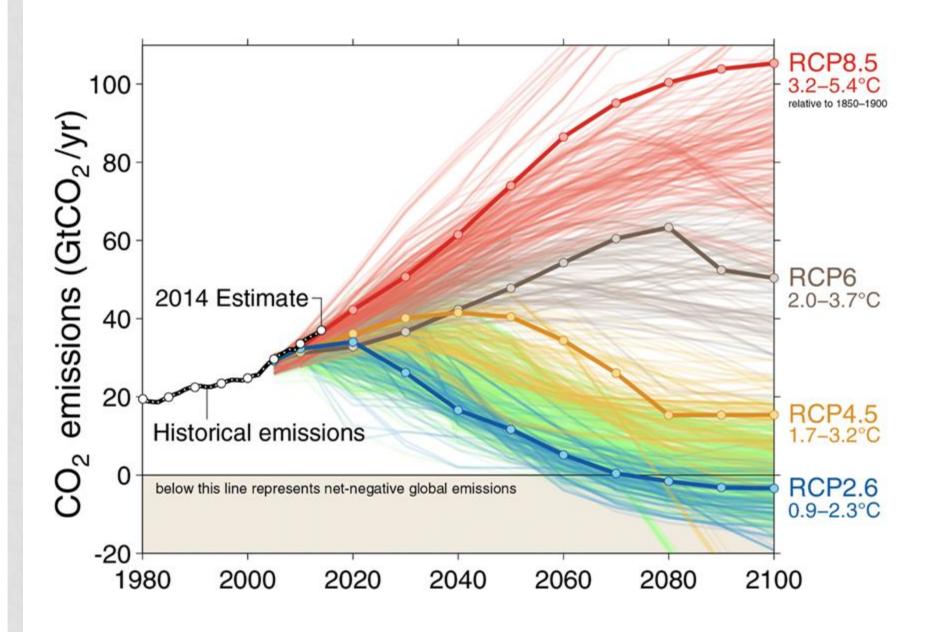
OUTLINE

- 1. Climate Change: A Brief Introduction
- 2. International Law Framework
- 3. The Need for Integration
- 4. Obstacles to Integration
- 5. Purposes of Legislation
- 6. A Survey of Integrated DRM and Climate Change Laws
 Climate-Focused Laws
- 7. Structure of a Climate-Focused Law
- 8. Implementation of INDCs
- 9. Discussion/Questions

- 1. CLIMATE CHANGE: A BRIEF INTRODUCTION
- 2. INTERNATIONAL LAW FRAMEWORK
- 3. THE NEED FOR INTEGRATION
- 4. OBSTACLES TO INTEGRATION
- 5. PURPOSES OF LEGISLATION
- 6. SURVEY OF
- 7. STRUCTURE OF A CLIMATE-FOCUSED LAW
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1. CLIMATE CHANGE: A BRIEF INTRODUCTION





Climate change impacts Stern Commission

0°C	Global ter 1°C	nperature cha 2°C	ange (relativ	e to pre-ind 4°C	ustrial) 5°C
Food	Falling crop yields in many areas, particularly developing regions				
	Possible rising yields in Falling yields in many developed regions				
Water	Small mountain glaclers disappear – water supplies threatened in several areas Significant decreases in water availability in many areas, including threatens major cities				
Ecosys	tems				
	Extensive Damage Rising number of species face extinction to Coral Reefs				etion
Extrem Weathe Events	er Rising int	ensity of storms	, forest fires, o	droughts, flood	ing and heat waves
	Abrupt and reversible		CALL TO SECURE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF T	dangerous fee le shifts in the	edbacks and climate system

