

Operational Plan 2018

Disaster Law Programme

Annexed to the Policy and Diplomacy Unit Plan

Version dated: 10 October 2017

Key goals

40 National Societies

strengthen their disaster
law and legislative
advocacy capacities

5 new laws, policies or regulations

at minimum, are
strengthened

12 draft laws, policies or regulations

at minimum, are
strengthened

500 advocates and officials

at minimum, are trained

2 million CHF sought



1 Introduction

This operational plan sets out the support of the IFRC in the areas of legislative advocacy and disaster law, both at the global level and in the field. The Disaster Law Programme (DLP) is a transversal programme, with a placement under Operations in the Regions and within the Policy and Diplomacy Unit (under the Policy, Strategy and Knowledge (PSK) Department), in Geneva. It is a cross-cutting programme which operates across a number of fields. In addition to the programme's key thematic areas of International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), it is actively involved in various projects and initiatives relating to policy and advocacy, the auxiliary role, health, shelter, preparedness and response, gender and diversity, and climate change.

This plan sets out the main means by which the IFRC will provide this support to National Societies, predominantly through "Strategy for Implementation" 3.1, the outcome of which is that "The IFRC, together with National Societies, use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable".

The "Strategies for Implementation" are aligned with the overall IFRC Plan and Budget 2016-2020, which in turn are used to guide a coherent and co-ordinated approach across all IFRC support to National Societies world-wide.

2 Background

2.1 Context

In 2001, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched its International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL) Programme to promote more effective regulatory frameworks for international disaster response. After 10 years of focused work on the regulation of international relief, the programme's mandate was expanded in 2011 and it was [renamed](#) the "Disaster Law Programme". While continuing to work on IDRL (which refers to the rules and procedures related to international relief), the programme is now also responding to demand for support from National Societies in other areas of law and policy related to disasters, including legislation for disaster risk reduction, domestic preparedness, response and recovery as well as related issues, such as the regulation of first aid and addressing gender inequalities and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in disasters.

2.2 Mandate

This plan is elaborated pursuant to the mandate set out by the IFRC membership in Strategy 2020 and by the state parties to the Geneva Conventions and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in a series of resolutions adopted at the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, starting in 2003¹.

a. Strategy 2020

In 2009, the IFRC General Assembly adopted [Strategy 2020](#) to guide the work of the IFRC secretariat and its members. Under “Strategic Aim 1: Save lives, protect livelihoods and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises,” Strategy 2020 noted that “[a]ppropriate laws are crucial to ensure the speed and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance. Therefore, we emphasize the importance of national legal preparedness and international legal coordination through the development and promotion of disaster law, principles and rules.” Under “Strategic Aim 2: Enable healthy and safe living,” it stated that “[w]e also advocate for laws, government policies and incentives for risk reduction measures.”

b. The International Conference

The International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent has recognized the issue of disaster law since 2003, and has [regularly tasked the IFRC](#) as well as other Conference participants in this area through the adoption of various resolutions. The most recent resolution was adopted by the International Conference in December 2015, [Resolution 6](#) on strengthening legal frameworks for disaster response, risk reduction and first aid. With regard to IDRL, the resolution called for a renewed commitment to integration of the IDRL Guidelines into domestic rules and procedures and to accelerate progress in the development of the rules-base for international response. On DRR, the resolution recognized the “Checklist on law and disaster risk reduction” described below as a useful assessment tool for states, and called upon them to use it with support from National Societies, the IFRC, UNDP and other partners. Finally, the resolution also called for states to assess whether their laws are supportive of first aid training and provision.

2.3 Assessment and analysis

Effective governance has been identified as the cornerstone of disaster risk management. Strong laws not only create a supportive environment for the efforts of civil society organizations like National Societies, they shape the significant capacities of government, create incentives for safer development practices, and ensure that the rights and dignity of vulnerable populations are protected.

The making and implementation of laws are, of course, first and foremost the business of governments. However, as auxiliaries to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, National Societies have indicated their willingness and determination to offer their advice and support to their authorities in this area, drawing on the Movement’s long tradition of advice and support in international humanitarian law and on its unique perspective as a community-based organization with a global network.

Pursuant to Resolution 6 of the 32nd International Conference, the DLP’s ambition is to support National Societies in providing effective advice to their authorities, advocating for change where required and education and empowerment of communities related to a full range of issues related to disaster law. It also has several thematic areas of focus within the field of disaster law based on past progress and current demands. Most importantly, this area of work contributes significantly to the strengthening of National Societies’ auxiliary role, as outline in part a) below.

¹ 28IC/2003/Final goal 3.2; 30IC/2007/Res.4; 31IC/2011/Res.7; 32IC/2015/Res.6.

a. National Societies' role in disaster law and the auxiliary role

Through their engagement in disaster law work, many National Societies have strengthened their profile and relationship with government counterparts, being seen as a partner of choice when it comes to law and policy development. It is through this work that they have been able to harness their auxiliary role and contribute technical advice, as well as act as a convenor of consultations and dialogue around these processes. Furthermore, national authorities have also looked to National Societies to support the implementation and dissemination of disaster laws, as has been the case in Vietnam, Cambodia and the Philippines. 2016-2017 saw the development of a 'know your rights, roles and responsibilities' approach to disaster law dissemination, developed by the DLP. It is anticipated that this approach will be rolled out in different regions throughout 2018, as part of disaster law implementation processes.

Additionally, it is through these law and policy process that National Societies can also strengthen and cement their own role in the relevant disaster management laws and plans. The DLP will continue to support National Societies in providing advice to their authorities about how their own role is described in law and policy related to health and disaster risk management – in fact, this will be a key priority area for further development in 2018. The auxiliary role of National Societies is one of their key distinctive features. While this is recognized in dedicated Red Cross laws in every country, the operational aspects of the role will often be strongly enhanced if they are included within health and disaster risk management or health laws, policies and plans, for example. These should normally guarantee that National Societies are included in relevant decision-making and coordinating bodies and clarify expectations about their responsibilities and interactions with government in the health sector and in disaster risk reduction, response and recovery, consistent with the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

b. International disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL)

The IFRC's extensive [research and consultations](#) from 2001 onwards have revealed that regulatory problems – including both excessive bureaucracy in some areas and insufficient oversight in others – were commonplace in major international response operations, largely due to the lack of clear rules, either at the national or international levels. Seemingly simple issues, such as obtaining visas for relief personnel, customs clearance and tax exemptions for relief goods and equipment, or permissions to operate in affected areas, have often hampered operations. At the same time, oversight gaps allowed for the arrival of inappropriate or unnecessary relief items, uncoordinated and unprincipled aid activities, as well as other quality issues in some international efforts. As a result, international aid was slower, more expensive, less effective, and much less supportive of domestic efforts than it should have been.

