INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER GOVERNANCE

A GUIDE FOR NATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

IFRC

Disaster Law

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Cover photo: Madagascar 2022 Southern Madagascar continues to experience its worst drought in 40 years. The Malagasy Red Cross is working with the Government and stakeholders to support the affected population. © Caren Ramanantoanina / IFRC

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INTRODUCTION

The increasing frequency, severity and unpredictability of extreme climatological events, driven by global warming, is leading to increased impacts on vulnerable people around the world. Many communities are being affected by concurrent and consecutive disasters, leaving them with little time to recover before the next shock arrives. There is, therefore, a need for us all to adapt to our changing climate.

The climate and environmental crises are identified as amongst the most pressing issues confronting the IFRC Network in its Strategy 2030, which was adopted by all National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies at the IFRC General Assembly in 2019. In pursuit of its ambition to address the climate crisis, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is working to reduce vulnerability and exposure to the impacts of climate change in both rural and urban settings by scaling up disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) activities.

As auxiliaries to their governments in the humanitarian field, National Societies are in a unique position to influence and support governments in relation to the climate change and environmental crises. Moreover, their community-based DRR and CCA activities make National Societies valuable partners in the implementation of international commitments on DRR and CCA made under the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals.

This Guide aims to provide National Societies with accessible and concise information about international climate change and disaster governance. It begins by providing an overview of the key terms, instruments and organisations relevant to this topic. The Guide then provides answers to key questions that National Societies may have about international climate change and disaster governance, such as what their role is in supporting their governments to implement the overlapping commitments under the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals.

While many National Societies already play a key role in this field, reading this Guide may help them to further expand their knowledge about addressing climate and disaster risks in a sustainable way, with the ultimate aim of enhancing communities' resilience to present and future extreme events.

Thailand 2022 Thai Red Cross, together with the IFRC, are planting mangroves to help protect communities against disasters. Mangroves are a great nature-based solution to minimise impacts of floods, waves and storms on communities.
© Thai Red Cross Society

KEY TERMS, INSTRUMENTS AND ORGANISATIONS

The following list is designed as a 'guided path' to introduce the reader to key terms, instruments and organisations relating to international climate and disaster governance. The list, therefore, follows a thematic rather than alphabetical order.

Climate change is a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere, and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.[1]

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb infrared radiation emitted from Earth's surface and reradiate it back to Earth's surface, thus contributing to the greenhouse effect.[2]

The **greenhouse effect** is the way in which heat is trapped close to Earth's surface by "greenhouse gases".[3] Adding more greenhouse gas, such as CO2, to the atmosphere intensifies the greenhouse effect, thus warming Earth's climate.

Climate change mitigation refers to efforts to reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases, or to enhance sinks of greenhouse gases. Mitigation can include using new technologies and renewable energies, making older equipment more energy efficient, or changing management practices or consumer behaviour.[4]

