

IFRC Disaster Law

Annual Report 2025

Executive Summary

4 new instruments which include our disaster law recommendations were adopted in the last year and **4 simulation exercises** supporting the implementation of regional or domestic instruments were run or supported.

21 National Societies were trained in legislative advocacy and/or were supported to develop advocacy strategies to improve their positioning within their disaster management frameworks, including through strengthened and formalized partnerships with key government agencies such as National Disaster Management Offices: **Africa**: Comoros, Ethiopia, Madagascar; **Americas**: Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Barbados, Grenada, Uruguay, Paraguay; **Central Asia**: Kazakhstan; **MENA**: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Yemen.

22 Governments were supported on disaster law issues including in the analysis, drafting and implementation of effective disaster laws, policies, procedures and regional instruments: **Africa**: Comoros, Eswatini, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania; **Americas**: Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago, **Asia-Pacific**: Fiji, Nepal; **Europe**: Armenia, Italy, United Kingdom. IFRC also engaged with several governments on the upcoming treaty on the protection of persons in disasters based on the International Law Commission's [draft articles on the protection of persons in the event of disasters](#) (the PPED treaty). The first regional roundtable towards the treaty was held in the Americas, gathering the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' legal advisers from Chile, Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Cuba, and Mexico.

42 National Societies were supported in building their capacity on their auxiliary role, developing advocacy strategies to strengthen their auxiliary role, how to negotiate for their auxiliary role through the revision of their constituting acts and the revision of disaster risk management (DRM) related frameworks, better strategic positioning with key government partners, and/or the negotiation of MoUs and Pre-Disaster Agreements. The IFRC accompanied National Societies to meetings with key government partners including Ministries responsible for disaster management, education, social development and foreign affairs to sensitize on the auxiliary role and to advocate for legal facilities for the National Societies. (**Africa**: Comoros, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Zambia; **Americas**: Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica; Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Chile, Venezuela; **Asia Pacific**: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, New Zealand, Nepal, Palau, Pakistan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu; **Central Asia**: Kazakhstan,

Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan; **Europe**: Russia; **MENA**: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Yemen).

1 new instruments recognizing the auxiliary role was adopted in the last year (Costa Rica).

IFRC Action

1. Africa

1.1. Regional level



In 2025, the IFRC Disaster Law team engaged with the African Union (AU) and continued to support in actioning its regional efforts in DRM and humanitarian response, focusing on building resilience and enhancing legal frameworks for disaster preparedness. A key highlight for 2025 was the finalization and adoption of the AU's Model Act on Disaster Preparedness and Response in Humanitarian Context. The Model Act serves as a pivotal tool in supporting Member States to be prepared for the most common legal and regulatory issues that arise in disaster operations. Moreover, it

serves as a Technical Guide for member states to develop or amend their domestic DRM frameworks.

In 2025, to further support the AU, the African Union Commission and IFRC convened a consultation workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, to develop a Guidance Document to align national DRM frameworks with the African Humanitarian Agency's (AfHA) mandate. The workshop brought together representatives from the AU, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (National Societies), and IFRC to review draft guidance aimed at promoting coherence, strengthening preparedness, and enhancing response mechanisms across the continent. This guidance will support the operationalization of AfHA, ensuring more effective and coordinated humanitarian action in Africa. At this workshop, IFRC Disaster Law facilitated a session focusing on the critical role of comprehensive domestic DRM laws in enabling the AfHA's mandate, highlighting how robust legal frameworks underpin timely and coordinated humanitarian responses. This collaborative effort marks an important step toward more resilient and unified DRM systems in Africa.



In addition, the IFRC Disaster Law team continued to support the [UN's Early Warnings for All \(EW4ALL\) initiative](#). With the support of Irish Aid, the IFRC Disaster Law Africa team oversaw the development and finalization of comprehensive legal mappings and key findings reports in Liberia, Mozambique and Tanzania. Moreover, to ensure its longevity and practical implementation, the EW4ALL initiative benefited from regional coordination efforts, including contributing to the regional EW4ALL roadmap that integrates humanitarian diplomacy in emergencies, pre-disaster agreements, and legal preparedness components.



In February 2025, the IFRC formalized a renewed commitment to regional collaboration by signing a new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Building upon the 2021 agreement, this MoU provides an institutional framework for enhanced cooperation in disaster law and risk governance

across the SADC region. Moreover, this strengthened partnership opens the door to new opportunities for knowledge exchange, joint programming and legislative reform efforts, reinforcing the regional commitment to effective DRM.

In May 2025, after a year of consistent advocacy and engagement, the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and the IFRC signed an MoU which sets out the modalities of cooperation between the IOC and the IFRC, including with respect to disaster law. The MoU also promotes the specific partnership between Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) National Societies of the region with their respective public authorities through joint programming to address climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and early action. Ultimately, these efforts will contribute to a more effective protection of our communities with adequate and timely assistance.



Also in May, the Disaster Law team engaged with members of the DRR Community of Practice (CoP) in a focused session exploring how the auxiliary role of National Societies is critical to effective DRR programming. The discussion highlighted the legal foundations of the auxiliary role and how formal recognition through legislation and policy enables National Societies to act as reliable partners to public authorities in DRM. The session emphasized the importance of integrating legal preparedness and humanitarian diplomacy into DRR strategies to strengthen coordination, clarify mandates, and scale community resilience efforts. By linking legal frameworks to programmatic planning, participants were encouraged to embed the auxiliary role

more intentionally in the design and implementation of DRR initiatives across the continent.

Over the course of 2025, the IFRC Disaster Law Africa team facilitated a series of workshops across the Indian Ocean Islands, engaging stakeholders in Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles. These workshops focused on reviewing and improving national legal frameworks for DRM. At the Mauritius workshop, we facilitated a key session that mapped existing strengths and identified areas for reform within DRM legal frameworks. Participants included government officials, National Society representatives, and regional stakeholders, all collaborating to promote harmonized laws that enhance disaster response and data sharing across the region. Our facilitation in these workshops emphasized practical, actionable recommendations aligned with international standards, reinforcing the importance of legal preparedness in building resilient communities. Furthermore, these efforts mark an important milestone in supporting inclusive, effective disaster governance in the Indian Ocean Islands.



In September, the team actively supported an IFRC-hosted Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD) webinar series in English, French, and Portuguese on “Legal Pathways to Access and Recognition.” The sessions led by the IFRC Disaster Law team explored how disaster law and formal recognition of the auxiliary role strengthen National Societies’ position and humanitarian access during crises. Participants engaged with practical examples of legal frameworks that enable swift, coordinated responses while reducing bureaucratic hurdles. The presentations emphasized the critical need to embed auxiliary role provisions in national legislation to ensure effective operations on the ground. Importantly, this webinar series furthered IFRC’s advocacy for legal preparedness and highlighted the essential role of humanitarian diplomacy in disaster response.



Also in September, the IFRC Disaster Law team delivered a session on the process towards the development of the [PPED treaty](#) at the Indian Ocean Islands (IOI) Leadership Meeting in September. This engagement aimed to strengthen National Society leadership’s understanding of preparedness planning and enhance collaboration between IOI National

Societies, their public authorities, and regional bodies like the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). An initial plan of action was drafted to implement the recently signed MoU between IOI National Societies and the IOC. The session provided

practical insights on how the PPED Treaty supports anticipatory action and resilience-building. The IFRC's role in supporting National Societies' engagement with governments on treaty negotiations was highlighted, connecting ongoing disaster law work to this global initiative. The contribution also emphasized integrating legal preparedness into strategic planning to ensure DRM frameworks align with humanitarian principles.

Also in September, at the [Second Africa Climate Summit \(ACS2\)](#), IFRC Disaster Law organized a side event titled "Towards Locally Driven Early Action through Laws and Policies." This high-level forum brought together policymakers, humanitarian actors, and climate advocates to explore how legal frameworks can enable timely, community-centered early action. The session focused on integrating disaster law into climate adaptation strategies, highlighting the importance of robust legal systems in reducing vulnerability and building resilience. It showcased IFRC's commitment to supporting African governments and National Societies in aligning climate and disaster risk governance to foster locally led solutions for climate-related emergencies. This summit produced the outcome document titled: "[The Addis Ababa Climate Change Declaration](#)", which strongly echoes IFRC's priorities, recognizing the role of laws and policies as enablers of sustainable and scalable climate action. It commits to locally led, people-centered resilience by strengthening community participation and inclusive governance frameworks. The Declaration also reaffirms Africa's leadership and unified voice in shaping global climate and disaster resilience agendas, aligning closely with IFRC's advocacy on localization and legislative coherence.



Building on the regional engagement in the Indian Ocean Islands, in October, the team actively contributed to the Indian Ocean Rim Association Workshop by leading a session focused on the role of legal frameworks in strengthening DRM. During this engagement, IFRC Disaster Law presented the ongoing PPED treaty process and showcased IFRC's practical tools designed to enhance preparedness through improved law and policy. The session convened government representatives from India, Madagascar, France, Seychelles, Maldives, and Bangladesh, alongside National Societies from the Indian Ocean Islands, Tanzania, and Mozambique. At this workshop, the team emphasized the critical importance of harmonizing national DRM legislation with international standards and integrating anticipatory action into DRM frameworks. This

engagement reinforced IFRC's continued advocacy for legal preparedness and the formal recognition of the auxiliary role within effective disaster governance.



