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Linking Climate Resilience to Environmental Law

FLORENCE CHATIRA¹ AND STANDA SANI²

Abstract

Random changes in environmental setups have made it necessary for lawmakers to draft legislative objectives aimed at overseeing the welfare of the environment through environmental laws. For long, global environmental challenges have made policy-makers review, probe, inspect and evaluate adaptation and mitigation strategies to quickly address the common dilemma of “climate change”. Therefore, the article critically argues that the ability of societies to close a gap towards climatic rarities is through effective climate resilience planning. Climate crises have had negative impacts on global polities. Such an unceremonious change in climate has wholly disrupted the stability of societies, mostly caused by the immense rise in new experimental technologies that can be responsible for modern day disasters. The article shows that the unrelenting rise in climate change can best be managed with a successful action plan of risk assessment which will concurrently help navigate the process of law-making to lower down climate risks. Because climate risks have had a negative impact on earth’s society, the article further shows that mitigation and adaptation are key to cope with the climate which is randomly changing in the modern world. The article further shows that the existing connection between climate resilience and environmental law is inseparable. A random change in climate can be a push factor in the enactment of new environmental laws and policies to mitigate and adapt over the climatic desecrations.

Keywords: adaptation, mitigation, climatology, climate risk, environmental policy, strategy

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INTRODUCTION

A long-term change in regional or worldwide climate patterns is called climate change. A common definition of climate change is the increase in global temperatures from the middle of the 20th century to the present. People who are already vulnerable are disproportionately affected by climate change that also poses a danger to their rights and increases land pressure due to the rising demand for natural resources. Powerful interests compete with impoverished populations for control of the land, water, forest and energy resources which are essential to their survival (Abbass *et al.*, 2022). Along with technological, managerial and behavioural measures, legal institutions and tools will be crucial to climate change adaptation. Jan McDonald (2011) argues that legislation can help with adaptation by reducing exposure or sensitivity to climate hazards through regulation, creating the legal framework for new market mechanisms, providing money for adaptation expenses and establishing accountability for climate impacts. It can also address some of the social justice aspects of adaptation and guarantee the accountability of adaptation decision-making. However, some aspects of legal structures, procedures and tenets may make adaptation more difficult, such as the creation of commensurable property rights that obstruct the implementation of new regulations. The features of climate change and its consequences will make drafting laws for adaptation particularly difficult. The article argues that the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change, herein to be cited as the ICPP, a united nations body assessing climate change, has done a lot in education awareness in bringing solutions towards the science of climate change which member states must adopt. The relationship between climate resilience and environmental legislation is thoroughly examined in the present article, with particular attention paid to how countries such as South Africa, Nigeria, Egypt and Zimbabwe, have embodied this fundamental bond.

METHODOLOGY

The present study makes use of qualitative methodology, coupled with a case study research design. The only way to survive in the

world of random change in climate is to first reduce climate risks and quickly respond with ways and measures that overcome the dangers. In a bid to review and examine how climate change can be linked to environmental law, the article has made use of different techniques in gathering information. According to Dawson (2019), a research methodology is the primary principle that will guide your research. The article makes use of the qualitative research approach because there was need to compare, analyse, examine the chosen case study areas on how different societies are coping with the demand's climate change have posed. That tempts use of methods like already published articles, books, journals, giving argument and discussion on whether the issue of climate change and ways to mitigate is an issue of law or not. This is because qualitative research methodologies examine behaviours, opinions and experiences of individuals through methods of examination (*ibid.*). The article further uses thematic data to analyse the problem statement and answer questions as to how climate resilience is linked to environmental laws. In a bid to come up with meaningful solutions to the problems, the study also makes use of focus discussions with different environmental specialists and analyse if there is need for the enactment of environmental laws to lower climate risks.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The growth in technology and human civilisation has shown that, for years, human activity has been changing global climate, causing irreparable risks which will take long to recover from. The article focuses on the theories of adaptation, mitigation, prospect theory and the theory of change. Such theories provide concepts that help explain best ways possible to lower the risk of climate change and its relation to laws. The use of the theories has helped in analysis that such a milestone of lowering climate risks will involve the enactment or consolidation of effective environmental policies. Generally, mitigation of climate change and adaptation to its actual and expected effects is one of the largest challenges in current environmental policy. According to the adaptation theory, it is