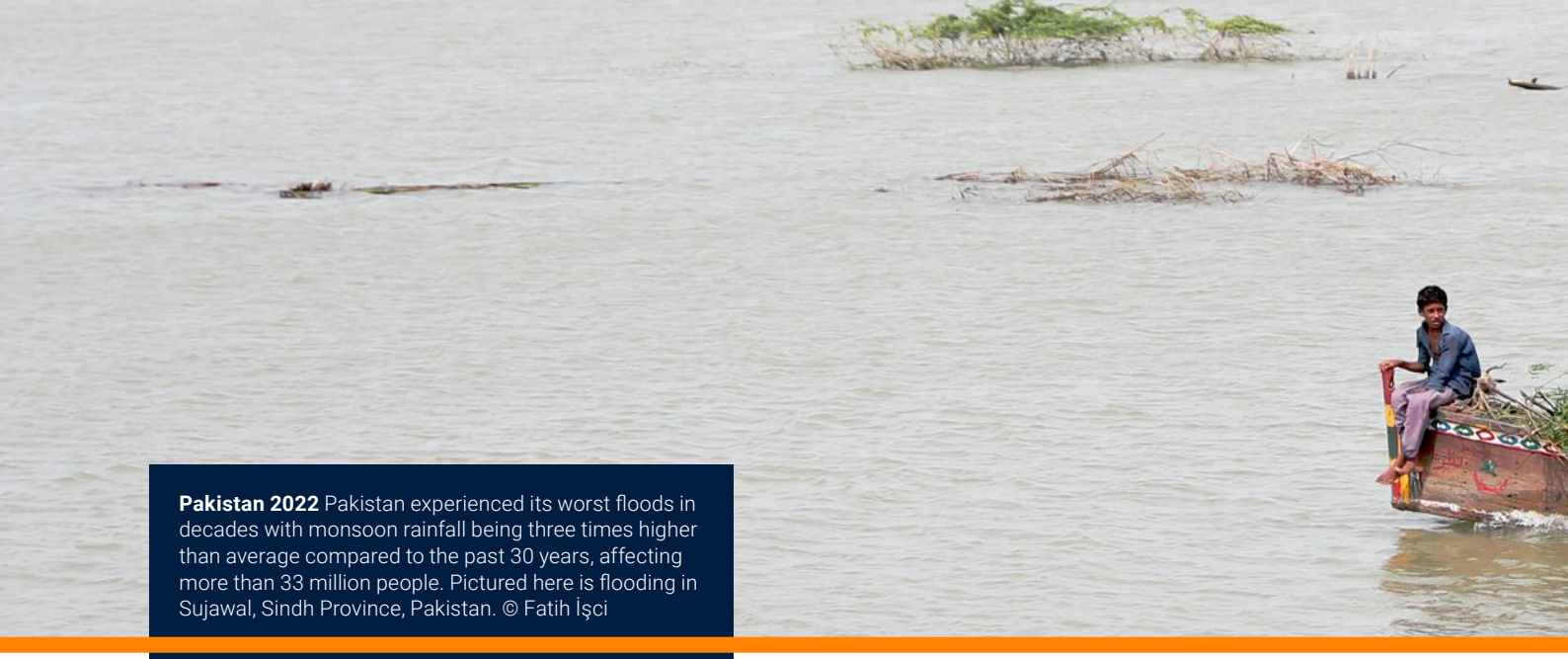
Climate change adaptation (CCA) refers to adjustments to ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic impacts, in order to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change.[5]

The **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty originally signed by 154 States at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), informally known as the 'Earth Summit', held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. Having entered into force in March 1994, the UNFCCC today has 197 parties. Its ultimate objective is to combat 'dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system', in part by stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.[6]

The **UNFCCC Conference of the Parties** (COP) annually convenes all parties to the UNFCCC to assess progress in addressing climate change. The COP reviews the implementation of the UNFCCC as well as that of any other related legal instruments it adopts and takes decisions necessary to promote them, including institutional and administrative arrangements.[7]

The **Paris Agreement** is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. The Paris Agreement was adopted by 196 Parties at the 21st COP ('COP21') in Paris on 12 December 2015. It entered into force on 4 November 2016. The goal of the Paris Agreement is to limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels. To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate-neutral world by mid-century.[8]

The Paris Agreement requires each State Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive **nationally determined contributions** (NDCs), namely programmatic documents outlining the domestic mitigation measures they intend to implement. Countries also communicate in their NDCs the actions they will take to build resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change. NDCs are submitted every five years to the UNFCCC Secretariat.[9]



Pakistan 2022 Pakistan experienced its worst floods in decades with monsoon rainfall being three times higher than average compared to the past 30 years, affecting more than 33 million people. Pictured here is flooding in Sujawal, Sindh Province, Pakistan. © Fatih İşci

Under the Paris Agreement, countries are required to engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of adaptation actions. **National Adaptation Plans** (NAPs) are programmatic documents that enable States Parties to the UNFCCC to identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs and develop and implement strategies and measures to address those needs.[10]

Loss and Damage (L&D) refers to climate change impacts on people and ecosystems that are already happening today and are irreversible ('loss') or repairable ('damage'). The loss and damage work programme was initiated at COP16 in 2010, leading to the establishment at COP19 in 2013 of a body to deal specifically with issues relating to loss and damage: the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (or WIM). Subsequently enshrined in the Paris Agreement (art. 8), L&D is today recognised as the third pillar of climate action alongside mitigation and adaptation. There is, however, currently no international financing mechanism to address L&D.[11]