In November, the IFRC Africa Regional Office convened a three-day Africa Humanitarian Diplomacy Regional Planning Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, to advance a unified Humanitarian Diplomacy approach across the continent. This strategic gathering brought together the IFRC, the AU, National Societies, and partner stakeholders to align efforts across

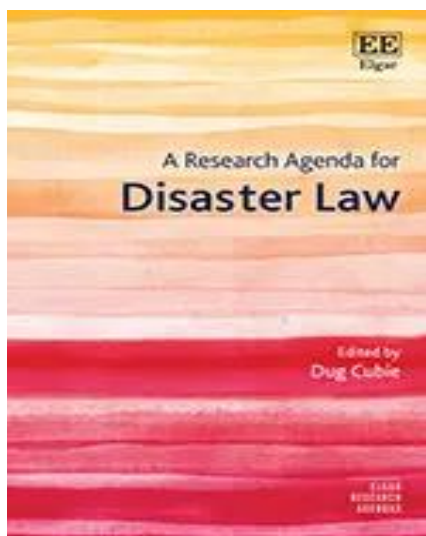
Humanitarian Diplomacy, Communications, Disaster Law, Protocol, and Auxiliary Role teams. The meeting focused on strengthening internal coordination, enhancing strategic influence, and co-creating the Africa HD Plan 2026–2027. This Plan will guide IFRC's regional Humanitarian Diplomacy work, supporting National Societies to effectively engage policymakers and partners while addressing Africa's evolving humanitarian realities. Through interactive sessions and thematic discussions, participants explored ways to amplify the unique value of each Humanitarian Diplomacy pillar while fostering synergy for greater collective impact. The meeting marked a critical step toward positioning IFRC as a cohesive, influential humanitarian actor in Africa, committed to serving vulnerable communities through stronger, coordinated advocacy and diplomacy.

In December, the team facilitated a peer-to-peer learning webinar titled ***"From Agreement to Action: Lessons from Cross-Border Disaster Cooperation Between Uganda & Rwanda."*** This webinar highlighted the groundbreaking bilateral agreement signed by the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) and the Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS) on cross-border disaster and pandemic preparedness and response. Designed to inspire replication, the session encouraged other African National Societies to explore similar bilateral or regional cooperation models tailored to their contexts. The agreement itself establishes clear frameworks for cooperation on early warning systems, contingency planning, response, recovery, and volunteer deployment, while respecting sovereignty, auxiliary roles, and humanitarian principles. The webinar shared the negotiation journey, key enablers, challenges faced, and practical lessons learned from both National Societies' perspectives. Furthermore, this initiative marks a significant step in regional disaster governance, demonstrating how legal and operational coordination can enhance timely and effective cross-border humanitarian action.

With respect to operations, in 2025, our support to operations transcended boundaries and regions. In response to the devastating earthquake that struck Myanmar in April 2025, our Disaster Law team supported the Asia Pacific regional office in developing an International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) factsheet. This concise tool, shared with humanitarian actors involved in the response, highlights key legal issues for incoming international humanitarian assistance. It is a testament to the growing

recognition of disaster law as a vital part of effective disaster response planning in real time.

In 2025, the Disaster Law Champions Group remained a cornerstone of our regional approach to strengthening legal preparedness for disasters. Throughout the year, this peer-learning platform continued to grow and thrive, bringing together National Society practitioners, legal and technical experts, and partners to exchange experiences, discuss emerging challenges, and stay connected on developments in disaster law across the region. The Champions Group plays a key role in sustaining momentum beyond individual projects by creating space for practical discussion on disaster law tools, new initiatives, cross-cutting themes and upcoming town halls. Through regular knowledge-sharing and dialogue, it strengthens collective capacity to advocate for stronger legal frameworks and more effective, locally led humanitarian action. In 2026, we aim to further expand this community, deepen peer-to-peer engagement and continue to undertake climate and disaster-related research to support messaging at various events and will do so with the technical support of other relevant IFRC teams, in particular for preparation around the negotiation of the PPED treaty.



Lastly, our Disaster Law and Auxiliary Role Regional Coordinator for Africa, Stella Ngugi, contributed to the landmark publication [A Research Agenda for Disaster Law](#) (Edward Elgar, 2025) by authoring the chapter titled “*The Nexus of Law, Climate Displacement, and Disaster Recovery: A Practitioner’s Perspective from Africa*.” This volume, edited by Dr. Dug Cubie, gathers leading experts to address emerging global challenges in disaster law. Her chapter offers a distinct African perspective on how legal frameworks can respond to climate-induced displacement and its critical links to disaster recovery. She highlights the importance of adaptable, rights-based laws that integrate preparedness, response, and long-term recovery, with

particular reference to regional instruments such as the Kampala Convention and the OAU Refugee Convention. Through this work, she underscores the urgent need for interdisciplinary research and inclusive, participatory approaches to build resilience and support displaced communities across Africa.

1.2. Country level

1.2.1. Cape Verde

The IFRC Disaster Law team continues to support humanitarian operations by developing concise factsheets that clarify critical legal issues related to international disaster assistance. These factsheets provide humanitarian actors and governments with practical guidance on navigating national legal and policy frameworks that govern aid delivery during emergencies, helping to reduce delays and legal uncertainties. In

2025, we developed a [factsheet to support the response to severe flooding in Cape Verde](#), which caused displacement and significant infrastructure damage. The factsheet helped responders understand the national legal context for mobilizing international assistance, including procedures for facilitating the entry of relief personnel and goods, and highlighted key provisions relevant to coordination and early action during the emergency response.

1.2.2. Comoros

The IFRC Disaster Law team continued to support preparedness and response operations to bring awareness to the practical application of disaster law. Our team has added to its collection of IDRL Snapshots and developed a [snapshot for Comoros](#). This snapshot is a valuable tool for quickly identifying key impediments to the legal and policy framework governing international disaster assistance, which could be strengthened. Further, this snapshot can also be used by the Comoros Red Crescent (CORC) to support their government in ongoing DRM law and policy review processes or identify key areas to focus their Disaster Law advocacy efforts.



In August, the team facilitated a series of legislative advocacy trainings tailored for the CoRC and designated volunteers from all branches across Mwali, Andzouani and Ngazidja. The trainings were implemented as part of a joint initiative with the Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform of the French Red Cross (PIROI-CRF). The sessions focused on strengthening CoRC's capacity to engage with public authorities, particularly the General Directorate of Civil Security (DGSC), on the implementation of DRM legal and policy frameworks. By reinforcing the understanding of disaster law and the auxiliary role, the initiative aimed to position the National Society as a key partner in DRM processes. This support contributes to CoRC's effective participation in national coordination mechanisms, including the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRC), and promotes stronger legal preparedness in practice to enhance disaster response and resilience in Comoros.

In September, IFRC Disaster Law supported the conclusion of a pre-disaster agreement between the General Directorate of Civil Security (DGSC), the CoRC, and the IFRC—marking an important milestone in strengthening disaster preparedness and response in Comoros. This agreement clarifies roles and responsibilities for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, including during public health emergencies, drawing lessons from the recent cholera outbreak. The agreement formally recognizes the auxiliary role of the CoRC and establishes clear coordination mechanisms with public authorities, helping to streamline decision-making before emergencies occur. Within a localization approach, the agreement enhances cooperation between the DGSC and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and facilitates timely, network-wide support when national capacities are exceeded. By

anticipating and addressing potential legal and regulatory bottlenecks in advance, this legal instrument strengthens operational readiness and contributes to more predictable, efficient, and people-centered humanitarian action.

Additionally, in December 2025, a disaster law workshop for public authorities was co-organized with the DGSC. Building on the ongoing engagement between the CoRC and DGSC, the focus was about mainstreaming DRM across the different sectors. It offered an opportunity to showcase resources at their disposal for policy development/evaluation, but also for highlighting the relevance of the PPED Treaty for the Comoros context.

1.2.3. Eswatini

In 2025, significant steps were made in our ongoing support to the Eswatini Red Cross Society (BERCS) in reviewing the national DRM Bill. This review comes on the backdrop of a technical working session held between the IFRC Disaster Law team, the Eswatini Deputy Prime Minister's Office (DPMO) and BERCS in 2023 to discuss the development of a DRM Law and to formulate a concrete plan of action to achieve this goal. In April of 2025, the IFRC Disaster Law team, at the request of the Secretary General of BERCS, provided a holistic legal review of the draft Bill using the IFRC's [Disaster Risk Governance Guidelines](#) and supplemented it with the [Model Emergency Decree](#) to ensure that detailed provisions on [international disaster assistance](#) were included. This is an encouraging example of how National Societies can advocate for stronger legal frameworks with tailored technical support.