difficult to prepare, avoid or escape uncertain outcomes as it is difficult to know whether a disaster will occur or not. Although insurance or the quick recovery to climate damages is broadly seen as an efficient adaptation to unpredictable damage events, the demand for insurance coverage is relatively low (Aakre, 2010). The emphasis of this concept to this study is that the most effective way to recover from climate risks is by planning ahead using methods and tools to avoid risks. This concept has, however, been a subject of criticism, because not all climate risks or disasters can be avoided prior to their occurrence. In the context of climate change, the theory of change is a comprehensive description of how and why a particular result is expected when climate policy is implemented (Essman, 2022). This theory is important in giving sight that the best way to adaptation is through implementation of environmental policies, which then makes the relationship between the two indissoluble in land and environmental management arena.

LITERATURE REVIEW

To acquire relevant data, qualitative investigation of the topic was done to establish a relationship between climate resilience and environmental regulations. After examining the various jurisdictions, it is important to remember that the legal system and climate change adaptation are inextricably linked. Adaptation can be either anticipatory – occurring prior to the observation of climate change impacts – or reactive – occurring in response to those impacts. Jan McDonald (2011) argues that laws can aid in adaptation by establishing accountability for climate consequences, lowering exposure or sensitivity to climate hazards through regulation and developing the legal framework for new market mechanisms. The United Nations has established the 13th Sustainable Development Goal that advocates for taking steps to mitigate the effects of climate change. Climate change is affecting every country on the planet today. It is claiming lives, upending businesses across the country and costing individuals, communities and countries a significant amount of money now and more in the future. Climate

change would exacerbate the already severe shortage of water supplies, heighten the frequency of droughts and endanger the biodiversity of South Africa's land and ocean resources. The Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) (2014) asserts that there is compelling evidence to support the idea that well-crafted laws and policies can successfully reduce risks associated with climate change.

CONCEPTUALISATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTABILITY

The term "climate change adaptation" describes strategies for mitigating the adverse effects of climate change while seizing any emerging opportunities. It entails modifying plans and strategies in response to noticed or anticipated climatic shifts. Adaptation can be reactive, occurring in response to climate impacts, or anticipatory, occurring before impacts of climate change are observed (Szpak, 2021). Anticipatory adaptations are generally more effective than reactive ones and will have fewer long-term costs. Hurlimann *et al.* (2021) state that distinct policies and actions can be formulated to address both adaptation and mitigation. For instance, increased precipitation frequency and intensity due to climate change may raise storm water flow and the risk of localised floods in metropolitan areas. Generally, it can be said that municipalities can reduce storm water runoff (adaptation) and improve carbon storage (mitigation) through planting street trees which can be a key factor.

Several legal and regulatory obstacles are presented by climate change when it comes to addressing global warming and lowering greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Memon *et al.* (2017) agree that law plays a crucial role, but all too frequently, that function is disregarded and misinterpreted. Law provides a framework for dispute resolution, conflict resolution and adjudication on national and international bases. Law offers guidelines for the environment and a way to put mitigation and adaptation plans into action. The Climate Change Act of 2008 in the United Kingdom is a model legislation that addresses several aspects of climate change and sets

a target of "net zero" emissions by 2030. Both domestic and international law may provide answers.

DISCUSSION

THE ROLE OF LAWS AND POLICIES IN CLIMATE CHANGE

According to the IPCC's 2022 assessment, with just 1.1°C of warming, climate change has already begun to affect much of the planet, painting a dire picture for humanity. Responses to climate change can be broadly divided into two groups: mitigation and adaptation. Reducing GHG emissions is one way to mitigate the impact of human activity on climate change (IPCC, 2014b; Hurlimann *et al.*, 2021). Adapting to climate change entails taking the necessary steps to adapt to the new climate and, if any benefits arise, utilising them (IPCC, 2014a; 2022). The international world is cautioned by the most current IPCC (2022) research to get ready for more dire consequences should it fail to cut GHG emissions by half this decade. In addition to mitigation efforts, several studies emphasize the critical need for climate change adaptation (Dellmuth & Gustafsson *et al.*, 2021; Abbass *et al.*, 2022). However, the majority of the world does not view climate readiness as a major policy issue, neither in developed nor developing nations (Hurlimann *et al.*, 2021; Szpak, 2021). Research on climate change adaptation, in contrast to that on climate change mitigation, is still developing and encountering new problems (Liu *et al.*, 2020; Ginbo *et al.*, 2021; Singhlyer *et al.*, 2022). There is a dearth of research on how various governmental levels are adapting to climate change, particularly the difficulties in implementing adaptation and how successful it is being measured (Alshehri *et al.*, 2021; Lesnikowski *et al.*, 2021).