The **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change** (IPCC) is the United Nations body responsible for assessing the science related to climate change. The IPCC was created in 1988 to provide policymakers with regular scientific assessments on climate change, its implications and potential future risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation options.[12]

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) includes all measures aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk, and managing residual risk. Effective DRR requires the mainstreaming of actions into all different sectors of society including (among others) land management, food production, building and construction, education, climate change adaptation and sustainable development.[13]

The **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030** (Sendai Framework), adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai (Japan) in 2015, is a non-binding international agreement on DRR. The Sendai Framework outlines seven targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks. It aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.[14]

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), formerly UNISDR, is the United Nations focal point for disaster risk reduction. UNDRR oversees the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, supporting countries in its implementation, monitoring and sharing what works in reducing existing risk and preventing the creation of new risk.[15]

IFRC Disaster Law is a program of the IFRC which aims to save lives and keep communities safe through more effective disaster laws, policies, and plans. IFRC Disaster Law works with National Red Cross and Red

Crescent Societies and governments to strengthen disaster risk governance through the development and implementation of disaster and emergency-related legislation, policies and procedures. With 20 years of experience developing and implementing disaster law and policy around the world, IFRC Disaster Law is the global leader of disaster law technical advice to governments.

The mission of the **Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre** (RCRC Climate Centre) is to help the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and its partners to reduce the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events on vulnerable people. The RCRC Climate Centre aims to make the best global scientific insights operable at the local level, including through support for awareness-raising and capacity-building, especially in developing countries whose people are the most vulnerable to climate change.

The **Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organisations** (Climate Charter) is a set of commitments developed by and for humanitarian organisations to provide a clear vision and principles to guide humanitarian action in the face of climate and environmental crises. The Climate Charter is open for signature by all humanitarian organisations. The Climate Charter resulted from a process led by the ICRC and the IFRC and guided by an Advisory Committee of experts and practitioners.

Sustainable development refers to development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainability in this context refers to achieving a balance between environmental, social and economic demands. The linkage between sustainability and development is, in large part, the result of political and administrative processes and the diverse interests driving them.[16]

The **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) are the centrepiece of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 and provides a shared plan of action for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. The 17 SDGs are interlinked global goals designed to be a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all, addressing the main global challenges including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. Specific targets for each goal are identified, along with indicators that are being used to measure progress toward each of them.[17]

Climate resilience is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to climate-related hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of such hazards in a sustainable, timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through disaster risk management.[18]

Indonesia 2007 Residents of Tanjung Benoa village, Bali, Indonesia, and local Red Cross volunteers planted mangroves to help stop coastal erosion in the village. Indonesian Red Cross is planting a total of 10,000 mangroves in the village. © Obed Wewo / Indonesian Red Cross

KEY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1 / What do the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement require States Parties to do?

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of 1992 still represents today the main international agreement of reference in the field of climate change. As a framework convention, the UNFCCC contains a list of general commitments States have agreed to. These include the development, periodic update, and publication of national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases, as well as the implementation of national programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change (art. 4).

UNFCCC's enduring relevance is supported by the fact that its Conferences of the Parties (CoP) are ongoing long-term processes rather than standalone events, through which States Parties and other stakeholders aim to transform these general commitments into more specific agreements and concrete action on the ground. Against this backdrop, the Paris Agreement adopted in 2015 at COP21 represents a landmark in the multilateral climate change process. This is because this binding agreement brings all nations into a common cause to combat climate change and adapt to its effects.

The Paris Agreement's goal is to limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels, mainly by stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. It works on a 5-year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate action carried out by countries. By 2020, countries submitted their plans for climate action known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs), namely programmatic documents embodying efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change (art. 4).

As for climate adaptation, the Paris Agreement requires countries to engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of adaptation actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans (e.g. National Adaptation Plans), policies and/or contributions. Moreover, each Party should submit and periodically update an adaptation communication, which may include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions. Adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities, and ecosystems (art. 7).

2 / What commitments did States undertake by adopting the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030?