In November 2007, [Resolution 4](#) of the 30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent adopted the "Guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance" (also known as the "[IDRL Guidelines](#)"). The IDRL Guidelines are drawn from existing laws and norms at the international and regional levels and negotiated over a two-year period after wide-ranging consultations with disaster management officials and experts. They provide a set of recommendations to governments on how to prepare their disaster laws and plans to overcome the common regulatory problems in international disaster relief. The Conference encouraged states to make use of the IDRL Guidelines both to develop their own national legal frameworks and as a basis for bilateral and regional agreements. It also called on IFRC and National Societies to support governments in doing so. As noted above, recent resolutions of the International Conference reiterated the "urgency" of the issue and called for an 'acceleration' in progress.

Since 2007, the IFRC has supported National Societies to assist their governments in using the IDRL Guidelines to examine and strengthen their laws and procedures for international disaster response, including through over 50 intensive country-based projects. To date, [thirty](#) have changed their laws or procedures drawing in part on the IDRL Guidelines, and draft bills, policies or regulations containing language including suggestions from National Societies

on IDRL are pending approximately 17 countries. In 2013, IFRC, OHCA and the IPU launched a [model act](#). In December 2017, IFRC will launch an IDRL Guidelines Checklist for legal and policy practitioners to use alongside the IDRL Guidelines when developing or reviewing their law, policies and procedures for international disaster assistance, together with a model emergency decree.

Thanks to its long-term focus on IDRL, the Red Cross Red Crescent has become an advisor of choice on this issue, with numerous requests from governments for comments on draft legislation, rules and guidelines every year. However, the process of developing new laws and regulations has still been quite slow. [Research](#) commissioned by the IFRC in 2014-15, as well as a stakeholder survey conducted in 2015, showed that regulatory problems continue to impact major international response operations. In 2014-15, the IFRC organized a [series of consultations](#) on how to accelerate progress on building regulatory frameworks for international disaster response. Participants agreed that the case for building better preparedness remains as strong as ever and that there is a need to find ways to speed legal and procedural preparedness for disaster cooperation. Among the possibilities discussed was further law-making at the regional or global levels, with an eye, in particular on the work of the International Law Commission to develop “Draft articles on the protection of persons in the event of disasters.”

November 2017 marks 10 years since the adoption of the IDRL Guidelines, which is a significant milestone for the disaster law programme and a platform on which to continue advocating on this important issue. Throughout 2018, the IFRC will continue supporting interested National Societies to advise their governments on IDRL at the national level, and foster partnerships with regional organizations and global partners to raise attention to IDRL issues and lead more formal consultations on options for accelerating progress.

c. Law and disaster risk reduction

A second area of priority for the DLP is law and disaster risk reduction (DRR). The importance of strong legislation for DRR was highlighted as an aspect of “priority one” of the Hyogo Framework of Action relating to “making DRR a national and local priority”. This has been reinforced in the Sendai Framework for DRR of 2015, as part of “priority 2” on risk governance. Yet, there has traditionally been very little comparative information available to states about the specific shortfalls and best practice in legislation in this area.

In June 2014, the IFRC and UNDP launched the results of the largest comparative study of legislation for disaster risk reduction undertaken to date. The study, entitled [Effective law and regulation for disaster risk reduction](#), analysed the laws of 31 countries in various parts of the world to explore which elements were most successful, where there are major gaps, and how implementation of key rules has fared in a number of contexts. The study found that many countries showed real progress in modernizing their legal frameworks to manage risk reduction, but there were also a number of common gaps. These included a widespread tendency to assign major responsibility for the implementation of key safety-related regulations (such as for land use and building codes) to local authorities, without ensuring corresponding funding and expertise. Many disaster risk management laws include only very general and vague provisions on the engagement of communities as well as of civil society organisations, women and marginalised groups. In addition, further work seems to be required to introduce effective early warning systems and risk mapping instruments and particularly to ensure workable mechanisms for accountability, monitoring and review for DRR responsibilities.

Drawing on the findings of the study and two years of consultations, in 2015, the IFRC and UNDP completed work on a [“Checklist on law and disaster risk reduction”](#). The Checklist is designed to serve as an assessment tool to guide a review process of national and local level laws and regulations that can enhance DRR and provide guidance on how to bring national legal frameworks in line with existing international standards, in particular, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. It also aims to foster a more integrated approach to disaster risk reduction by taking into account climate change and sustainable development considerations within the review of legislation. This checklist has already been used by governments and National Societies as a tool for promoting stronger legal frameworks in over ten countries since 2015. A handbook for using the checklist was also developed and finalized. These tools are available online at a joint website hosted by IFRC and UNDP, www.drr-law.org

Moving forward, the DLP has also enhanced their cooperation with the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, namely through the 'Partners for Resilience' initiative, to develop a broader understanding of legislation related to climate change adaptation and its interaction with law on DRR. Components relating to climate change will also be included in a new tool currently under development by the IFRC, the 'Checklist for Disaster Preparedness and Response', which is mentioned below. It is anticipated that the checklist will be finalized in 2018, after a period of research and consultations.

d. Law and domestic preparedness, response and recovery

The IFRC has received requests to provide broad-based advice on disaster risk management legislation, including with regard to domestic preparedness, response and recovery. Moreover, in consultations related to the aforementioned Checklist on law and disaster risk reduction, a number of stakeholders suggested that similar checklists should be developed with regard to these other aspects of disaster risk management.

The DLP previously organized consultations on law and disaster response and recovery with National Societies (including in 8 regional workshops undertaken from 2008-11). These consultations [identified a number of common gap areas](#), for example, with regard to how the role of the National Society in response is described, clarity and flexibility with regard to states of emergency/disaster, the division of responsibilities between various levels of government, protection needs of vulnerable groups, evacuation procedures and liability issues of responders, as well as gaps in terms of establishing responsibilities for restoring livelihoods and long-term housing options. In 2014-15, the IFRC undertook a literature review on legal issues in domestic preparedness and response as well as a survey of practitioners to identify key areas of concern.

Following on from this literature review, a terms of reference for a new checklist on disaster preparedness and response was developed in 2016, followed by some initial country case studies conducted during 2017 with *pro bono* assistance from the Thompson Reuters Trustlaw Foundation, A4ID and various academic partners. The Checklist will focus on integrating several key areas for consideration when developing domestic legal frameworks for disaster preparedness and response, including links with climate change, gender and diversity, the auxiliary role of national societies, housing, land and property issues, and nuclear preparedness. The breadth of the topics contained in the checklist is indicative of the widening scope of the DLP's work, and the requests for technical support that are received.