Alongside mitigation, climate law frequently presents adaptation to climate change as a sub field. The notion that the Paris Agreement may have an impact on the development of an adaptation law, at least domestically, is supported by Article 7 of the agreement that defines "the global goal on adaptation" and connects it to the Article

2 mitigation target. Many in the area, however, are dubious because adaptation initiatives frequently include the application of pre-existing, highly localised developmental, environmental or human rights policies.

THE INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Sustainable Development Goal 13 of the United Nations calls for action to counteract climate change and its effects. Today, every nation on every continent is being impacted by climate change. Significant effects of climate change are being felt by people, such as altered weather patterns, increasing sea levels and an increase in extreme weather occurrences. Climate change is caused mostly by GHG emissions from human activities that are also increasing. They have never been higher than they are right now. In the absence of intervention, global surface temperature projections for the 21st century indicate that it will likely climb by more than 3°C, with certain regions of the world experiencing considerably more warming.

To monitor climate change, forecast weather, handle disasters and conduct search and rescue missions, space technology is essential. It is recognised that the principal international, intergovernmental venue for discussing the global response to climate change is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The UN has released the result of a mapping exercise that aims to better understand the landscape of important intergovernmental coordination organisations employing space technology to promote global climate action. The study was supported by the UK Space Agency. The mapping project encompasses not only non-UN entities, groups and partnerships, but also those bodies within and associated with the UN system. One of the main findings of the exercise is that there is a growing number of stakeholders involved in the development of well-coordinated and dynamic climate observation, research, science and policy. Nevertheless, there are discrepancies in the definition of climate action and services making coordination more difficult.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW: ZIMBABWE'S STATUS A PARADIGM

The biggest concern facing humanity now is climate change. Zimbabwe is prone to a wide range of temperature and precipitation variations, with extreme events such as heat waves, droughts, torrential rains leading to flash floods, high winds and hailstorms becoming frequent occurrences. As a result, climate change will cause Zimbabwe to get drier and hotter. The Climate Change Management Bill that will allow for the management of climate change through climate change mainstreaming, assessments of risk and vulnerability, coordination and execution of adaptation measures and integration of responses to climate change and its effects across all sectors, was submitted to Cabinet in 2015 for approval by the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry. (Mugabe *et al.*, 2015). The Bill's guiding principles include the creation of the Climate Change Authority of Zimbabwe, the establishment of a regulatory framework for improved adaptation and mitigation efforts, financing of low-carbon development and resilience, mainstreaming of climate change initiatives and creation of a carbon trading regulatory framework. As it starts the process of creating a climate change law in Zimbabwe, the ZELA (2014), suggests that this is a commendable approach. The action is even more consistent with the fundamental principle of good governance enshrined in Zimbabwe's Constitution. Effectiveness, efficiency, inclusivity, responsiveness, accountability and participation, are all components of good governance. Laws should be in place to ensure appropriate governance in the field of climate change.

According to ZELA (*ibid.*), there is strong evidence that effectively drafted laws and policies can also effectively mitigate the hazards connected with climate change. Numerous countries have experienced severe economic consequences because of these hazards. Crop failure, flooding and disasters – such as Cyclone Idai – have not spared Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwean Climate Change Bill ought to be unambiguous, accurate and devoid of any shortcomings

(Means *et al.*, 2014). As the Bill's guiding principles make clear, objectives for the proposed legislation must be established to achieve this. This procedure aids the identification of legislative remedies for current issues with adaptation and mitigation of climate change. It may be improved even more by evaluating how well the proposed legislation would align with international legal frameworks, considering the national context in which it will be implemented and examining the practices of other countries to identify best practices that Zimbabwe can adopt.