The Disaster Law team has continued to support preparedness and response operations to bring awareness to the practical application of disaster law. Our team has added to its collection of IDRL Snapshots and developed a [snapshot for Eswatini](#). This snapshot is a valuable tool for quickly identifying key impediments to the legal and policy framework governing international disaster assistance, which could be strengthened. Further, this snapshot can also be used by BERCS to support their government in ongoing DRM law and policy review processes or identify key areas to focus their Disaster Law advocacy efforts.

1.2.4. Democratic Republic of Congo

The IFRC Disaster Law team also supported emergency response efforts during the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) by developing [a targeted legal factsheet for humanitarian actors](#). The resource provided clear guidance on the national legal framework governing public health emergencies and the facilitation of international assistance, including procedures relevant to cross-border coordination, the deployment of response personnel, and the importation of relief goods and medical supplies. By clarifying key legal provisions and operational requirements, the factsheet helped support more coordinated and legally informed humanitarian action during a complex public health response.

1.2.5. Ethiopia

In November, the Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS), supported by the IFRC Disaster Law team, held a workshop to strengthen its auxiliary role and deepen understanding of disaster law in the context of climate-driven water-related hazards. Falling under the scope of the [Water@The Heart of Climate Action \(WHCA\)](#) initiative and contributing to the United Nations [EW4ALL](#) initiative, the workshop, hosted at the ERCS Training Institute, focused on equipping ERCS staff across management, coordination, and regional branches with the legal knowledge and advocacy tools needed to support Ethiopia's EW4ALL initiative. In this workshop, participants engaged in interactive sessions covering DRM legislation, IDRL, and humanitarian diplomacy, translating complex legal frameworks into practical advocacy strategies. A key outcome was the co-development of an ERCS Advocacy Roadmap to guide targeted reforms and strengthen the National Society's coordination with public authorities. Moreover, this capacity-building effort enhances ERCS's ability to connect national early warning systems with communities, reinforcing timely, people-centered early action amid increasing climate risks. The workshop highlights IFRC Disaster Law's commitment to empowering National Societies to lead in disaster resilience and legal preparedness.

1.2.6. Lesotho

In Lesotho, the year began with meaningful branch-level implementation of disaster law tools and advocacy. In April, the Disaster Law team facilitated two capacity-building sessions during the Lesotho Red Cross Society's (LRCS) Branch Managers Induction. The first focused on an introduction to key disaster law instruments, with special attention to the [Disaster Risk Governance Guidelines](#). The second session explored the auxiliary role in greater depth, drawing from the Lesotho Red Cross Society Act of 1967 and highlighting how the [Guide to Strengthening the Auxiliary Role through Law and Policy](#) can support advocacy efforts. These sessions provided an essential opportunity for branch managers to connect legal frameworks with day-to-day operational planning, ensuring that disaster law principles inform both preparedness and response activities at the local level. By strengthening understanding of the auxiliary role and relevant legal instruments, the workshops laid the groundwork for more effective advocacy and enhanced collaboration between the LRCS and government authorities.

1.2.7. Liberia

In Liberia, IFRC Disaster Law supported the Government and the Liberia Red Cross Society in conducting a legal mapping and key findings report under the [EW4ALL](#) initiative to assess how national legal and policy frameworks support the development and sustainability of effective early warning systems. The assessment reviewed existing DRM legislation, sectoral policies, and institutional mandates to determine the extent to which early warning responsibilities, coordination mechanisms, and community-level dissemination structures are clearly established in law, while also examining how national frameworks enable anticipatory action through mechanisms

such as early warning triggers, pre-arranged financing, and institutional coordination. The findings identified key legal and policy gaps as well as opportunities to more systematically integrate early warning systems into national DRM frameworks, providing practical recommendations aimed at strengthening coordination between government institutions, technical agencies, and humanitarian partners to ensure that early warnings translate into early action and more effective disaster preparedness and response.

1.2.8. Madagascar

Building upon the pre-disaster agreement signed between the National Bureau of Disaster and Risk Management (BNGRC), the Malagasy Red Cross (MRCS) and the IFRC, and within the scope of [European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations Programmatic Partnership](#) (ECHO PP), a series of advocacy trainings was conducted in the regions of Vatovavy, Fitovinany and Anosy. To ensure relevance to their respective contexts, challenges and dynamics, the attendance was composed of representatives from local communities, volunteers and public authorities. Together, they developed draft advocacy strategies to advance specific agendas while taking into account the real needs and capacity of the actors present in the field. In parallel, this provided the opportunity to highlight the auxiliary role of the MRCS, especially beyond the lifetime of the programme, as ECHO PP officially reached its end in June 2025.



In December, building on the adoption of the Practical Guidelines for the Facilitation of Customs Clearance and Regularization of Relief Goods during Disasters or Other Disruptive Events (2022), IFRC Disaster Law supported a national workshop, co-organized with the MRCS, the BNGRC and the Customs General Directorate (DGD). The workshop

brought together customs and logistics officials alongside DRM practitioners to strengthen awareness and application of legal facilitation measures for international disaster assistance. Discussions at this workshop focused on assessing existing procedures, identifying practical challenges, and exploring how facilitation measures can be applied beyond emergency response to support anticipatory action. We also facilitated reflection on IFRC's recommendations on international disaster assistance, drawing on earlier national assessments and linking this work to the evolving global process toward the PPED treaty. Particular emphasis was placed on extending legal facilities to local assisting actors, reinforcing inclusive and effective legal preparedness in Madagascar.

Lastly, the Disaster Law team continued to support preparedness and response operations to bring awareness to the practical application of disaster law. The team has added to its collection of IDRL snapshots through the development of a [snapshot for Madagascar](#). This snapshot is a valuable tool for quickly identifying key

impediments to the legal and policy framework governing international disaster assistance, which could be strengthened. Further, this snapshot can also be used by MRCS to support their government in ongoing DRM law and policy review processes or identify key areas to focus their Disaster Law advocacy efforts.

1.2.9. Mauritius

In Mauritius, the IFRC Disaster Law team continued to support preparedness and response operations to bring awareness to the practical application of disaster law. Our team has added to its collection of IDRL snapshots through the development of a [snapshot for Mauritius](#). This snapshot is a valuable tool for quickly identifying key impediments to the legal and policy framework governing international disaster assistance, which could be strengthened. Further, this snapshot can also be used by the Mauritius Red Cross Society to support their government in ongoing DRM law and policy review processes or identify key areas to focus their Disaster Law advocacy efforts.

1.2.10. Mozambique

In 2025, IFRC Disaster Law supported the Government of Mozambique in strengthening the legal foundations for effective early warning under the [EW4All](#) initiative. With support from Irish Aid, the Disaster Law team conducted a legal mapping assessing how national DRM frameworks enable early warning systems and anticipatory action. The analysis identified key opportunities to strengthen legal provisions on early warning triggers, pre-arranged financing, and institutional coordination. In April 2025, these findings were validated during a multi-stakeholder workshop in Maputo, co-facilitated with the Mozambique Red Cross and the Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres. The process helped identify practical steps for embedding early warning and anticipatory action within national legal and policy frameworks, contributing to stronger preparedness and more coordinated disaster response.

1.2.11. Rwanda

In 2025, IFRC Disaster Law supported the Rwanda Red Cross Society in strengthening regional disaster preparedness through peer learning on cross-border cooperation. In December, the Disaster Law team facilitated a webinar titled *“From Agreement to Action: Lessons from Cross-Border Disaster Cooperation Between Uganda & Rwanda,”* which highlighted the bilateral agreement, entered into in 2025, between the Rwanda Red Cross Society and the Uganda Red Cross Society on cross-border disaster and pandemic preparedness and response. The session provided an opportunity for the Rwanda Red Cross to share its experience in negotiating and operationalizing the agreement, including lessons on establishing frameworks for early warning, contingency planning, response coordination, recovery, and volunteer deployment while respecting national sovereignty, auxiliary roles, and humanitarian principles. This engagement helped showcase Rwanda’s leadership in regional

disaster governance and encouraged other African National Societies to explore similar cooperation models to strengthen cross-border humanitarian action.

1.2.12. Seychelles

The IFRC Disaster Law team continued to support preparedness and response operations to bring awareness to the practical application of disaster law in the Seychelles. Our team has added to its collection of IDRL snapshots through the development of a [snapshot for Seychelles](#). This snapshot is a valuable tool for quickly identifying key impediments to the legal and policy framework governing international disaster assistance, which could be strengthened. Further, this snapshot can also be used by the Red Cross Society of Seychelles to support their government in ongoing DRM law and policy review processes or identify key areas to focus their Disaster Law advocacy efforts.

1.2.13. Tanzania

In Tanzania, IFRC Disaster Law continued to support the Government and the Tanzania Red Cross Society in developing and finalizing a legal mapping and key findings report under the [EW4All](#) initiative, to assess how national legal and policy frameworks support the development and sustainability of effective early warning systems. The assessment reviewed existing DRM legislation, sectoral policies, and institutional mandates to determine the extent to which early warning responsibilities, coordination mechanisms, and community-level dissemination structures are clearly established in law, while also examining how national frameworks enable anticipatory action through mechanisms such as early warning triggers, pre-arranged financing, and institutional coordination. The findings identified key legal and policy gaps as well as opportunities to more systematically integrate early warning systems into national DRM frameworks, providing practical recommendations aimed at strengthening coordination between relevant stakeholders to ensure that early warnings translate into early action and more effective disaster preparedness and response.