In addition, for the last several years, the DLP has cooperated with the IFRC Shelter and Settlements Department to investigate issues related to the regulatory barriers to post-disaster shelter. Some of the dilemmas include unclear or ill-suited procedures for temporarily requisitioning and assigning property for temporary housing; ambiguities and disputes as to property ownership rights; equity problems with regard to assistance provided to property owners and non-owners (e.g. tenants and squatters) and to men and women; and complex and expensive dispute resolution procedures ill-suited to handling large post-disaster caseloads, ill-adapted planning and building standards, among others. Country-level research has been carried out in a dozen countries in Asia and the Americas (including in-depth studies on Haiti, Nepal, El Salvador, and Honduras – and as part of the 2016 earthquake response in Ecuador), and support provided to the Shelter Department for the development of practitioners' products including a harmonized methodology for post-disaster community-based land mapping. A dedicated mapping on HLP issues in select countries across the Asia Pacific region was also carried out in 2017. The results of this work will be incorporated into discussions on the checklists and opportunities will also be sought to provide specific advice on this question through technical assistance projects.

To support this preparedness work, the DLP will also be developing a 'Disaster Risk Management Law Index' ('DRM law index') which will consider the various national disaster management laws from around the world and the extent to which they address the key thematic areas listed above e.g. IDRL, DRR, gender, auxiliary role etc.

e. Other thematic areas

In addition to the above core areas of work, the DLP will support National Societies and other departments at the IFRC to develop understanding and capacity in the legislative aspects of issues of growing concern to the Movement and to disseminate that information. In 2017, the DLP has been working on a study regarding 'effective law and policy for addressing gender inequalities and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) in disasters. This was a brand new joint initiative between the DLP and the IFRC Gender and Diversity team. The purpose is to follow up on [Resolution 3 from the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross Red Crescent](#) and to identify what role law and policy can play in addressing these issues in disasters. This work has included a global desk review, and country case studies in Nepal, Zimbabwe and Ecuador. The DLP will continue to collaborate in this area with the gender and diversity team as opportunities arise, and as part of a global project run by IFRC in partnership with UN Women and UNISDR on the gender inequalities of risk.

Furthermore, IFRC, in collaboration with the University College Cork of Ireland, intend to undertake three years research project for an effective integration of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development policies into a single coherent approach. The aim of this research will be to optimize the activities of national and local legislators and policy-makers regarding these different but interconnected issues and frameworks. The research's overarching goal will be to enhance coherence across norms, policies and actions by providing evidence-based findings and developing effective tools to drive their joint implementation. The instrumental outcome will consist in the creation of a checklist of thematic queries for practitioners, following a country-based global survey. This tool will be integrated in the programming of the Disaster Law Programme and submitted to interested governments in order to self-assess their national legal systems. The research will highlight good practices as well as shortcomings, providing original research materials for the elaboration and dissemination of positive strategies for the adoption and implementation of new integrated laws, policies and practices.

Also in collaboration with the University College Cork of Ireland, IFRC intends to undertake a comprehensive analysis of the impact of the *Hyogo Framework* and the *African Regional DRR Strategy* to find out how effectively they were implemented; and lessons that can be learnt to inform the implementation of the Sendai framework. The research will include a comparative review of DRR and relevant legislation in selected African countries. The analysis will serve to support countries and regional organizations in Africa strengthen their legal and policy frameworks for DRR.

2.4 Partnerships

As described above, the DLP will continue to work closely with various departments in order to better integrate disaster law issues into other programming as well as new research initiatives. We will continue to coordinate with disaster management, health, policy, partnerships and gender and diversity colleagues, as well as regional and country representatives of the IFRC. DLP's methodology and expertise in facilitating legislative advocacy training and supporting National Societies developing their legislative advocacy strategy will be made available to programme colleagues. In particular, the DLP will work closely with colleagues in the new Policy and Diplomacy Unit, especially with regard to the unit's functions and responsibilities for inter-governmental and external advocacy, and in the development and implementation of advocacy strategies on resilience, localization, health and migration.

For all disaster law technical assistance projects at the country level, the DLP will promote and build the ownership, participation and capacity of the concerned National Society so that every product is as much its own as possible. We will also seek to involve interested National Societies in our research projects and training sessions.

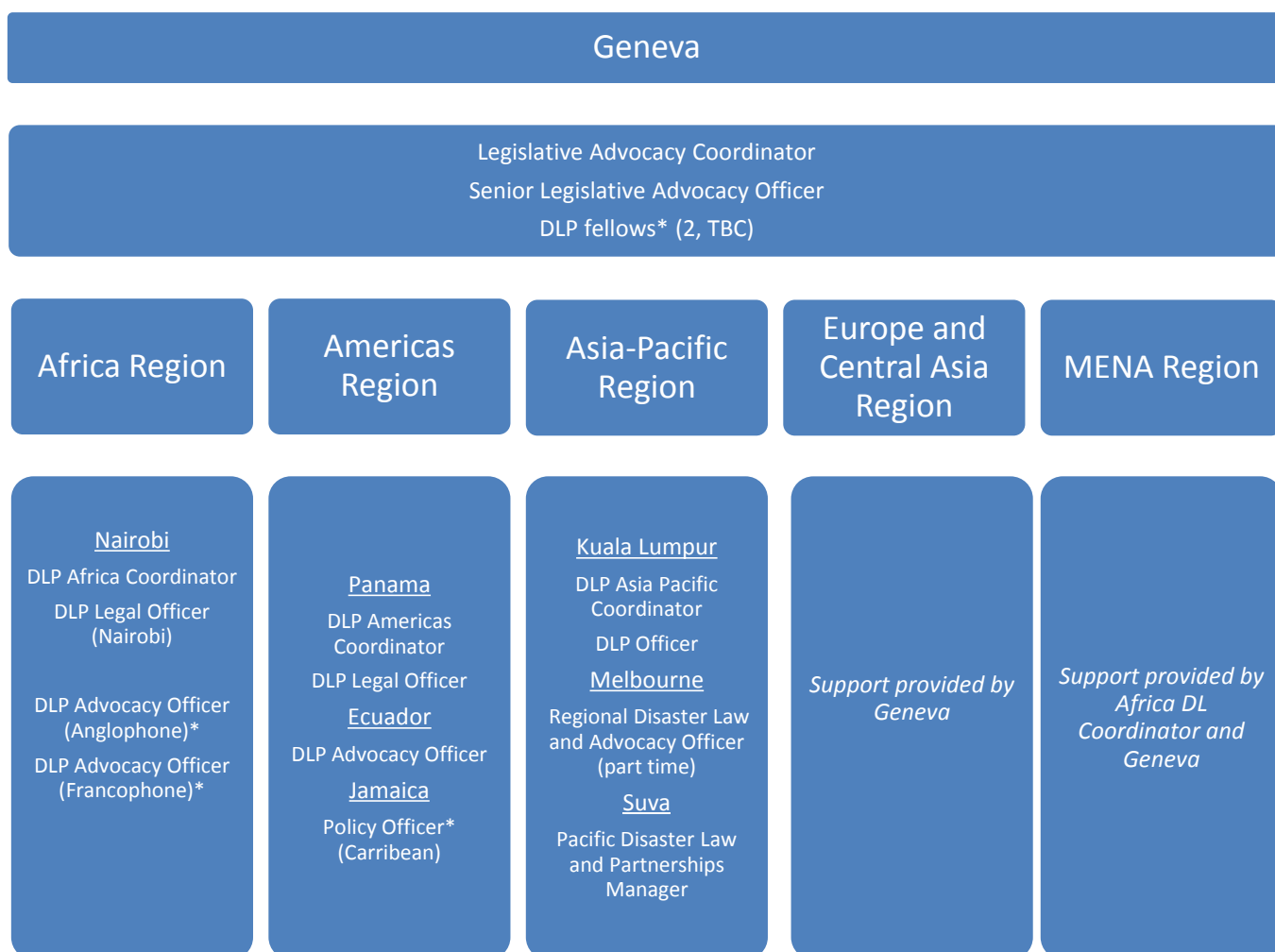
Externally, we will continue to build upon existing partnerships with key global agencies, such as OCHA, UNISDR, UNDP, WTO, the WCO, ICVA, the CPA and IPU. In particular, consistent with the recommendations of the 2013 evaluation, we will seek to work together with other IFRC colleagues to more actively engage UN agencies through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), and the global clusters, and to reach out to humanitarian NGOs and NGO networks for increased dialogue and cooperation.