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries. The Sendai Framework identifies seven clear targets (see here) and outlines four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks: (i) understanding disaster risk; (ii) strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (iii) investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience and; (iv) enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to 'Build Back Better' in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Through Target E, the international community committed to '[s]ubstantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020'. UNDRR has specified that the format and content of national and local DRR strategies may vary, and they can be framed in one single comprehensive document or a system of tools across sectors and stakeholders with one overarching document linking them.

However, some fundamental elements are required for an effective and successful DRR strategy, such as the need to promote policy coherence, the existence of a legislative framework for its enforcement, a clear definition of public and private responsibilities, clear timeframes and stable financial support. More specifically, DRR strategies should not only be 'in line with the Sendai Framework', but also 'promote policy coherence relevant to DRR such as sustainable development, poverty eradication, and climate change, notably with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement'.[19] States' progress towards Target E is reported in the Sendai monitoring platform.

3 / How do the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals relate to one another?

2015 saw the adoption of three interconnected international instruments: the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Paris Agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the UN's Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Agenda 2030 and SDGs). While the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement are binding international legal instruments, both the Sendai Framework and the SDGs are 'soft' international law instruments that are authoritative but ultimately non-binding. The close connection in subject matter between these three instruments is well-recognised and highlighted by their partially overlapping goals and required actions.

Agenda 2030 aims to provide an all-encompassing approach to sustainable development in all its dimensions (economic, social and environmental). It reaffirms the interrelated nature of international commitments made by states and highlights the need for "integrated solutions" (paras. 10–13), including in coping with the adverse impacts of climate change (para. 14) and related disaster risks (para. 33). This idea is enshrined in the wording of the SDGs themselves, such as Goal 1.5 ('[B]uild the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events') and Goal 13.1 ('Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries').

The **Sendai Framework** explicitly acknowledges the intergovernmental negotiations on the post 2015 development agenda, climate change and DRR as a 'unique opportunity to enhance coherence' across these areas (para. 11). According to the Sendai Framework, ensuring credible links, as appropriate, between these processes will contribute to building resilience and achieving the global goal of eradicating poverty. Moreover, the Sendai Framework's guiding principles and priorities for action openly recognise the need for coherence across sustainable development, climate change and DRR agendas in the development and implementation of all relevant policies, plans, practices and mechanisms (paras. 19(h), 28(b), 31(a)).

A similar aim can be detected in the **Paris Agreement**, where both the Preamble and certain operative provisions include elements highlighting the fundamental relationship between climate change, DRR and sustainable development. For instance, among the Agreement's objectives is the consolidation of "the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development" including by '[i]ncreasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience' (art. 2). This objective is bolstered by article 7(1) establishing a 'global goal on adaptation' which entails 'enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response'.

Germany 2021 Heavy rains caused severe flooding in the federal state of Rhineland-Palatinate. German Red Cross volunteers on a muddy street, strewn with litter and debris in Ahrweiler. © Philipp Köhler / German Red Cross

4 / Which governmental actors are responsible for implementing the Paris Agreement and which other domestic actors are involved?

As for any other international treaty, States Parties are free to decide which governmental actors are primarily responsible for the domestic implementation of the Paris Agreement, and which other ministries, agencies or departments are to be involved. However, governmental actors responsible for economic development/finance, energy, climate change and environmental protection are usually highly involved. According to the specific governmental settings and governance models of each country, different regulatory processes can be activated to meet the commitments made under the Paris Agreement.

In the Preamble to the Paris Agreement, the Parties recognise 'the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors, in accordance with respective national legislations [...] in addressing climate change'. This is because climate action by sub-state and non-state actors such as regional and local governments, cities, corporations, NGOs and CSOs — including National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies — has significant potential to enhance national efforts to accomplish international commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Non-state actors can contribute to climate governance by advocating for and/or promoting new laws, policies and governance models to support emissions cuts and build resilience. Knowledge exchange and capacity-building have a role to play in helping these regulatory advancements to spread both nationally and internationally. Non-state actors' actions across diverse sectors can also help national governments to implement existing targets faster and more effectively while helping to build political support for more ambitious climate action. Finally, non-state actors can play a key role in monitoring states' compliance with their obligations and pledges.

5 / What is the relationship between disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA)?