1.2.14. Uganda

In 2025, we supported the Uganda Red Cross Society in strengthening regional disaster preparedness through peer learning on cross-border cooperation. In December 2025, the Disaster Law team facilitated a webinar titled “*From Agreement to Action: Lessons from Cross-Border Disaster Cooperation Between Uganda & Rwanda*”, which highlighted the bilateral agreement, entered into in 2025, between the Uganda Red Cross Society and the Rwanda Red Cross Society on cross-border disaster and pandemic preparedness and response. The session provided an opportunity for the Uganda Red Cross to share its experience in negotiating and operationalizing the agreement, including lessons on establishing frameworks for early warning, contingency planning, response coordination, recovery, and volunteer deployment while respecting national sovereignty, auxiliary roles, and humanitarian principles. This engagement helped showcase Uganda’s leadership in regional

disaster governance and encouraged other African National Societies to explore similar cooperation models to strengthen cross-border humanitarian action.

1.2.15. Zambia

The Disaster Law team supported preparedness and response operations and raised awareness of the practical application of disaster law in Zambia through the development of an [IDRL snapshot for Zambia](#). This snapshot is a valuable tool for quickly identifying key impediments to the legal and policy framework governing international disaster assistance, which could be strengthened. Further, this snapshot can also be used by the Zambia Red Cross (ZRCS) to support their government in ongoing DRM law and policy review processes or identify key areas to focus their Disaster Law advocacy efforts.

Furthermore, in December 2025 the Disaster Law team provided technical support to the ZRCS in the development of the new ZRCS Bill, following a request from the ZRCS for support in strengthening its legal framework. Our engagement focused on reviewing the draft legislation and providing recommendations to ensure alignment with international standards and best practice on RCRC legislation, particularly in strengthening the ZRCS's auxiliary role to public authorities. This collaboration created an important opportunity to work closely with the ZRCS to ensure that the proposed legal framework clearly reflects its mandate, role, and relationship with the government. The Bill has since been submitted to the Parliament of Zambia for vetting, marking an important step toward strengthening the legal recognition and operational environment of the ZRCS within the country.

1.2.16. Zimbabwe

The Disaster Law team supported preparedness and response operations and raised awareness of the practical application of disaster law in Zambia through the development of an [IDRL snapshot for Zimbabwe](#). This snapshot is a valuable tool for quickly identifying key impediments to the legal and policy framework governing international disaster assistance, which could be strengthened. Further, this snapshot can also be used by the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society to support their government in ongoing DRM law and policy review processes or identify key areas to focus their Disaster Law advocacy efforts.

2. Americas



2.1. Regional Level

The IFRC Disaster Law Team continues to provide technical assistance and support to DRM and relevant authorities under the framework of disaster risk governance, taking advantage of the climate resilience, early warning and disaster preparedness programmatic.

The team dedicated efforts to the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) through the Regional IDRL Working Group

The Regional IDRL Working Group was established in September 2022, with a mandate to provide Caribbean-specific perspectives, insights, and recommendations for improving the regional regulatory framework for the facilitation and coordination of international disaster relief within the context of Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM).

In March 2025, the Regional IDRL Working Group coordinated an [IDRL tabletop exercise](#) with over 50 disaster management stakeholders in Guyana under the technical leadership of the IFRC Disaster Law team and CDEMA. The purpose of the



The Regional Chairman of Region 9, Guyana, contributes to a discussion during the IDRL Tabletop exercise held in Guyana, March 2025.

exercise was to test the Model Provisions on international disaster assistance developed by the Working Group as well as the laws and policies in Guyana on the capacity of the country to respond to a large-scale disaster requiring international humanitarian assistance.

The exercise also provided an opportunity to develop recommendations to address gaps and action plans for implementation. A key outcome of

the exercise was the incorporation of the recommendations for implementation by the Guyana Civil Defence Commission through their CDEMA Country Work Programme.

Additionally, the Regional IDRL Working Group committed to developing a Model IDRL Regulation to complement CDEMA's Model CDM Legislation. This regulation will be a tool to support states that are in the process of strengthening their laws on international humanitarian assistance. To this end, the Regional IDRL Working Group began consultations in November 2025 on the development of the Model IDRL Regulation, which is expected to be completed in 2026.

In May 2025, IFRC Disaster Law participated in the Americas Regional Meeting on First Aid, held in Colombia led by the Global First Aid Reference Centre in partnership with the French Red Cross and the Colombian Red Cross. The objective of the meeting was to share experiences and best practices related to first aid at a regional level, contributing to the strengthening of institutional capacities of National Societies



National Societies participate in the Americas Regional Meeting on First Aid, Colombia, May 2025.

in the development of first aid activities and their teaching and learning mechanisms within communities, volunteers, and staff involved in this field. The IFRC Disaster Law team facilitated a plenary session on advocacy, illustrating the link between disaster preparedness and first aid, while also providing tools to National Societies to strengthen

their skills in legislative advocacy, particularly in relation to strengthening laws and policies on first aid education.

In December 2025, IFRC renewed its commitment with the University of the West Indies (UWI) to jointly develop and deliver an online short course on disaster law. The first phase of the course development was completed in 2025, with a commitment to complete phase two of the project, which would include the University's course accreditation process. This partnership will capitalize on IFRC's expertise in Disaster Law and UWI's expertise and accreditation in tertiary and professional education to deliver an internationally accredited disaster law course that is targeted to DRM professionals and stakeholders in the Caribbean, including National Societies.

Further to this, on 25–26 November, the IFRC convened the first regional roundtable on the upcoming PPED treaty. Held in Panama City under the Chatham House rule, the meeting gathered legal advisors from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, and Panama. The objective was to deepen the regional conversation on the legal, humanitarian, and operational dimensions of a future treaty that would strengthen the protection of people affected by disasters.

Over the two days, participants explored the legal frameworks required to facilitate effective humanitarian action, agreeing that the treaty must set out clear legal facilities for humanitarian actors, establish minimum standards, and define appropriate governance mechanisms. Discussions consistently highlighted the centrality of humanitarian principles, with particular emphasis on gender considerations, inclusion, and the preservation of human dignity as essential cross-cutting elements.

A strong sense of regional purpose emerged, with governments expressing a shared interest in developing common positions and coordinated proposals. Such regional alignment was seen as a strategic way to influence the broader global negotiations on the PPED. Participants also underscored the essential role of local actors, reaffirming

the value of the IFRC and National Societies' auxiliary role and the importance of strengthening local capacities in prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Overall, the roundtable reinforced the urgency of establishing a coherent international framework capable of balancing state sovereignty with humanitarian imperatives. It marked an important step toward regional convergence and continued momentum on the path to a global agreement by 2027.

2025 marked a landmark year in the robust and dynamic partnership between IFRC Americas and PARLATINO, the regional interparliamentary body representing legislators from across Latin America and the Caribbean. The partnership advanced on multiple fronts throughout the year, including participation in PARLATINO's Ordinary Assembly, and a dedicated engagement with PARLATINO's Environment Commission where IFRC Disaster Law presented the proposed treaty on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters, positioning Latin American legislators as key champions of this landmark international legal process ahead of negotiations due to conclude in Manila in 2027. In the road towards COP30 on Climate Change, PARLATINO and IFRC jointly launched two complementary initiatives at the event "Joining forces towards COP30": the Parliamentary Alliance for Climate Action and Just Transition (APACTJ), a regional platform with global reach coordinating legislators from Latin America, the Caribbean and beyond; and the Alliance for the Amazon, a multisectoral coordination initiative to promote adaptation to climate change, the reduction of hydrometeorological disaster risks, and the strengthening of community resilience in the Amazon basin including through laws and regulations.

IFRC Disaster Law maintained its longstanding presence at the IFRC Americas Annual Pre-Hurricane Season Conference in 2025, using the convening as a strategic platform to advance humanitarian access and strengthen legal preparedness across the region ahead of what forecasters projected as another above-normal Atlantic hurricane season. The Annual Pre-Hurricane Season Conference, organized each year by the IFRC Americas Regional Office as a core element of response preparations, brings together the Movement, partners and donors to collectively address the most urgent preparedness and response challenges of the season. The dedicated session on humanitarian access and the IFRC's Guidelines on the Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance (IDRL Guidelines) provided National Societies with a focused opportunity to examine the legal and regulatory conditions governing the entry of international relief, the importation of relief goods, and the recognition of foreign humanitarian personnel during disaster operations, reinforcing the case for legal preparedness as an indispensable complement to operational readiness in a region where a single storm can outpace national response capacity.

2.2. Country Level

2.2.1. Bahamas



Members of The Bahamas Red Cross Society and IFRC with the Senate President at the Parliament Chambers in January 2026.