At the regional level, we will continue existing close cooperation with key regional bodies. This will range from providing support to the AU and ECOWAS in developing regional frameworks for humanitarian action, to assistance to SICA/CEPRENAC in the development of a new regional instrument on IDRL and DRR, to technical advice in regional simulations organized by ASEAN, and strengthening regional partnerships and mechanisms for disaster response in the Pacific, through the PIF.

We will also continue to seek pro bono support from interested law firms and academic institutions, including partners in the American and Asian Societies of International Law, the Italian International Disaster Law Project, the University of Reading, University College Cork and North Western University, among others. It is anticipated that these partnerships will be strengthened through the implementation of several funding proposals in 2018, including for the establishment of a disaster law peer-to-peer academic network, and further research carried out on DRR and CCA. Last but certainly not least, we will continue our strong engagement with interested governments through various workshops and projects.

3 Organisational structure and workforce

In the Regions, DLP personnel have been generally placed in Operations in order to promote strong collaboration with relevant programme colleagues. However, in Geneva, the DLP is placed within the Policy and Diplomacy Unit in the Policy, Strategy and Knowledge (PSK) Department. The technical reporting line from DLP personnel in the regions extends to the Legislative Advocacy Coordinator within the Policy and Diplomacy Unit in Geneva. Below is a diagram of the current DLP structure, with positions marked with an '*' not yet filled and contingent upon funding.



4 The plan

4.1 Major areas of activity

A. Building disaster law capacity

In 2018, the DLP will provide targeted legislative advocacy trainings to enable National Societies to advise on better laws and regulations for disaster risk management. This will include the roll-out of a new toolkit on legislative advocacy, auxiliary role and disaster law finalized at the end of 2017, and organizing one global, three regional and 12 country-level trainings. To ensure sustained follow up from the trainings, selected National Societies will be supported to develop a legislative advocacy strategy tailored to their context. Support to the implementation of these strategies will be provided not only by the IFRC, but also a pool of National Society disaster law experts established to provide peer-to-peer learning and exchanges.

The team will also continue to develop community level dissemination packages to support national disaster law dissemination processes. These will take the form of the aforementioned ‘know your rights, roles and responsibilities’ approach, as requested specifically by some governments and National Societies. The DLP will be looking at how to standardize this approach across the regions, based on the experiences from the Asia Pacific region where this approach has already been rolled-out.

B. Strengthening domestic law and policy

The IFRC will continue to support National Societies to assist and advise their governments in the analysis, drafting and implementation of effective disaster laws. It will focus on **27 priority countries**, which have been determined by the regions based on factors such as National Society and government interest and demand, vulnerability, and political stability. The DLP will also remain available to provide ad hoc support as required by other countries. Country level disaster law projects will depend on local priority areas, but will include support on the regulation of international relief, legislation for disaster risk reduction, protection in disaster response, first aid legislation, and how law and policy can be used as a tool to address gender considerations and sexual and gender-based violence in disasters.

DLP priority countries 2018

Africa	Central African Republic, The Gambia, Malawi, Madagascar, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda
Americas	Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Granada, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, SVG
Asia-Pacific	Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Solomon Islands

C. Fostering partnerships and advocacy at the regional and global levels

The IFRC has been active in promoting attention to disaster law in global and regional intergovernmental fora around the world and this will continue in 2018. Results thus far include attention to the issue at head of state summits in the Pacific and the Caribbean, improvements in regional instruments and mechanisms in the Americas, Africa, Asia-Pacific and Europe, and over half a dozen resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

Considering the nature of international humanitarian response operations, some problems are better addressed at the regional or international level. In collaboration with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the DLP team will engage in robust legislative advocacy with various regional and international platforms. This will include providing support to at least a dozen regional organizations in developing tools, guidance and mechanisms to promote disaster cooperation, and to integrate legal issues within disaster simulation exercises. The IFRC will also continue to support the dialogue at the global level on a treaty addressing international cooperation in disasters, and work with partners to promote greater impact and outreach. The DLP will also strengthen partnerships and advocacy efforts at all levels in relation to our other key areas of work, both old and new, including on auxiliary role, preparedness and response, gender, etc.

Collaboration is ongoing with over a dozen global and regional organizations (including AU, ACS, ASEAN, CAPRADE, CDEMA, CEPREDENAC, CIS, ECCAS, ECOWAS, EAC, EU, INSARAG, IPU, NATO, OCHA, PIF, SAARC, SADC, UNASUR, UNDP, WCO, WFP).