Zimbabwe can learn from the laws that have been passed by nations like the United States. The United States implemented the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 to address climate-related challenges by offering tax credits and refunds for electric vehicles, rooftop solar systems and energy-efficient home improvements. By 2050, GHG emissions should drastically decline because of this rule. The benefits and harm associated with different amounts of GHG emissions have a monetary value, according to the US. Understanding and motivating the reduction of GHG has been aided by this evaluation. Federal agencies started implementing this as early as 2008. Applying the Inflation Reduction Act is expected to save the nation between US\$0.7 and US\$1.9 trillion by 2050. This will be accomplished by lowering the costs of natural catastrophe damage and other expenses brought on by increasing temperatures. (Act of 2022 to Reduce Inflation Analysis). Numerous investments in climate protection are included in the Act, such as tax credits intended to reduce carbon emissions, investments in clean energy generation and tax credits for households to offset energy expenses. The Act's passage may nullify the United States' contradictory statements regarding climate change. For Zimbabwe, the development of a climate change law will pave way for the full implementation of the Paris Agreement, the UNFCCC and other climate change-related international and regional frameworks.

SOUTH AFRICA

Hoffman *et al.* (2009) posit that most of South Africa is semi-arid, with extremely erratic rainfall that can cause severe droughts and/or floods. According to forecasts, the nation may see temperature increases of 4°C by the year 2100 because of climate change (Fitchett, *et al.*, 2016). Furthermore, it is anticipated that climate change in South Africa will result in modifications to the frequency, volume and intensity of precipitation and variations in wind speed and direction. Additionally, increasing sea levels are expected to influence the biodiversity of the ocean and shore. Fitchett *et al.* (*ibid.*) confirms that as a result, climate change will put more strain on the already scarce water supplies, increase the frequency of droughts and jeopardise the biodiversity found on and in the land and sea of South Africa.

The primary objective regarding temperature is outlined in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, which is to keep the rise in the world average temperature to less than 2°C over pre-industrial levels and to work towards a maximum increase of only 1.5°C. The Paris Agreement uses Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that are defined as national climate plans, highlighting climate actions, including climate-related targets, policies and measures governments aim to implement in response to climate change and as a contribution to global climate action, to help achieve the temperature goal outlined in Article 2 of the Agreement. NDCs give national estimates of GHG emission levels in five-year cycles under the rules of the Paris Agreement. These levels are currently fixed at 2020, 2025 and 2030, with each cycle required to be as ambitious as or more ambitious than the previous NDC cycle. Not only is the usage of NDCs a crucial component of the Paris Agreement, but each Party is required to submit one regardless of their level of development. "Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions", according to the Agreement. South Africa is among the nearly all-parties that have submitted their NDCs to the UNFCCC.

The Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC serve as the cornerstones of South Africa's legal response to climate change. Mauritius has shown a strong commitment to combating climate change by being the first nation to ratify the UNFCCC in 1992 – five years ahead of South Africa. Mauritius and South Africa accepted the Paris Agreement in 2016, which came into effect on November 4th. The National Climate Change Response White Paper (NCCRWP) outlines South Africa's climate change policies. The goal of this policy paper is to guarantee a decrease in South Africa's GHG emissions.

The National Development Plan explicitly lays forth objectives for "environmental sustainability and resilience" in Chapter Five. The South African Government's Integrated Resources Plan (IRP), which includes the National Sustainable Development Strategy, the Industrial Policy Action Plan, the New Growth Path and the Integrated Energy and Electricity Plan, is related to both the NCCRWP and the National Development Plan. The "coal-dominated" energy industry in South Africa continues to be a barrier to the success of the country's climate response, as was previously mentioned. Moving away from a coal-based economy is, therefore, essential to guaranteeing that South Africa's policy and legal framework succeed in reducing the effects of climate change. To this end, the IRP of South Africa predicts a general future shift within the country to renewable energy sources such as wind, solar and gas.

More precisely, by 2050, the IRP wants to completely phase out the nation's use of coal for electricity generation. In favour of this amendment, the High Court of South Africa determined in 2017 that the effects of a proposed coal-fired power plant on climate change are pertinent issues to be considered under the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998. About the approval of a proposed coal-fired power plant, the court specifically determined that "an assessment of climate change impacts and mitigating measures will be relevant factors in the environmental authorisation process". This finding suggests a broader trend in South African courts

to give climate change impacts due consideration within the framework of national development.