Substantial progress was made in strengthening the legal and institutional framework for Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) action in the Bahamas. An amendment to the Bahamas Red Cross Society Act progressed through Parliament through a first and second reading in 2025. At the time of writing in 2026, the amendment was successfully passed through both Houses of Parliament and awaiting the assent of the Governor General. The purpose of the amendment is to

recognize both The Bahamas Red Cross Society and the IFRC as organizations with privileges and immunities in accordance with the International Organizations (Immunities and Privileges) Act (Ch. 14). This amendment reinforced the auxiliary role of the National Society, while granting it legal facilities equivalent to an international organization.

2.2.2. Barbados

In the first quarter of 2025, the IFRC Disaster Law team supported the Barbados Red Cross Society to develop and refine an advocacy strategy to strengthen their auxiliary role as reflected in enhanced partnerships and in national legal and policy mechanisms that enhance the National Society's capacity to carry out its humanitarian mandate at strategic and operational levels. Various advocacy targets were identified, as well as specific synergies with key allies and stakeholders that could be leveraged to enhance collaboration.

2.2.3. Dominica

In 2025, the IFRC Disaster Law team supported the Dominica Red Cross Society to develop a case study on integrating first aid education in laws and policies within the framework of the READY 360 project. This case study highlighted key opportunities where laws and policies could be strengthened on first aid, as well as opportunities to highlight the mandate of the National Society in first aid education. In November 2025, consultations were held with the Ministry of Health on the findings and recommendations of the case study as well as opportunities for further synergy with the Red Cross.

2.2.4. Grenada

The IFRC Disaster Law team supported the Grenada Red Cross Society to advance groundwork for ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) advocacy under the Ecological Connectivity Community Resilience (ECCR) Project. Through a legal and policy assessment, opportunities and barriers for EbA were identified in the Woburn-Clarke's Court Bay Marine Protected Area as well as advocacy opportunities for strengthening the legal and policy framework for EbA. Consultations were held with a wide range of stakeholders including the Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy, the Grenada Tourism Authority, the Ports Authority, Grenada Sustainable Development Trust Fund and the Clarke's Court Boatyard and Marine among others. The National Society also built their capacity through legislative advocacy training conducted by the IFRC. Additionally, the Grenada Red Cross Society engaged in an outreach to the Woburn Community to assess their views on potential EbA interventions such as policy reform to better protect the mangroves in their community.

2.2.5. Jamaica

On October 28, 2025, Hurricane Melissa, a Category 5 storm, made landfall in Jamaica as the strongest storm on record to hit Jamaica with sustained winds of up to 175mph. The hurricane caused widespread destruction across the country with a death toll of more than 40 persons. The IFRC with the support of the Jamaica Red Cross Society launched an Emergency Appeal. To support these efforts, the National Society, with the support of IFRC, advocated to public authorities for the provision of legal facilities to facilitate the movement of goods, equipment and people to address humanitarian needs; and strengthened auxiliary role recognition in law and policy for the National Society, including the development of a revised Jamaica Red Cross Society Act. The IFRC Disaster Law team also developed [IDRL Factsheets for Jamaica](#) which were instrumental in supporting discussions with public authorities as well as informing the humanitarian personnel on the ground of the existing and evolving legal and policy framework. During the early weeks of the emergency, these factsheets provided real-time analysis of the evolving regulatory environment to support the movement of goods, equipment and people, as well as the legal facilities and potential barriers.

2.2.6. St. Kitts and Nevis

In 2025, the IFRC supported the National Society to develop a case study on integrating first aid education in laws and policies within the framework of the READY 360 project. This case study highlighted key opportunities where laws and policies could be strengthened on first aid education, as well as opportunities to highlight the mandate of the National Society in first aid education.

2.2.7. Trinidad and Tobago

In June 2025, IFRC Disaster Law, in coordination with the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, supported the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM) to finalize the third draft of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy. This draft incorporates feedback from stakeholder consultations held in November and December 2024.

2.2.8. Guatemala

In 2025, Guatemala made significant progress in disaster risk governance through the launch of the National DRR Policy 2024–2034 (PNRRD) and its accession to the UN's EW4All initiative, reflecting a strategic shift toward proactive risk reduction. To assess the country's preparedness, the Guatemalan Red Cross Society led a comprehensive desk study in partnership with IFRC Disaster Law, consulting key national authorities including the DRM authority CONRED, INSIVUMEH (meteorological authority), and the Ministries of Health and Environment, as well as community actors in Izabal and Quetzaltenango. While the CONRED Law provides a foundational coordination structure and early warning coverage has expanded — with flood and volcanic monitoring systems now operational across key risk areas — the study found that funding gaps, absent anticipatory action triggers, and no legal obligation for telecommunications companies to disseminate alerts leave many communities reliant on informal networks.

Despite a solid policy foundation, Guatemala's disaster risk governance frameworks fall short in critical areas. Vulnerable populations — including persons with disabilities, indigenous communities, and women — remain inadequately integrated into early warning design, with no legal mandate for disaggregated data collection or inclusive planning. The absence of a legal framework for climate-related displacement is particularly pressing, with an estimated 74,000 persons internally displaced by climate disasters as of end-2022. The study recommends prioritizing revision of the outdated 1994 CONRED Law, increasing community-level budget allocations, and formally recognizing the role of civil society — including the National Society's auxiliary role, within the national DRM system.

2.2.9. Ecuador

Ecuador stands out as having one of the most advanced disaster risk governance frameworks in Latin America, anchored constitutionally and significantly strengthened by the landmark 2024 Organic Law for Integral DRM, which established a fully decentralized national system encompassing anticipatory action, multi-hazard early warning, response, and recovery. Taking advantage of this advance, the IFRC Disaster Law team conducted a desk study assessing this framework against international early warning and anticipatory action standards, consulting key national authorities open sources including the National Secretariat for Risk and Emergency Management (SNGRE), the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI), and Geophysical Institute of the National Polytechnic School, among others. While the

legal architecture is robust — formally recognizing the Ecuadorian Red Cross leading role in evacuation, search and rescue, and humanitarian assistance, and aligning with the UN's EW4All initiative, the study identified persistent implementation gaps, including insufficient and inequitably distributed budgets at the local level, limited integration of indigenous and vulnerable communities into early warning design, the absence of translations of key legislation into indigenous languages, and the need to benchmark the existing multi-hazard early warning system against specialized international standards. Priority recommendations include strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the new law's implementation, deepening local government capacity in risk governance, and ensuring that community-level early warning systems are adequately resourced across all at-risk territories.

2.2.10. Dominican Republic

Conducted under the leading role of the Dominican Republic Red Cross, a dedicated study on climate resilience law and regulations was conducted to analyze the Dominican Republic's legal and institutional framework for disaster risk governance through a climate resilience lens. The analysis covered a comprehensive body of national instruments — including the Constitution, the foundational DRM Law (Ley 147-02), territorial planning legislation, climate change policies, environmental regulations, and national emergency and adaptation plans — and was complemented by consultations with key national authorities spanning the Emergency Operations Center (COE), the National Meteorology Office (ONAMET), the Ministries of Environment and Economy, and the National Council for Climate Change. The Dominican Republic Red Cross served as an essential partner throughout, contributing technical expertise through its DRM Directorate and its institutional presence within national coordination bodies including the National Prevention, Mitigation and Response Council, the Technical Committee, and the COE.

The study found that while the Dominican Republic has established a solid legal architecture for DRM, several critical gaps constrain effective climate resilience governance. These include the pending formalization of the national DRM policy, insufficient embedding of anticipatory action within legislation and planning instruments, weak requirements for sex- and age-disaggregated data collection in risk assessments, inadequate financing for subnational committees, and the absence of a dedicated legal framework addressing climate-induced internal displacement. The study's recommendations — focused on strengthening inter-institutional coordination, updating national plans, formalizing the integrated early warning system, and diversifying climate finance mechanisms — provide a concrete advocacy roadmap that the Dominican Republic Red Cross and IFRC are well positioned to advance in partnership with national authorities.

2.2.11. Uruguay

A study on Uruguay's legal and institutional framework for disaster risk governance through a climate resilience lens was undertaken, encompassing a broad corpus of

national instruments, including the foundational Law 18621 creating the National Emergency System (SINAE) and its implementing Decree 65/2020, the Environmental Protection Law, the Territorial Planning and Sustainable Development Law, the Decentralization Law, climate change policy frameworks including the National Climate Change Policy (PNCC), and associated national plans for DRM and coastal adaptation. Consultations were conducted with national authorities and validated with technical focal points from the Uruguayan Red Cross and IFRC.

The study found that Uruguay has developed a notably innovative legal architecture for DRM, with SINAE's three-stage framework of prospective, corrective and compensatory risk management representing a regional model of good practice. However, several significant gaps were identified: the National GIRD Policy's planning ambitions are constrained by insufficient inter-institutional coordination and limited integration of civil society and private sector actors; early warning systems, anchored primarily in INUMET, require further strengthening and better articulation with local-level response structures; climate-induced displacement lacks a dedicated legal definition or policy framework; gender-disaggregated data requirements in risk assessments remain underdeveloped; and financing for subnational emergency committees is inadequate. The study's recommendations — focused on operationalizing SINAE's integral risk management approach, deepening GRD-climate change policy coherence, strengthening local coordination bodies (CECOEDs and CECOEMs), and diversifying financial instruments, provide a concrete advocacy platform that the National Society with the IFRC Disaster Law team are well positioned to advance with national authorities.