D. Pursuing high-quality research that informs legislative advocacy

In 2018, the DLP will continue to contribute to the global evidence base through own targeted research. In order to provide a broader base of evidence-based recommendations, the DLP will collaborate with key partners to finalize a checklist on law and disaster preparedness and response, as mentioned earlier in this plan. This will be undertaken through a process of case study research and stakeholder consultations. The DLP will also work on a global index of disaster risk management laws, and initiate a multi-country research process on law and policy related to disaster and climate risk management.

4.2 Correspondence with the Global Plan and Budget

Within the IFRC's Global Plan and Budget, the DLP's work contributes directly to Strategy for Implementation 3, which is to "influence others as leading strategic partners in humanitarian action and community resilience". More specifically, the DLP's work corresponds to Outcome 3.1, which states that "IFRC, together with National Societies, use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable" (see page 14 of the IFRC's Global Plan and Budget 2016-2020). While the DLP's work cuts across various areas of focus including in relation to DRR, shelter and health, the specific outputs of the Programme will be reflected only under Strategy for Implementation 3, in order to be consistent with the Global Plan and Budget.

4.3 Programme-specific goals and indicators

The table below provides a summary of the key disaster law and legislative advocacy objectives, as prepared by the global disaster law team in 2017. The goals and activities correspond to Strategy for Implementation 3 from the IFRC's Global Plan and Budget, as outlined in section 4.2 above. The term 'legislative advocacy' that is used in the table below includes the various disaster law themes outlined in the narrative above. Laws, policies and procedures can also include the development of relevant guidelines, MoUs, or other relevant instruments.

Disaster law goal/outcome	INDICATOR	Targets: Africa	Americas	Asia- Pacific	Mena	Global / Europe/ Central Asia
A: Strengthen National Society legislative advocacy and the auxiliary role	# of NS engaged in peer to peer support through IFRC network	5	5	6	3	3
	# of people trained by IFRC in auxiliary role, disaster law and legislative advocacy	100	150	200	-	20
	# of NS engaged in legislative advocacy activities at national level (including training, use of LA toolkit, etc.).	11	7	9	1	3
	# of NS engaged in legislative advocacy activities at local level (including training, use of dissemination toolkit, etc).	5	5	9	1	-
	# of NS that have developed a legislative advocacy strategy	6	3	5	-	-
	# of NS that have delivered	-	4	5	1	1

	education or training on DL and legislative advocacy (e.g. ToT)					
B: Legal and policy advice from the IFRC and NSs supports the development and implementation of national disaster law and policies	# of adopted national disaster laws and policy documents	5	5	5	-	0
	# of draft national disaster law and policy documents in progress	4	3	5	1	2
	# of countries supported to improve the implementation and awareness of their disaster law and policies	2	3	3	-	5
	# of operations where disaster law advice supports coordination and humanitarian assistance	As required	As required	As required	As required	As required
	# of NS with better defined auxiliary roles in draft or new national law and policies	5	3	5	1	-
C: Legislative advocacy by the IFRC and NSs influences outcomes of inter-governmental, inter-agency and academic fora, and builds greater visibility and partnerships	# of inter-governmental, inter-agency and academic fora actively engaged on legislative advocacy issues with IFRC and NS influence	2	5	7	-	5
	# of new/amended international instruments IFRC and NS have influenced	2	2	2	-	2
	# External media that has featured IFRC or NS legislative advocacy work	5	3	3	1	1
D: IFRC produces evidence-based research that informs legislative advocacy	# of legislative advocacy research projects completed	3	4	10	1	2
E: The global disaster law team works efficiently and effectively to ensure programme outcomes and impact.	% of global DLP resources are increased (financial and in-kind).	50%	50%	10%	-	100%
	% of global DLP plan is implemented	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
	# of new partners are engaged on disaster law	3	3	3	1	3
	# of activities undertaken in collaboration with other IFRC teams	3	3	3	1	3
	# of IEC materials produced	3	3	3	-	3
	% of project information up-to-date on podio.	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%

	# of activities supported through shared resources (human and financial) within the global DLP team	3	3	3	3	3
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4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

In general, the DLP employs evidenced-based research, monitoring and evaluation procedures that are used to inform programming and planning. Monitoring of projects is conducted at global, regional and country levels on a continuous basis by the global DLP team both formally through systematic monthly reporting procedures against the IFRC operational plans at all levels and informally through regular correspondence and engagement with project partners. Activity based monitoring and reporting is also carried out on through feedback forms gathered after training events. There are opportunities to revise operational plans and budgets every quarter, and to adjust the timeline of activities. In addition, the DLP reports annually on the global outcomes and outputs, including with regard to the number of persons trained and the number of legal instruments adopted or under development. Reporting is also done through various forms of communications such as the Disaster Law newsletter, publication of web-stories on the IFRC public website, and internal IFRC updates.