The connection between climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) is evidenced by their partly overlapping goals, namely the reduction of losses due to weather and climate-related hazards (including both slow-onset and sudden events) and the reduction of exposure and vulnerabilities in at-risk communities. Today, the conceptual and practical connections between CCA and DRR are widely recognised and greater coherence between CCA and DRR efforts is urged by key instruments, resolutions and reports adopted at the international level.

Cognisance of the CCA-DRR overlap is relatively recent. Before the 2000s, climate change was mainly considered an environmental problem to be addressed by reducing greenhouse gases. In 2001, the IPCC drew the world's attention to the unavoidable impacts of human-induced climate change, putting the need for adaptation on the international agenda. Subsequently, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 (the precursor to the Sendai Framework) promoted the integration of CCA and DRR strategies and called for a clear identification of climate-related disaster risks.

Later, COP13 in 2007 placed adaptation on an equal footing with mitigation and highlighted DRR as a critical tool for CCA. Finally, with the IPCC Special Report on Managing the Risk of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX Report, 2012), greater emphasis was put on actual cooperation and synergies between DRR and CCA in international negotiations, national programmes and local activities.

In parallel with these international developments, the CCA-DRR nexus has been increasingly recognised and promoted at the national and local levels. The overlap between CCA and DRR means that national and local level actions for DRR can promote CCA, and vice versa. For example, programmes and measures aimed at stabilising the availability of water during dry seasons constitute both a form of CCA and DRR. Nature-based

solutions like planting trees on riverbanks or coastal mangrove forests to reduce flooding risk and other coastal hazards, as well as climate-smart agricultural projects reducing soil erosion while ensuring near-term food security, also represent concrete examples of dual CCA-DRR action.

6 / What role do National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies play in supporting governments to implement the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the Agenda 2030 SDGs?

National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies represent a valuable partner to their governments in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. This is because many National Societies around the world have a strong focus on community-based disaster risk reduction, assisting local communities to understand, assess and address disaster risk.

To the extent that these activities encompass climate-driven disaster risks – which is often the case – they contribute not only to the implementation of the Sendai Framework, but also to climate change adaptation and to the achievement of the Paris Agreement's goal to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change. Equally, they may contribute to the achievement of SDG Goal 1.5 ('build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events') and SDG Goal 13.1 ('[s]trengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries').

National Societies' community-based DRR activities can, therefore, simultaneously contribute to achieving the interrelated goals of the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. This can be illustrated by a couple of examples:

- In Mongolia, community assessments have been used to analyse the risk of displacement of nomadic herders due to '*dzud*', a meteorological phenomenon characterised by a combination of severe drought and severe winter conditions, and which is increasingly worsened by climate change. Based on these assessments, the Mongolian Red Cross Society has supported communities at risk of *dzud* and associated displacement. In recognition of the fact that livestock losses are a key driver of displacement, it has constructed community shelters to prevent livestock deaths, supported herders to stockpile hay and feed, facilitated the creation of community groups to pool resources during *dzud*, and supported diversification of livelihoods to reduce dependency on livestock.
- Since 2012, Grenada Red Cross Society and The Nature Conservancy have run the 'At the Water's Edge' project, supported by the Grenada Fund for Conservation, to increase local communities' capacity to adapt to climate change. Grenada is already experiencing hotter temperatures, more frequent and intense storms, coastal flooding and erosion from sea-level rise, and degraded coral reefs, which in turn threaten lives, property, food, freshwater, livelihoods, and overall economic stability. The 'At the Water's Edge' project empowers communities by providing training on key topics such as disaster risk, disaster preparedness and mangrove restoration. A key pillar of the project is the installation of submerged breakwater structures to address the risks associated with degraded coral reefs.

In addition to implementing community-based DRR and CCA activities, National Societies can engage in effective advocacy on DRR and CCA. National Societies may use the COPs, which occur each year, as an opportunity to raise domestic awareness of the humanitarian impacts of climate change and the need to scale up CCA and DRR. Equally, they may advocate for the adoption of stronger and more integrated legal and policy instruments relating to CCA and DRR.