From UK Stern Commission Economics of climate change 2006

PROJECTED CLIMATE CHANGES AND IMPACTS IN LAOS

- Laos has high sensitivity to climate change impacts
- Annual mean temperatures will continue to rise by 0.1-0.3°C per decade
 - Number of days with temperatures above 33°C will increase
- Number of cooler days with temperatures below 15°C will drop by 2-3 weeks per year
- Dry seasons will get longer
- There will be more intense rainfall events, and more frequent and severe droughts and floods
- Maximum monthly flows in the Mekong Basin will increase by 35-41%, while minimum monthly flows will drop by 17-24% by 2100 (Source: IPCC (Cruz et al. 2007))

Extreme heat, flood and drought hazards all present enhanced risk of previous disaster conditions

PARTIAL LIST OF POLICY RESPONSES FROM LAO PDR

- National Adaptation Programme of Action (2009)
- National Strategy on Climate Change (2010)
- Environmental Protection Law (Revised) (2013)
- Climate Change Action Plan for Lao PDR for 2013-2020 (2013)
- Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015) (in progress)

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2. INTERNATIONAL LAW FRAMEWORK

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Bali Action Plan (2007)

• Enhanced action on adaptation includes developing "Disaster reduction strategies ... associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change."

Cancun Agreements (2010)

 Enhanced action on adaptation includes "Enhancing climate change related disaster risk reduction strategies...early warning systems, risk assessment and management, and sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance, at the local, national, subregional and regional levels"

"The Road to Paris" – The Draft Negotiating Text (2015)

- No explicit mention of "disaster"
- "Climate risk" addressed as part of enhanced action on adaptation and loss and damage negotiations
 - Comprehensive Planning
 - Insurance/Risk Transfer

2. INTERNATIONAL LAW FRAMEWORK

Hyogo Framework (2005-2015)

- Priority for Action Addressing Underlying Disaster Risks, Including Climate Change
 - Risks addressed "in sector development planning and programmes as well as in postdisaster situations."
 - Integrate disaster risk, climate risk and adaptation through assessment, planning and use
 of climate risk information
- Implementation State Responsibility
 - "Mainstream disaster risk reduction measures appropriately into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes including those related to...climate change adaptation"

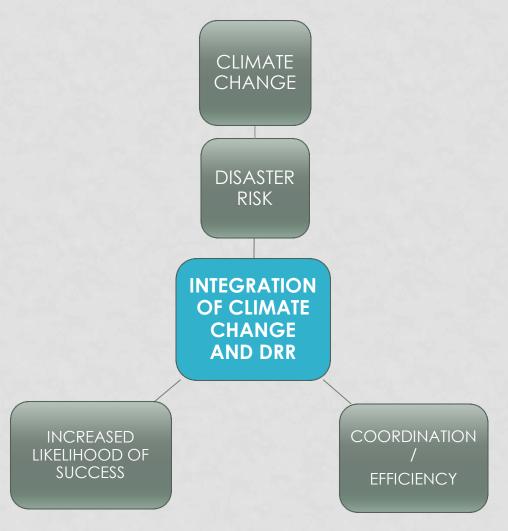
Sendai Agreement (2015-2030)

- Climate change exacerbates disasters
- Climate change = underlying disaster risk
- Current round of negotiations (SDGs, Paris) provide opportunity "to enhance coherence across policies, institutions, goals, indicators and measurement systems for implementation"
- Adequate preparation for disasters requires inclusions of climate change scenarios at global, regional, national and local levels

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3. THE NEED FOR INTEGRATION

3. NEED FOR INTEGRATION AS A GENERAL MATTER



- Climate change exacerbates disaster risk
- Leverages political and institutional support
- Creates greater coordination and efficiency
- Achieves greater results on both fronts

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4. OBSTACLES TO INTEGRATION

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GAPS IN UNDERSTANDING

Conceptual and Policy
Distinctions between
Disaster Risk and Climate
Risk:

- Timeframe
- Uncertainty
- Cognitive Responses
- Sources of Information
- Experience