Annex 1: Activity plan (GANTT chart) per region

a. Geneva

Expected Results	Activities (1 January 2018 – 31 December 2018)	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18
SFI 3.1.5 National Societies are supported to undertake successful policy and legislative advocacy at the national level													
Outcome 1: Strengthen National Society Legislative Advocacy and the Auxiliary role													
Output 1.1: NS Engaged in Legislative Advocacy at National and Local Levels (including through development of strategies, training, etc.)	Support the rollout of the legislative advocacy training package and toolkit. Support three regional DL/ legislative advocacy trainings.				x						x		
	Organize a training of trainers at GVA level for interested NS (EU CP).					x							
Output 1.2: Capacity on Legislative Advocacy and Disaster Law strengthened through Regional / International Training Opportunities	Carry out the government/NS/UNDP training at San Remo									x			
	Carry out the academic training at San Remo						x						
	Carry out a training on IDRL for the 6th Committee									x			
	Carry out training on DL in Brussel (EU CP Proposal).										x		
	Carry out a legal deployment workshop. (EU CP proposal).											x	
	Support the development of training modules on legal frameworks for cross-border disaster relief (EU CP proposal).		x	x	x	x							
	Carry out briefing for missions in Brussels (EU CP proposal) and Geneva.			x						x			
Output 1.3: Peer Networks and Exchange on Legislative Advocacy and Disaster Law	Participate in the COST Action DL peer network and support arising opportunities.							x	x	x	x	x	x
	Technical advisory groups supported as needed. Facilitate exchange of experience and expertise between NS. Encourage peer-to-peer support between NS as needed.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Facilitate the exchange of experience between ongoing European and North American processes.				x						x		
B: Legal and Policy Advice from NS and IFRC supports the development and implementation of national disaster law and policies													
Output 2.1: Country-level technical assistance projects on disaster law	Support the implementation of national activities of the EU Civil Protection proposal as needed.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Provide support to the DL team and national level disaster law and policy processes as needed.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Provide advice for other legislative advocacy initiatives and quality oversight on legal references in IFRC communications.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Support DL activities in Central Asia as needed.	x			x			x			x		
Output 2.2: Community level dissemination modules	Support the development and rollout of material and community level dissemination modules as needed.	x		x		x		x		x		x	
Output 2.3: Disaster law expert deployments in relief operations	Support the development of SOPs for IDRL deployment in the IFRC updated global tools review.	x	x	x									
	Provide support to relief operations as needed; simulation exercise.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Outcome 3: Legislative advocacy by the IFRC and NSs influences outcomes of inter-governmental, inter-agency and academic fora, and builds greater visibility and partnerships													
Output 3.1: Legislative Advocacy and Disaster Law Visible in Regional Processes	Participate in the North American Humanitarian Response Summit and collaborate with NS of Canada, USA and Mexico as needed.				x								
	Engage with the 6th Committee discussion in regards to the Draft Articles.									x			
	Support the review of the Host Nation Support Guidelines and EU CP regulation (should the EU CP proposal be accepted).							x	x	x	x	x	x
	Support the development of a regional peer-to-peer dialogue on disaster law progress in the EU (EU CP Proposal).					x	x	x	x	x			
	Specific events organized with partners as relevant and DL presentations in relevant fora as opportunities arise.	x		x		x		x		x		x	
Output 3.2: DL messages proposed for key global and regional resolutions and outcomes	Provide input on DL to resolutions/instruments/outcomes/declarations as opportunities arise	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 3.3: Partnerships built with humanitarian, academic and other institutions	Strengthen collationation with international organizations on DL e.g. ISDR, UNDP, WHO and World Bank, others	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 3.4: Develop Comms and Advocacy Material / IEC	Contribute and edit articles for the DL newsletter. Keep the DLP website updated and promote it as a mean of communication with NS, public authorities, partners and other target groups. Promote DLP website and DL newsletter.			x			x			x			x
	Engage with Communication department for national regional media coverage on DL activities and developments.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Support the development of toolkit about EU CP Legislation and HNS guidelines, and additional dissemination material (EU CP proposal).			x	x	x					x		
Outcome 4: IFRC produces high quality research that informs legislative advocacy													
Output 4.1: Checklist Domestic Response and Preparedness	Supervise in-country research and consultations	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
	Supervise regional consultations on the Checklist			x			x			x			
	Finalize the Checklist									x	x	x	
	Start development of dissemination kit											x	x
Output 4.2: DL Essay Contest	Coordinate with partners, disseminate information and deadline for DL essay contest, and encourage participation through academic network.	x											
	Read and mark the essays.						x						
Output 4.3: Videos on DL issues	Develop DL video as opportunities arise.		x		x		x		x		x		x
Output 4.4: Country mapping	Support to AP as needed.												
Output 4.5: Other legislative advocacy research support as required	Support the reseach project of the CAROLINE programme (CCA and CDM legislation, and regional framework in Africa for the implementation of the Sendai Framework). [depending on proposal approval and obtention of the grant].							x	x	x	x	x	x
	Contingent upon funding: undertake the development of a disaster law index (classification chart).	x	x	x	x	x	x						
	Contingent upon funding: Launch research/mapping on auxiliary role of NS in health and DRM laws.			x	x	x	x						
	Contingent upon funding: undertake research on DRM and gender (UN Women-IFRC partnership)						x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Outcome 5: The global disaster law team works efficiently and effectively to ensure programme impact													
Output 5.1: Four Year DLP Strategic Plan and RM Plan Developed	Support the development of the 4 year DLP plan and actively look for and identify new sources of funding for the program.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 5. 2: Resources in the team more effectively shared	Promote peer-to-peer exchange among the team, facilitate the coordination and dialogue among all team members, identify opportunities for joint collaboration.			x			x			x			x
Output 5.3: Coordination improved with other IFRC teams	Collaborat with the Risk and Vulnerability Team (World Bank, Zurich projects), Health Team (EMT and liability issues), Governance team and NSD (RC Auxiliary role), DM team (IDRL deployments) and other teams on projects of mutual interest.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ouput 5.4: More effective use of online platforms	Upload all key documents, information and contacts on Podio.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Programme administration													
Mid-year annual reports								x					
Quarterly review		x			x				x				x
Donor reporting				x									
Personnel review			x										
Monitoring and evaluation													
External evaluation of the DLP (global)										x			
Extra margin for													

b. Africa/MENA

Expected Results	Activities (1 January 2018 – 31 December 2018)	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Notes
SFI 3.1.5 National Societies are supported to undertake successful policy and legislative advocacy at the national level														
Outcome 1: Strengthen National Society Legislative Advocacy and the Auxiliary role														
Output 1.1: NS Engaged in Legislative Advocacy at National and Local Levels (including through development of strategies, training, etc.)	Cameroon													Contribute to advocacy activities under GiR Proposal outcome Establish advocacy and educational programmes on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), participation in coordination mechanisms etc
	Malawi													Technical assistance in drafting the DRM Bill and implementation at regional and district level. Develop capacity decentralisation of DRM legal and policy framework for local DRR mechanisms through workshops and women organizations/community members and vulnerable groups.
	Nigeria													Output 2.1 National DRR regulatory and policy frameworks are gender responsive • Build capacity to ensure availability and effective use of gender disaggregated data in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation • Bring specialized expertise on gender to address specific needs in different areas Output 2.2 Institutional coordination mechanisms for mainstreaming gender equality into DRR processes established • Ensure integration of gender and women's representation in the Humanitarian Cluster to influence decision making • Strengthen the capacity of the Gender focal points of the National Society and reflect about a more encompassing framework to promote GE • Develop and implement guidance and tools
	Niger													Advocate: Disaster risk management policy and risk governance is gender responsive
	South Sudan													Technical legal drafting support in the implementation of South Sudan's DRM Policy (currently in draft) at the decentralised government levels.
	Uganda													• Offer technical assistance in drafting the DRM Act and implementation at district and county level • Disseminate DRM Act
Output 1.2: NS and IFRC Capacity on Legislative Advocacy and Disaster Law strengthened through Regional / International Training Opportunities	Support for ANS staff to attend regional and international trainings													No trainings planned in Africa, make use of cross-regional capacity
	Support for MENA NS staff to attend regional and international trainings													No trainings planned in MENA, make use of cross-regional capacity
Output 1.3: Peer Networks and Exchange on Legislative Advocacy and Disaster Law	Add DL event to African Legal Advisors meeting													making use of existing meeting to spend 0,5 day on DL