As an example, in 2016, the Uganda Red Cross Society and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, with the support of the Partners for Resilience consortium in Uganda (PfR), engaged in a series of activities to influence the drafting of a new climate change bill, which would address institutional arrangements to

accelerate climate action and reduce disaster risk. The activities included conducting a gap analysis to ascertain how the proposed bill would address the need for DRR and ecosystem management and restoration. The National Climate Change Act, passed in August 2021, tasks relevant governmental agencies to adopt, within their mandates, measures to build economic and social resilience to climate change for fragile ecosystems and communities, including 'social protection tools for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation'.

7 / How is the IFRC supporting National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to work towards the interrelated goals of the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the SDGs?

The importance of an integrated approach to DRR, CCA and sustainable development is well recognised by the IFRC. Equally, the IFRC's Strategy 2030 recognises climate and environmental crises as one of the top five global challenges. The IFRC supports National Societies to work towards the interrelated goals of the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the SDGs primarily through capacity building, the development of guidance tools, tailored technical advice and support, and funding.

IFRC Disaster Law works with National Societies and governments to strengthen disaster risk governance, through the development and implementation of climate, disaster and emergency related legislation, policies and procedures. IFRC Disaster Law works through long term programming and localised support, with a team of regional and in-country advisors around the world. To date, IFRC Disaster Law has worked with National Societies to assist more than 40 countries to strengthen their disaster laws. Recently, IFRC Disaster Law developed a list of recommendations on Law and Policies for Climate Resilience, supporting the enhancement of normative integration between DRR and CCA.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre supports the awareness-raising and capacity-building activities of National Societies, especially in developing countries whose people are the most vulnerable to climate change. It provides guidance and tools to National Societies and their partners, and fosters the exchange of experience, training and technical back-up for Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers, delegates and managers specialising in disaster risk management and health. The RCRC Climate Centre recently contributed to the production of a Guide on Impact-based Forecasting for Early Action, which outlines the steps needed to develop an impact-based forecasting service that enables anticipatory action.

In 2021, the IFRC and ICRC launched the Climate and Environment Charter. The Charter provides a clear vision and principles to guide humanitarian action in the face of climate and environmental crises. The Charter's signatories — including National Societies — commit to addressing the climate and environment crises both through their programmes and how they work, including by translating the Charter's content into time-bound targets and action plans within a year. Targets should be informed by international standards and agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, and be based on the latest scientific evidence.

Test your knowledge with this final exercise here!

Further reading

- 33rd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, Resolution 7 on 'Disaster laws and policies that leave no one behind' (33IC/19/R7) (2019)
- IFRC and UNDP, The Handbook on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction (2015)
- IFRC, The Cost of Doing Nothing – The Humanitarian Price of Climate Change and How It Can Be Avoided (2019)
- IFRC, World Disasters Report 2020 – Come Heat or High Water (2020)
- IFRC, Global Synthesis Report on Law and Policies for Climate Resilience: Enhancing Normative Integration between Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (2021)
- UNDRR, UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) (2019)
- UNFCCC, Opportunities and options for integrating climate change adaptation with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, Technical Paper by the Secretariat (2017)

Endnotes

1 See UNFCCC (1992), art. 1 'Definitions'.
2 Based on Britannica, no date.
3 See NASA, no date.
4 Based on IPCC, 2018: Annex I: Glossary [Matthews, J.B.R. (ed.)] and UNEP, no date.
5 See UNFCCC, no date.
6 Based on UN, no date.
7 Based on UNFCCC, no date.
8 Based on UNFCCC, no date.
9 Based on UNFCCC, no date.
10 Based on UNFCCC, no date.
11 Based on UNFCCC, February 2020.
12 Based on IPCC, no date.
13 Based on IFRC, 2020 and UNGA, A/71/644, 1 December 2016.
14 Based on UNDRR, no date.
15 See UNDRR, no date.
16 Based on UNESCO, no date and Britannica, no date.
17 Based on UN, no date.
18 Adapted from the definition of 'resilience' included in UNGA, A/71/644, 1 December 2016.
19 Key element for evaluation E-1 a #9, see UNISDR (UNDRR), 2017, p. 116.

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IFRC Disaster Law works with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and governments to strengthen disaster risk governance, through the development and implementation of disaster and emergency-related legislation, policies and procedures. With 20 years of experience supporting the development and implementation of disaster law and policy around the world, we are the global leader in disaster law technical advice to governments.