2.2.12. Paraguay

As part of efforts made under the Irish Aid-funded project "Expanding Cross-Pillar Early Warning Early Action for Climate-related Hazards," a study analyzed Paraguay's legal and institutional framework for disaster risk governance with a focus on climate resilience was undertaken. The study was conducted drawing on IFRC Disaster Law's 2023 Disaster Risk Governance Guidelines as its methodological reference. The legal corpus reviewed spanned Law 2615/2005 creating the National Emergency Secretariat (SEN) and its implementing decrees, the National Climate Change Law (5875/2017), the Organic Municipal Law, the National Policy for DRM and Reduction, the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan for Climate Change, the National Sendai Implementation Plan, and the National Development Plan 2030. Alongside documentary analysis, the methodology incorporated inputs from consultations with national authorities.

The study found that Paraguay has established a functional legal architecture centered on the SEN, with Law 2615 providing a broadly comprehensive framework covering prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, recovery and rehabilitation. However, several critical gaps constrain effective climate resilience governance. Anticipatory action is notably absent from the legal framework, with no explicit definition or mandate identified across the instruments reviewed. Inter-institutional coordination between the

SEN and climate change bodies, including the National Climate Change Commission, remains insufficiently structured in practice. Capacity gaps at both central and subnational levels — particularly the need to strengthen technical human resources in public institutions — undermine implementation of adaptation plans. Early warning systems, anchored in the meteorological and hydrological functions of DINAC, require stronger articulation with local response structures. Access to financing at both national and local levels for climate adaptation measures was identified as a persistent constraint. The study's recommendations — focused on identifying strategic entry points for legal reform, strengthening inter-institutional alliances, and prioritizing anticipatory action within the policy cycle — provide a concrete platform to advocate from.

3. Asia Pacific



3.1. Regional Level

3.1.1 Advancing Regional Advocacy on International Disaster Law

Throughout the reporting period, IFRC Disaster Law strengthened engagement with regional institutions, intergovernmental processes and National Societies across Asia Pacific to advance legal preparedness for disasters, strengthen enabling legal environments for anticipatory action and early warning systems and promote coordinated regional advocacy on emerging international disaster governance frameworks.

A major area of regional engagement focused on supporting awareness and dialogue around the proposed PPED treaty. In May, IFRC Disaster Law initiated engagement with the Pacific Islands Legal Officers Network (PILON) to explore opportunities to convene a consultation during the annual PILON Meeting in Papua New Guinea. The proposed session aimed to support Pacific government legal advisers to consider regional perspectives and explore the potential development of a coordinated submission on the Draft Articles. Building on this momentum, in July, UNDRR approached the IFRC Disaster Law team to collaborate on a dedicated briefing on the Draft Articles during the PILON meeting, reflecting growing regional interest in coordinated engagement on the proposed treaty. Although scheduling constraints and changes in national government structures meant the session did not proceed, the process strengthened the relationship between PILON and IFRC and created a foundation for continued collaboration and advocacy.

Parallel engagement focused on strengthening diplomatic outreach and regional coalition-building. IFRC Disaster Law presented regional advocacy plans and worked with the IFRC New York Office and Pacific Head of Delegation to explore opportunities

for a joint recommendation through the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), aimed at strengthening collective support for the Draft Articles.

Regional advocacy was also advanced through broader diplomatic and parliamentary engagement. In July, IFRC Disaster Law contributed to a Trilateral Cooperation presentation involving the governments of Japan, the Republic of Korea and China, highlighting the relevance of the Draft Articles and IFRC's support to their development.

At the Red Cross Red Crescent Southeast Asia Humanitarian Forum in September, IFRC Disaster Law contributed to the session on *Advancing Disaster Law and Regional Cooperation*, which encouraged ASEAN Member States to consider submitting recommendations on the Draft Articles ahead of the consultation process. On the margins of the Forum, IFRC Disaster Law held strategic discussions with the ASEAN Secretariat to explore opportunities for a dedicated virtual briefing for Ministries of Foreign Affairs across ASEAN Member States.

Regional engagement continued through the Pacific DRM Ministerial Meeting in November, where IFRC Disaster Law hosted a session bringing together government representatives and regional partners to discuss the relevance of the Draft Articles for Pacific Island States. Growing regional interest was subsequently reflected in the [Koror Declaration](#) adopted on 5 November 2025, which acknowledged increasing international momentum behind the Draft Articles and its relevance for strengthening protection for persons affected by disasters.



The Pacific DRM Ministerial Meeting hosted in Koror, Palau. IFRC Disaster Law supported the coordination of this meeting as well as hosted a side event focused on the Draft Articles on the Proposed Treaty on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters.

To further support consultation processes, IFRC Disaster Law, together with the Pacific Resilience Partnership and UNDRR, convened a regional webinar on the Draft Articles for Pacific Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Disaster Management Offices to facilitate engagement ahead of submission timelines.

IFRC Disaster Law advanced regional coordination under the EW4All initiative by promoting the legal and institutional frameworks required for effective early warning systems and anticipatory action.

In the Pacific, IFRC Disaster Law organized a regional simulation exercise in Honiara, Solomon Islands, bringing together National Disaster Management Offices, meteorological services and National Societies to examine the legal and institutional dimensions of early warning systems. The exercise strengthened understanding of institutional roles and identified opportunities for improved coordination.

To support continued collaboration, IFRC Disaster Law established the Pacific Humanitarian Team Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group, providing a dedicated coordination platform to support humanitarian actors in identifying legal and policy barriers and advancing alignment across anticipatory action initiatives.

In Fiji, IFRC Disaster Law contributed technical expertise through the Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance planning process and broader regional discussions on early warning systems. This included support to the Asia Pacific EW4ALL series jointly organized by UNDRR, WMO, ITU, IFRC and UNESCAP, showcasing how Fiji's new DRM legislation strengthens preparedness and provides an enabling legal environment for effective early warning systems.

Regional engagement also extended beyond the Pacific. IFRC Disaster Law contributed to preparations for the Asia Pacific Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action 2025, including conceptualization of a dedicated session on enabling legal and institutional frameworks. Technical support was also provided for the development of knowledge products on institutionalization of anticipatory action and national heat action planning in Nepal, which were presented during the Dialogue Platform in Yogyakarta and showcased emerging regional practice.

IFRC Disaster Law continued strengthening regional visibility and partnerships across disaster governance and resilience platforms. In April, IFRC Disaster Law supported IFRC's engagement at the 81st Session of the Commission of ESCAP through contributions to the opening statement, highlighting disaster governance priorities in the Asia Pacific region.

In June, IFRC Disaster Law represented IFRC during consultations for development of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2026–2030. Discussions highlighted opportunities to strengthen legal preparedness, support regional disaster governance priorities and reinforce collaboration with ASEAN institutions.

Technical support was also provided through the Fiji Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance planning workshop, including presentations on Fiji's new DRM Act and findings from regional legislative research on early warning and early action.

IFRC Disaster Law further strengthened engagement on international disaster response facilitation through collaboration with the Regional Humanitarian Importation and Customs (RHIC) Network. Discussions focused on regulatory barriers affecting

humanitarian operations, with IFRC Disaster Law subsequently invited to present regional IDRL experiences to supply chain and humanitarian partners across Asia Pacific.

Regional policy engagement also extended into cross-border crisis preparedness. In September, IFRC Disaster Law contributed technical inputs to IFRC's participation in the Regional Crisis Preparedness Forum under the Bali Process, supporting dialogue among Member States on legal preparedness and coordination mechanisms for emergency irregular migration contexts.

In the Pacific, IFRC Disaster Law also contributed to regional dialogue on strengthening enabling legal environments for effective early warning communication. Participation in a regional workshop on leveraging cell broadcast technology highlighted the importance of legislation and policy frameworks in ensuring warning messages are timely, trusted and accessible to communities.

At the regional level, IFRC Disaster Law advanced research and knowledge products to support policy dialogue, legislative reform and coordinated advocacy across Asia Pacific.

During the reporting period, the Pacific Early Warning–Early Action (EWEA) Legislative Guidance research was finalized, with preparations initiated for a formal launch in partnership with UNDRR and The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 2026. The research provides analysis of legal and policy measures required to strengthen early warning systems and anticipatory action across four Pacific countries (Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa and Tonga). In June, IFRC Disaster Law also developed a synthesis presentation of the EWEA Legislative Guidance Research Report, consolidating recommendations across the five Pacific EW4All focus countries. The findings are being used to support engagement with governments and regional partners and inform future legal and policy development.

IFRC Disaster Law also strengthened collaboration with the global IFRC Disaster Law team to advance research and advocacy supporting international engagement on Draft Articles. In June, the team initiated development of a series of five global case studies designed to support treaty advocacy and demonstrate the practical importance of legal preparedness and international cooperation in disaster contexts. Fiji was selected as the Asia Pacific [case study](#) country. The [final case studies](#) are expected to be launched in New York in 2026.