B: Legal and Policy Advice from NS and IFRC supports the development and implementation of national disaster law and policies														
Output 2.1: Country-level technical assistance projects on disaster law	Cameroon													Advocacy and tech support for better laws for resilience in lake Chad basin
	CAR													national DL workshop and negotiations on a pre-disaster Agreement
	Chad													Advocacy and tech support for better laws for resilience in lake Chad basin
	DRC													drafting support to DRM Bill requested by DRC authorities
	the Gambia													Drafting support to DRM Bill requested by Gambian authorities
	Lebanon													Ongoing DL project
	Madagascar													Ongoing technical support and advocacy to the DRM Decree, DRM manual and DRR Policy initiated
	Malawi													Ongoing technical support to the finalisation of the DRM Bill and related instruments (SoPs, Policy) requested by the Malawi authorities
	Niger													Advocacy and tech support for better laws for resilience in lake Chad basin and for gender sensitive DRR institutions and laws/policies
	Nigeria													Advocacy and tech support for better laws for resilience in lake Chad basin and for gender sensitive DRR institutions and laws/policies
	South Sudan													Ongoing drafting support DRM Policy and advocacy and drafting support to IDRL law requested by the South Sudan authorities.
	Sudan													Ongoing Disaster Law advocacy project with decentralised component
	Somalia													DRR/IDRL advocacy support to SRCS in line with the IFRC driven Movement Resilience and DRR WG
	Tanzania													Advocacy training re auxiliary role and IDRL, potentially funded by EA
	Uganda													Ongoing drafting support to the DRM Bill, requested by the Ugandan authorities
Output 2.2: Community level dissemination modules	n/a													DRR projects are not sufficiently advanced in Africa to plan for this activity
Output 2.3: Disaster law expert deployments in relief operations	as required													
Outcome 3: Legislative advocacy by the IFRC and NSs influences outcomes of inter-governmental, inter-agency and academic fora, and builds greater visibility and partnerships														
Output 3.1: Legislative Advocacy and Disaster Law Visible in Regional Processes	East African Community advocacy around EA DRR/RM Bill													Ongoing engagement to advocate for assent to and implementation of EA DRR/RM Bill
Output 3.2: DL messages proposed for key global and regional resolutions and outcomes	African Union													In the wake of the IDRL commitments in the African Humanitarian Framework Policy, IFRC is the main partner in the development of the AU Model IDRL law - initiated by the AU itself. Several consultative meetings will be scheduled.
	ECOWAS													Based on the new draft MoU, DL is an area of priority collaboration with ECOWAS. Support to ECOWAS DM Handbook and decentralisation of that at national level.
Output 3.3: Partnerships built with humanitarian, academic and other institutions	as required													travel and lodging to attend meetings and events
Output 3.4: Develop Comms and Advocacy Material / IEC	as required													
Outcome 4: IFRC produces high quality research that informs legislative advocacy														
Output 4.1: Checklist Domestic Response and Preparedness	Support to GVA as needed													
Output 4.2: DL Essay Contest	Support to GVA as needed													
Output 4.3: Videos and animations on DL issues	As opportunities arise													
Output 4.4: Other legislative advocacy research support as required	Support to GVA as needed													CAROLINE Projects
Outcome 5: The global disaster law team works efficiently and effectively to ensure programme impact														
Output 5.1: Four Year DLP Strategic Plan and RM Plan Developed														
Output 5.2: Resources in the team more effectively shared														
Output 5.3: Coordination improved with other IFRC teams														
Output 5.4: More effective use of online platforms														

Programme administration														
Mid-year annual reports														
Quarterly review														
Donor reporting														
Personnel review														
Monitoring and evaluation														
External evaluation of the DLP (global)														

c. Americas

Expected Results	Activities (1 January 2018 – 31 December 2018)	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18
SFI 3.1.5 National Societies are supported to undertake successful policy and legislative advocacy at the national level													
Outcome 1: Strengthen National Society Legislative Advocacy and the Auxiliary role													
Output 1.1: NS Engaged in Legislative Advocacy at National and Local Levels (including through development of strategies, training, etc.)	Support the institutionalization of Legislative Advocacy and Auxiliary Role Multi-disciplinary groups in Central American NSs (Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala)												
	Support the institutionalization of Legislative Advocacy and Auxiliary Role Multi-disciplinary groups in South American NSs (Colombia, Ecuador)												
	Support the development of legislative advocacy strategies in Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, Peru, Jamaica, Granada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
	Advocacy on Civil Military through the NSs Ci-Mil Manual												
Output 1.2: NS and IFRC Capacity on Legislative Advocacy and Disaster Law strengthened through Regional / International Training Opportunities	South America: ToT on Legislative Advocacy, DL and Auxiliary Role												
	Regional workshop on Legislative Advocacy, DL and Auxiliary Role in Central America												
	Series of Webinars on Legislative advocacy topics												
	Americas participation at the San Remo DL Course												
Output 1.3: Peer Networks and Exchange on Legislative Advocacy and Disaster Law	3 Peer to peer exchange among American NSs												
	Peer support between CEPREDENAC, ECOWAS and PIF												
B: Legal and Policy Advice from NS and IFRC supports the development and implementation of national disaster law and policies													
Output 2.1: Country-level technical assistance projects on disaster law	Develop a Law and DRR country project in Costa Rica												
	Develop a Law and DRR country project in Belize												
	Conduct a Phase 2 IDRL project in: Honduras, Dominican Rep, Colombia, Perú, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Jamaica, Guatemala, Panamá, Ecuador												
Output 2.2: Community level dissemination modules	Dissemination of HLP manuals produced by Ecuador RC and 3R in Colombia												
Output 2.3: Disaster law expert deployments in relief operations	As needed												