LEGISLATIVE CHALLENGES

- Institutional Obstacles
- Capacity Shortfalls
- Financial Shortfalls

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5. PURPOSES OF LEGISLATION

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- Allocate/Delegate Authority
 - Scale of Governance
 - Capacity
- Provide Intelligible Principles for Exercise of Delegated Authority
- Create Enforcement Mechanisms (e.g., penalties) and Compliance Systems (e.g., incentives)
- Provide for Information Disclosure
- Provide for Public Participation
- Assign Budgets/Create Funding Pools

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6. A SURVEY OF INTEGRATED DRM AND CLIMATE CHANGE LAWS

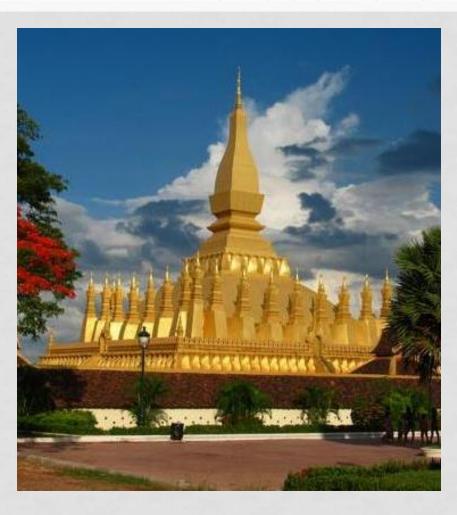
6. A SURVEY OF INTEGRATED DRM AND CLIMATE CHANGE LAWS

- Summer 2015 Sabin Center reviews existing examples of integrated DRM & Climate Change laws
- Nations reviewed:
 - Philippines
 - Vietnam
 - Micronesia
 - Solomon Islands
 - Vanuatu
 - Mexico
 - Namibia
 - New 7ealand
 - Algeria



6. A SURVEY OF INTEGRATED DRM AND CLIMATE CHANGE LAWS:

KEY ELEMENTS OF INTEGRATED DRM & CCL LAWS



- Legislative Linkages
- Empowerment of institutions and mechanisms
- Funding
- Risk Assessment
- Accountability, Information Disclosure, and Public Participation

6. A SURVEY OF INTEGRATED DRM AND CLIMATE CHANGE LAWS:

STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATION

- Escalation
- Drafting
- Implementation
- Problems to anticipate
 - Scale
 - Time

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- Summer 2015: Sabin Center survey of existing national and sub-national climate change legislation
 - Spain, Denmark, UK, California, Hawaii, Massachusetts
- More typical for nations to address climate change via sectoral laws than via comprehensive law
- Some examples of laws specific to GHG emissions reductions or to adaptation
 - Fewer examples of laws that address both
- Conclusions limited, necessarily prospective

- Climate Change Adaptation Laws
 - Legislative Findings/Purpose
 - Delegate/Establish Authority
 - Require scenario development and downscaled impacts projections
 - Establish national/state-level leadership
 - Require community-level programming and participation to facilitate local adaptation
 - Require institutional mechanisms for cross-sectoral communication and collaboration
 - Cross-cutting nature of disaster and slow onset impacts

- Climate Change Mitigation Laws
 - Legislative Findings/Purpose
 - Delegate/Establish Authority
 - GHG reporting
 - GHG limits
 - Compliance
 - Direct regulation
 - Market-based systems
 - Intra-sectorial
 - Cross-sectoral



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8. IMPLEMENTATION OF INDCS

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- Only 20 INDCs submitted to date
- Range from LDCs to US, EU and Japan
- Variety of approaches to implementation
 - Marshall Islands & Ethiopia: External donation and support is crucial to the implementation of INDC goals
 - New Zealand: Existing climate change law sufficient
 - Korea: Will develop plan once target is finalized
 - China: Mainstreaming GHG reductions into development plans
 - Morocco: Sectoral strategies to meet sectoral plan goals
 - Serbia: Will include implementation plan in new adaptation and climate change strategy (2017)

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9. DISCUSSION/QUESTIONS?



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THANK YOU

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