IFRC Disaster Law also contributed technical input to the 2025 IFRC Asia Pacific Displacement Report, strengthening consideration of displacement and disaster risk governance within regional policy discussions.

3.2. Country Level

At country level, IFRC Disaster Law provided targeted technical assistance, research and legislative support to National Societies and public authorities to strengthen disaster risk governance, reinforce auxiliary role arrangements, and advance legal and institutional frameworks for disaster preparedness, response and anticipatory action.

3.2.1 Afghanistan

IFRC Disaster Law provided technical assistance through review of the draft Afghanistan Red Crescent Law. Recommendations focused on strengthening institutional independence, reinforcing alignment with the Fundamental Principles and clarifying provisions relating to the auxiliary role. This support emerged following engagement with the IFRC country delegation and the Afghanistan Red Crescent Society to strengthen the Society's legal foundation and ensure alignment with contemporary Movement standards and good practice from other National Society legal frameworks. Technical support included detailed legal analysis of draft provisions and comparative review against the revised Model Red Cross and Red Crescent Law.

3.2.2 Bangladesh

IFRC Disaster Law supported the IFRC Country Delegation and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in advancing revisions to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Act. Technical support included preparation of advocacy messages for engagement with government stakeholders and review of draft legislative provisions to strengthen recognition of the National Society's mandate, independence and auxiliary role. Support was initiated following requests from the National Society and country delegation to strengthen alignment between the existing legal framework and evolving operational realities, including increasing demands associated with disaster response and humanitarian coordination. This engagement also sought to position legislative reform as part of broader institutional strengthening efforts and support a clearer enabling environment for the National Society's engagement across DRM and humanitarian action.

3.2.3 Bhutan

In Bhutan, IFRC Disaster Law revised the draft Pre-Disaster Agreement for the Bhutan Red Cross Society and supported continued engagement with government counterparts to strengthen disaster preparedness arrangements and clarify institutional roles and responsibilities. This work builds on longstanding engagement initiated to strengthen legal preparedness and establish clearer coordination arrangements before emergencies occur. The Pre-Disaster Agreement seeks to provide greater certainty regarding responsibilities, coordination procedures and

operational support mechanisms between government authorities, the National Society and IFRC in disaster contexts.

IFRC Disaster Law also provided technical guidance on potential disaster management cooperation mechanisms between India and Bhutan to support dialogue on cross-border preparedness and coordination.

3.2.4 Federated States of Micronesia

IFRC Disaster Law supported the Micronesian Red Cross Society in strengthening its legal base through development of a draft Micronesian Red Cross Society Act. Prepared at the request of the National Society, the proposed legislation establishes a comprehensive legal framework for the National Society's mandate, governance and institutional arrangements, including provisions relating to financial cooperation with government.

The engagement emerged following recognition of the need to modernize and formalize the National Society's legal arrangements to support sustainable institutional development and strengthen government partnership mechanisms. IFRC Disaster Law provided technical drafting support, comparative legal analysis and review against the revised Model Red Cross and Red Crescent Law to ensure consistency with international standards and Movement practice. Once adopted, the legislation is expected to strengthen institutional certainty, improve recognition of the National Society's auxiliary role and support more sustainable cooperation arrangements for preparedness and emergency response.

3.2.5 Fiji

IFRC Disaster Law provided sustained technical and strategic support to strengthen Fiji's disaster governance and the institutional positioning of the Fiji Red Cross Society. Engagement with government counterparts supported advancement of the Fiji Red Cross Bill through the legislative process, including development of a Cabinet Paper at the request of government to support consideration during the final Cabinet sitting of 2025. These efforts contributed to the subsequent approval of the Fiji Red Cross Bill by Cabinet, representing an important milestone in strengthening the National Society's legal base and auxiliary role.

Additional support focused on implementation of Fiji's DRM Act 2024. IFRC Disaster Law contributed to development of socialization tools, supported planning for dissemination and simulation activities and provided technical inputs during the National DRM Act Awareness Workshop and Tsunami Tabletop Exercise convened by the National Disaster Management Office. Support was also provided to Fiji's Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance planning process and dissemination of findings from regional legislative guidance research on early warning and early action.

3.2.6 Kiribati

IFRC Disaster Law supported the Kiribati Red Cross Society to strengthen the enabling legal environment for DRM and humanitarian action through strategic engagement with government stakeholders. This included establishing formal engagement with the Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs to strengthen collaboration on initiatives supporting resilience and national response capacity.

IFRC Disaster Law also supported the national launch of the Early Warnings for All initiative and contributed technical expertise on anticipatory action and the role of legal frameworks in strengthening preparedness and effective early warning systems.

3.2.7 Maldives

IFRC Disaster Law supported the Maldivian Red Crescent in developing the Terms of Reference for the EW4All and Disaster Law mapping initiative. The exercise aimed to assess the legal and institutional environment for DRM and identify opportunities to strengthen disaster governance arrangements and coordination mechanisms. Following recruitment of a local consultant in June, implementation challenges resulted in discontinuation of the consultancy prior to completion. The mapping exercise reached approximately 70 per cent completion during the reporting period and, subject to funding availability, completion is anticipated in 2026.

3.2.8 Nepal

IFRC Disaster Law worked closely with the Nepal Red Cross Society and the Government of Nepal to strengthen DRM regulatory frameworks and support the institutionalization of anticipatory action. As part of the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)/EW4All Accelerator Project for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, IFRC Disaster Law developed and finalized Terms of Reference for a legal and regulatory mapping exercise to identify opportunities to strengthen governance arrangements for early warning systems and anticipatory action. In June, IFRC Disaster Law and the IFRC Nepal Country Delegation formally launched the start of the study with the National DRR and Management Authority (NDRRMA), supporting national ownership of the process.

IFRC Disaster Law also contributed to broader policy and knowledge initiatives in Nepal. In April, the team published a case study on the Municipal Disaster Risk Governance Assessment (MDRGA) Tool, co-led with the Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance, documenting how the tool supports municipalities to strengthen local governance and preparedness. Additional support included contributions to Heat Action Day 2025 in Kathmandu, participation in the EW4All session during the Mayors' Forum in Western Nepal and technical support to the 4th National Dialogue on Anticipatory Action focused on operationalizing Nepal's National Anticipatory Action Framework and Roadmap.

IFRC Disaster Law further supported legal reform processes through drafting a proposed Nepal Red Cross Law based on the revised Model Red Cross Law and providing legal inputs to the Roadmap on Institutionalizing Heat Anticipatory Action led by NDRRMA.

3.2.9 Pakistan

IFRC Disaster Law supported the IFRC Country Delegation and Pakistan Red Crescent Society to strengthen legislative advocacy and government engagement relating to revisions of the Red Crescent Act and broader auxiliary role discussions.

Support was initiated following requests to strengthen the enabling legal environment for the National Society and respond to opportunities for legislative reform linked to evolving DRM and humanitarian coordination arrangements. IFRC Disaster Law worked closely with the National Society to identify priority legal issues, develop evidence-based advocacy messages and support engagement with relevant government stakeholders.

As part of this engagement, IFRC Disaster Law contributed to the development of a strategic plan for legislative advocacy in July and provided technical input to a Humanitarian Diplomacy briefing for the leadership of Pakistan Red Crescent in August, focusing on clarifying the auxiliary role and strengthening government engagement. These efforts sought to strengthen understanding of the National Society's mandate and support more structured dialogue with public authorities on institutional positioning and cooperation arrangements.

The engagement aimed to strengthen recognition of the National Society's role across disaster preparedness and response, improve institutional clarity and support the National Society's longer-term positioning within Pakistan's disaster governance architecture.

3.2.10 Palau

IFRC Disaster Law supported the Palau Red Cross Society to strengthen institutional cooperation with government through development of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Health and Human Services. The agreement establishes a formal cooperation framework and designates the Ministry as the line ministry supporting engagement with the National Society. At the end of the reporting period, the draft remains under government review.

IFRC Disaster Law also supported broader advocacy efforts through capacity strengthening on humanitarian diplomacy for Pacific National Societies during the

Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting. This engagement contributed to regional support for advancing Red Cross positioning within future Pacific leaders' discussions.

3.2.11 Philippines

In October, IFRC Disaster Law contributed technical inputs during the national multi-stakeholder consultation on the proposed PPED Treaty. IFRC recommendations were positively received and are expected to inform the Department of Foreign Affairs' national submission

3.2.12 Samoa

IFRC Disaster Law supported preparations for the national consultation process under the EW4ALL initiative, contributing technical advice to strengthen consideration of legal and institutional dimensions of early warning systems and anticipatory action. The consultation took place in June 2025

3.2.13 Sri Lanka

In July, IFRC Disaster Law provided inputs to a parliamentary briefing delivered by the IFRC Head of Delegation, supporting awareness and understanding of the Draft Articles on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters among parliamentarians.

3.2.14 Tuvalu

In Tuvalu, IFRC Disaster Law supported the Tuvalu Red Cross Society in negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Health. The agreement clarifies institutional roles in disaster preparedness and response and strengthens the operational partnership between the National Society and government authorities.