Outcome 3: Legislative advocacy by the IFRC and NSs influences outcomes of inter-governmental, inter-agency and academic fora, and builds greater visibility and partnerships													
Output 3.1: Legislative Advocacy and Disaster Law Visible in Regional Processes	Support the national implementation of the CEPREDENAC regional instruments												
	Support the adoption of an UNASUR resolution on DL												
Output 3.2: DL messages proposed for key global and regional resolutions and outcomes	Influence regional and sub-regional documents and resolutions with DL messages												
	Participation at key regional and global events profiling Disaster Law and advocacy strategies on the areas of focus												
Output 3.3: Partnerships built with humanitarian, academic and other institutions	Strengthen the collaboration with Northwestern University, George Washington University, Universidad de San Francisco de Quito, Universidad Santa María la Antigua and the War Academy of Chile												
Output 3.4: Develop Comms and Advocacy Material / IEC	Translation to the Auxiliary Role and HD Package for NSs												
Outcome 4: IFRC produces high quality research that informs legislative advocacy													
Output 4.1: Checklist Domestic Response and Preparedness	Pilot the Ckecklist in Costa Rica												
Output 4.2: DL Essay Contest	Support to GVA as needed												
Output 4.3: Videos and animations on DL issues	Video and interviews in key events												
Output 4.4: Country mapping	Support to GVA as needed												
Output 4.5: Other legislative advocacy research support as required	Mapping on the Auxiliary Role legislation completed for Central and South America												
Outcome 5: The global disaster law team works efficiently and effectively to ensure programme impact													
Output 5.1: Four Year DLP Strategic Plan and RM Plan Developed													
Output 5. 2: Resources in the team more effectively shared	Americas activities updated in podio												
Output 5.3: Coordination improved with other IFRC teams													
Ouput 5.4: More effective use of online platforms													
Programme administration													
Mid-year annual reports													
Quarterly review													
Donor reporting													
Personnel review													
Monitoring and evaluation													
External evaluation of the DLP (global)													

d. Asia-Pacific

Expected Results	Activities (1 July 2017 – 31 December 2018)	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Notes
SFI 3.1.5 National Societies are supported to undertake successful policy and legislative advocacy at the national level														
Outcome 1: Strengthen National Society Legislative Advocacy and the Auxiliary role														
Output 1.1 NS Engaged in Legislative Advocacy at National and Local Levels (including through development of strategies, training, etc)	Philippines													Support development and implementation of national DRM law advocacy plan (including HLP) including training at local levels and IEC materials
	Indonesia (TBC)													Development of National DRR Law Advocacy plan, focusing on local level implementation (as part of trajectory 1 of PIR)
	Bangladesh													Bangladesh Implementation and follow up of 2015 Dhaka Declaration Advocacy Agenda (including RC law and IDRL research))
	Nepal													Nepal Humanitarian Values, Advocacy Training and Ongoing DRM and Red Cross Law support, including parliamentarians event
	Fiji													Advocacy strategy for FRC support DL and COP Process, including national training
	Mongolia													Support MRCS to develop strategy for DRM leadership role including parliamentarians groups
	PNG													Advocacy Strategy and Training to support PNG engagement in DL process
	Bhutan (TBC)													Advocacy Strategy as part of DL/government MOU Process
	New Zealand (TBC)													Advocacy Training and Strategy Developed
	Solomon Islands													Advocacy component of Solomons legislative review
Output 1.2: NS and IFRC Capacity on Legislative Advocacy and Disaster Law strengthened through Regional / International Training Opportunities	San Remo 2017 and 2018													To invite Pakistan/ Bhutan (TBC) and PNG
	Internal IFRC Advocacy Trainings													To strengthen internal IFRC capacities
	AP Regional DL Field School 2018													Need to identify pipeline funding
	Pacific DRM Workshop (TBC)													Potential DRM governance workshop in Pacific
Output 1.3: Peer Networks and Exchange on Legislative Advocacy and Disaster Law	APLN Advocacy Dialogue (Pilot) (TBC)													support to APLN Network through Auxiliary Role and Advocacy Dialogue, Strategy Development (for discussion with APLN chairs and ICRC)
B: Legal and Policy Advice from NS and IFRC supports the development and implementation of national disaster law and policies														
Output 2.1: Country-level technical assistance projects on disaster law	Philippines													Finalise Exit Strategy for technical support to review process at official level and resume at executive level
	Bangladesh													Finalise IDRL Research and inclusion in SOD Revision
	China													Finalise Research for China and Govt handover
	Fiji													Conduct DRM Legislative Review on Behalf of Government of Fiji
	Solomons													To Provide Technical Support to Solomons Technical Review Process
Output 2.2: Community level dissemination modules	Vanuatu													Know your 3R development and roll out
	Mongolia													Know your 3R development and roll out
Output 2.3: Disaster law expert deployments in relief operations	As Required													

Outcome 3: Legislative advocacy by the IFRC and NSs influences outcomes of inter-governmental, inter-agency and academic fora, and builds greater visibility and partnerships															
Output 3.1 : Legislative Advocacy and Disaster Law Visible in Regional Processes	IDRL anniversary consultations (TBC)														Lead development of IFRC Pacific Engagement Strategy (including regional mechanism handbook, exchange)
	AMCDRR 2018														Support Messaging and NS Engagement in AMCDRR Process
	Provide support to Civ/Mil agenda as required														
Output 3.2: DL messages proposed for key global and regional resolutions and outcomes	As opportunities arise														
Output 3.3: Partnerships built with humanitarian, academic and other institutions	Outreach to AP Universities														
Output 3.4 Develop Comms and Advocacy Material/ IEC	Updated DL comms and advocacy material - including consultant printing and distribution														
	Quarterly AP newsletter														
Outcome 4: IFRC produces high quality research that informs legislative advocacy															
Output 4.1: SGBV and DL research	Launch Nepal country case study														
	Support DL Components of ASEAN Case Studies														Support G / D team with DL components of ASEAN GBV study
Output 4.2: Checklist Domestic Response and Preparedness	Provide Support to Research Process														Support with research as required
	Consultations On Checklist														Regional validations consultations
	Dissemination and Awareness														Dissemination and Awareness
Output 4.3: AP DLP mapping for Asia Pacific	6 monthly update of regional DLP matrix														
Output 4.4: IDRL Mapping	IDRL fact sheet (14 Asia Pacific countries) for practitioners validated and finalised														IDRL Snapshots for 14 focus countries finalised and validated
Output 4.5: Other legislative advocacy research support as required	Support Legal Mandate of NS and Health Mapping (TBC)														
Outcome Five: The global disaster law team works efficiently and effectively to ensure programme impact															
Output 5.1 Four Year DLP Strategic Plan and RM Plan Developed	AP support to develop long term strategic and RM Plan														AP team to support as required
Output 5.2: Resources in the team more effectively shared	AP team contributes to shared DLP leadership model														
Output 5.3 Coordination improved with other IFRC teams	Coordination/ Collaboration with with other IFRC teams strengthened														
Output 5.4 More effective use of online platforms	Project information regularly updated on podio														To run regional consultations/ validation on checklist once research in
Programme administration															
Mid-year annual reports															
Quarterly review															
Donor reporting															
Personnel review															
Monitoring and evaluation															
External evaluation of the DLP (global)															