Beyond the above policy considerations, more robust legislative measures and corresponding regulations are currently employed within South Africa. For example, GHG emission reporting is mandatory for certain industries in South Africa, as specified in the National Environmental Management Air Quality Act 34 of 2004 and the National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulations (NGERs). In terms of the NGERs promulgated in 2017, various GHG emitters in South Africa are required to report their annual emissions and draft GHG emission prevention plans. In this regard, the development of certain policy instruments in South Africa is noteworthy, including the development of a carbon tax, Desired Emission Reduction Outcomes (DEROs) for different sectors, company-level carbon budgets and regulatory standards and controls for certain greenhouse gas emissions.

On June 1, 2019, South Africa's Carbon Tax Act 15 of 2019 went into force, adding to the nation's recently passed climate change laws. The Act allows for the taxation of GHG emissions in a sustainable and economical manner. The international legal doctrine of "polluter pays" is emphasized by the Act that encourages GHG emitters in South Africa to lower their emissions and switch to greener technology. In addition, a bill pertaining to climate change was proposed in South Africa in 2018 but has not yet been passed into law. As stated in the relevant South African Government Gazette, the Climate Change Bill's main objectives are to strengthen the country's response to climate change and ease the transition to a lower-carbon, climate-resilient economy while giving sustainable development appropriate weight. South African government will begin and facilitate the mitigation and adaptation to climate change. As a result, the Bill addresses some of earlier complaints about a lack of coordination in the country's response to climate change that were included in the contribution. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the Bill would be crucial in

guaranteeing South Africa's adherence to the SDGs. Finally, the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 108 of 1996 also refers to environmental rights and ecologically sustainable development in section 24.

NIGERIA

Many developing countries, who regrettably bear the brunt and detrimental effects of a globe that is overheating due to the actions of wealthier countries, are becoming more and more interested and involved in climate change adaptation. Nigeria's ambition to rank among the world's 20 top performing economies is one of the many development goals that will be severely hampered by the unpredictable effects of a changing environment. Adapting to climate change has the potential to improve livelihoods, health and community resilience in Nigeria and it is only now becoming recognised as a significant area of activity. Nigeria's updated NDCs 2021, the 2021 Climate Change Act, the National Climate Change Policy, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the Long-Term Vision (LTV), the Medium-Term National Development Plan (MTNDP), the Biennial Update Report (BUR) and other national and sub-national plans, are among the adaptation policies, laws, frameworks and strategies of the Federal Government. The NAP Framework describes the government's objectives to coordinate the nation's adaptation efforts with the Cancun Adaptation Framework and serves as a preamble to the government's primary adaptation agenda. A guideline for developing adaptation practices consistent with Nigeria's economic objectives and environment is also provided by the framework. A gender-responsive NAP approach, ecosystem-based adaptation, community-based adaptation and the understanding that climate change is a cross-cutting issue with potential trade-offs, are just a few of the important factors and resulting co-benefits of the framework.

Although the Nigerian government has developed a NAP framework, there is no documentation regarding its application or

implementation in terms of lowering vulnerability at the local level. However, given Nigeria's documented exposure to climate extremes and its marginal GHG emissions, Hoffman *et al.* (2019) argue that effective adaptation delivery is crucial and that mitigation, while significant, falls short of adaptation as a national priority constraint. The difficulties point to the necessity for an alternative strategy for combating climate change and specifically for climate adaptations, one that considers Nigerians' goals and wants while also influencing more general national policy objectives.

EGYPT

Egypt has been especially supportive of worldwide efforts to lessen the effects of climate change due to its geography and population. Egypt has been making constant efforts to incorporate necessary measures to lessen the effects of climate change on Egypt ever since it ratified the UNFCCC in 2005. The 2014 adoption of the Egyptian Constitution upholds each citizen's right to a healthy environment and declares environmental conservation to be a national obligation. To secure sustainable development and the rights of future generations, it also mandates that the State takes all necessary steps to safeguard the environment and use it responsibly. In light of this, the National Climate Change Council was founded to supervise the advancements in this field and Egypt Vision 2030, which included a Sustainable Development Strategy, was revealed in 2015. In addition, the 2017 publication of the Investment Law mandates that investments take public health, the environment and society into consideration. A thorough National Climate Change Strategy 2050 was also released in May 2022. (Farouk, 2020).

The Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) that oversees markets, including the stock exchange and non-bank financial institutions, issued two decrees in July 2021 mandating that listed companies and non-bank financial institutions falling below a certain threshold provide yearly disclosures about social, environmental and governance matters. (MDG fund). The Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)

released a paper for discussion addressing sustainable finance that same month and the World Bank reiterated this. The report included guiding principles for sustainable finance. Banks must take all necessary steps to put those guiding principles into practice to comply with the CBE. A few of those guidelines provide new criteria that businesses (directors and shareholders) must consider when selecting projects to fund.

Environment and sustainability are protected by the Egyptian constitution, while several of its regulations are criticised for being unenforceable and rarely being put into practice. The Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights was established in 2018. Egypt has, nevertheless, made some attempts to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) document that attempts to create “a plan to adapt to climate changes”, was signed by the Egypt’s Environment Ministry this year, 2024:.

to reduce the risks of climate change and build resilience by strengthening institutional and technical capacities, to coordinate and manage the planning and implementation of climate change adaptation.

According to the plan, this is a component of a \$3 million project funded by the Green Climate Fund. (Egypt’s Environment Ministry signs document formulating National Adaptation Plan. *StackPath*, 2020).

Egypt has been adopting greener practices lately. For example, solar panels have been installed in several parts of the nation. The nation’s goal is “to have renewable energy, provide 20% of total energy use by 2022 and 42% by 2035”, which has led to this. (Farouk, 2020). To reduce vehicle CO₂ emissions, the government also implemented programmes like the Vehicle Scrapping and Recycling Programme which resulted in the replacement of almost 40 000 taxis with new, energy-efficient vehicles in 2012. (MGD Fund). In addition, Egypt has committed to scientific study to address the difficulties posed by climate change in the nation. To be more precise,

Egypt has committed to conducting comprehensive studies of the energy sector to determine the appropriate adaptation measures and the role that climate change will play in energy supply and demand.

The Egyptian government has been implementing several steps to address the issues posed by climate change, of which these plans and initiatives are just a sample.

Egypt has demonstrated a degree of dedication to implementing environmental regulations outlined in the constitution via the examples of its measures and actions. These illustrations show the nation's initiatives to cut pollution, give its citizens better environments and accomplish sustainability for the benefit of future generations. Unfortunately, because some laws and regulations for the environment are not enforced, the constitution also fails to achieve some of these goals. For instance, it is rare for individuals or organisations to face fines for their polluting actions and even when they do, the regulatory action threshold is insufficient to deter environmentally hazardous behaviour. (Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights, 2018). Therefore, when it comes to the environment, Egyptian law needs greater enforcement, execution and severity. Then, and only then, can discussion of actual, effective strategies for the law industry's environmental concerns, start.

Finally, improving the law and its enforcement is required to guarantee environmentally beneficial behaviours in the society which would help Egypt mitigate the impending effects of climate change. The law would, however, function best if it were supported by conscious citizens who are aware of the seriousness of climate change and its potential risks and threats, particularly to the next generation.

CONCLUSION

This article already has established the linkage between climate resilience and environmental laws. The study gives an indication that effective adaptive and mitigation policies are key to accomplishing

tasks to reduce risks to enhance climate resilience. One of the main concerns in environmental law is climate change. Other than laws pertaining to specific climates, waste, air pollution, water pollution, deforestation and biodiversity, are all related to climate change. Compared to other legal fields, environmental law and climate change law are more closely related since protecting the environment typically helps with efforts to combat climate change. The fight against climate change has made use of well-established environmental law ideas and the problem has spurred efforts to strengthen environmental protection laws. However, there are times when environmental law needs to find a middle ground between achieving other environmental goals and cutting emissions. A study that incorporates views from all actors in society involving the private players, will help bring meaningful solutions. Policy-makers need to rethink the effectiveness of existing environmental policies. at face value, it seems there is need for a call for environmental laws which gives guidance on how adaptive and mitigation concepts can be followed and to answer questions if it is possible to impose sanctions on the impostors. The results of the study support the assertion that the availability of robust adaptive policies is key in ensuring that climate risks are reduced or halted. This will require bona fide negotiations from all players, members of the security forces, Ministry of Finances and Development, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Lands, media personnel, which can help in awareness and address and discuss ways to recover from climatic hazards which will require effective development and implementation polices.

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