3.2.15 Vanuatu

IFRC Disaster Law supported the Vanuatu Red Cross Society in its engagement with the country's evolving disaster governance framework. The programme prepared a legislative brief and SWOT analysis on the Disaster Recovery and Resilience Act 2024, supporting the National Society's dialogue with government authorities and helping to clarify the auxiliary role within the new legal framework.

4. Central Asia



4.1. Regional Level

In 2025, the IFRC Disaster Law team continued its close collaboration and partnership with the Regional Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR) in implementing efforts to strengthen legal frameworks in Central Asia. Following the IDRL Mapping Research for Central Asia, which identified significant legislative gaps (including the absence of regional disaster preparedness and response mechanisms, standardized relief approaches, and single-window legislation mechanisms) and highlighted the need for a legally binding agreement on international disaster response and the establishment of a Regional Coordination Centre for Emergency Response under the CESDRR, the CESDRR sought the expertise of the IFRC to assist in developing this regional agreement. A draft was prepared and submitted for further consideration by CESDRR and emergency authorities in 2025. The first round of consultations on the draft Agreement is expected to take place in June–July 2026.



From 15–17 October 2025, the IFRC Disaster Law team attended the Central Asian High-level DRR Forum of the Heads of Emergency Management Authorities in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, which

also included the participation of the UN and other partners. During the Forum, the IFRC along with the RCST delivered three presentations highlighting achievements from regional and country-specific projects, namely: the EW4ALL initiative in Tajikistan, outcomes of Disaster Law research in Tajikistan, and an update on the upcoming PPED treaty.

On 17 October 2025, several bilateral meetings were held with the Ministers of Emergency Situations of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, as well as with the Deputy Minister of Emergency Situations of Kyrgyzstan, on the sidelines of the Forum. The



IFRC Head of Delegation for Central Asia emphasized the importance of the upcoming PPED treaty, outlined key points and proposals, and called for active engagement by the respective governments. The Forum became an important milestone in strengthening intergovernmental cooperation in DRR, advancing coordination mechanisms for response, and reinforcing partnerships between government agencies and international organizations. The key outcome of the Forum was that States, in the outcome [Protocol](#), took note of the information and expressed readiness to provide all possible assistance in implementing regional initiatives, including improving the Draft Articles on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters.

The First Meeting of the Leadership of the Commonwealth of Independent States' National Societies was held on 4–5 September 2025 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, with the participation of leaders from the Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society, Armenian Red Cross Society, Turkmenistan Red Crescent Society, Tajikistan Red Crescent Society, Uzbekistan Red Crescent Society, Kazakhstan Red Crescent Society (online), Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society (online), Russian Red Cross, and Qatar Red Crescent Society (as an observer). This event provided an opportunity to discuss and reflect on priority issues in the context of ongoing work, programmatic activities, as well as challenges and opportunities for cooperation. During the event, the IFRC Disaster Law team presented the Revised Model RCRC Law. The presentation was timely, as the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society, Turkmenistan Red Crescent Society, and Tajikistan Red Crescent Society in Central Asia each have distinct laws regulating the status of their National Societies. Currently, Uzbekistan Red Crescent Society and Kazakhstan Red Crescent Society are working with public authorities in their respective countries on the development and adoption of laws pertaining to the status of National Societies.



The Annual Central Asia Red Crescent Societies' Leadership Meeting was held on 8–9 December 2025 in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, bringing together the leadership of the five National Societies in Central Asia, alongside representatives of the IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies. The Leadership Meeting provided a structured opportunity to assess achievements and

challenges in 2025, reflect on the evolving humanitarian landscape, and discuss practical ways to strengthen cooperation and collective impact. Particular emphasis

was placed on regional preparedness and response, including legal preparedness, Movement coordination under Seville 2.0, governance and policy development, youth and volunteering systems, financial sustainability, and the reactivation of the Central Asia Leaders' Network as a platform for continued peer learning and follow-up in 2026. During the meeting IFRC Disaster Law presented on the upcoming PPED treaty as well as the draft revised RCRC Model Law. The session facilitated an exchange of views on the proposed international legally binding PPED treaty, emphasizing the importance of protecting persons in the event of disasters and recognizing the role of National Societies as auxiliaries to public authorities within the treaty process. Participants shared experiences and advocacy mechanisms for promoting RCRC Laws and strengthening the legal framework of National Societies in their respective countries.

4.2. Country Level

4.2.1. Kyrgyzstan



Disaster law activities remained a priority in Kyrgyzstan in 2025. The IFRC and the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK), under the DG ECHO PPP, conducted inter-ministerial SimExes (in February and March 2025) with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic to test the practical implementation of the Regulation and mechanisms for interaction and coordination of the Assistance Group, ensuring effective and expeditious reception, registration, and transit of international emergency assistance across the state border.

On 23 May 2025, following the SimEx, the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES), in collaboration with the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK), conducted a Lessons Learned Workshop with participation of key Government partners and members of the Disaster Response Coordination Unit (DRCU). This workshop provided an opportunity to discuss outcomes, evaluate effectiveness, identify challenges, and share insights to strengthen future initiatives. All recommendations from participants, including members of the DRCU and government agencies, were shared with the MoES for further consideration.

4.2.2. Tajikistan

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) prioritizes disaster law as one of the key dimensions of its activities.



Under the ECHO PP Project, IFRC Disaster Law, in collaboration with the RCST, conducted analytical work on national disaster law and IDRL in Tajikistan. The findings were presented and discussed at various national and regional platforms in June 2025, including DRM meetings and the Regional Forum of Heads of Emergency Authorities of Central Asian Countries in October 2025. These discussions aimed to enhance understanding of legal frameworks governing disaster response, clarify roles and responsibilities for international assistance, and identify legal and procedural gaps in contingency planning. A set of recommendations was subsequently shared with the country's emergency management authority.

4.2.3. Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan

To strengthen the auxiliary role of the National Societies in the region, IFRC Disaster Law continued consultations with the National Societies of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan on the draft laws on the status of the Red Crescents in both countries. Out of five Central Asian countries, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan do not have separate laws on the status of their National Societies and they operate on the basis of the President's decree "On the activities of the Kazakh Red Crescent and Red Cross Society", and President's Decree "On the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan " both adopted in 1992.

On 20 August 2025, as part of efforts to promote the auxiliary role of National Societies, the IFRC participated in a joint meeting organized by the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan in collaboration with Members of Parliament and the Institute of Parliamentarism of Kazakhstan. This meeting aimed to promote the draft law on the status of the Red Crescent Society. During the event, the IFRC Disaster Law team presented international tools developed by the IFRC, including the RCRC Model Law. In September 2025 the Disaster Law team was actively engaged in the negotiation process on the draft Law with the ICRC and the Kazakhstan Red Crescent Society and provided inputs to the draft law.

In 2025, the IFRC also participated in several joint meetings organized by the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan to develop and provide inputs on the draft law concerning the status of the Red Crescent Society. During these events, the Disaster Law team also presented international tools developed by the Movement, including the draft revised Model RCRC Law.

5. Europe



5.1. Regional Level

Activities to disseminate and strengthen International Disaster Law in the European region continued in 2025, confirming the growing trend in the volume of activities and stakeholders' interest in this area.

At the regional level, disaster law was addressed within the European Union (EU) context and directly linked to the topic of “societal preparedness”, which has undergone increasing political prioritization. This was prompted by the publication of a report by the former president of Finland, Sauli Niinistö, titled *Safer Together: Strengthening Europe's Civilian and Military Preparedness and Readiness*, followed by the release of the EU Preparedness Union Strategy in March 2025. While the EU and its member states are implementing this new long-term strategy (2025-2027), we regard this as a regional first step towards the PPED treaty, as both the PPED treaty and the strategy pursue aligned objectives of strengthening institutional preparedness and ensuring societal resilience. This approach has contributed to the dissemination of disaster law and has been presented in several high-level engagements, including a conference titled *Reception of International Aid: Red Cross expertise for Legal Preparedness* in Helsinki (Finland), by the Secretary General of the IFRC; as well as during the High-Level Dialogue Meeting between the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), the IFRC and the RCEU office.

In addition, several aspects of disaster law were incorporated into the Humanitarian Diplomacy strategy surrounding the EU Commission's proposal for a UCPM-HER Regulation. These included, *inter alia*, expedited procedures for deploying volunteers and disaster relief personnel across the Union, as well as streamlined processes for the entry of relief goods. On this occasion, the recommendations were taken up by the ‘Intergroup on Resilience, Disaster Management and Civil Protection’ in the European Parliament. Engagement is expected to continue in 2026, with the objective of incorporating relevant language and good practices (such as a “one-stop-shop” approach) into the Regulation text.

As for training activities, the 10th edition of the International Disaster Law Sanremo Course was held in November, organized by the Sanremo Institute in collaboration with IFRC Disaster Law and with the support of the Italian Red Cross. In comparison to previous editions, the course structure has been renewed in order to address more comprehensively European Disaster Law. Through a mixture of online and on-site lectures, practical exercises, self-assessment tools and interactive group works, the

course included a residential workshop focusing on the European context, addressing issues of utmost importance such as the interplay between International Disaster Law and EU Law; EU policies in DRR, Prevention, Preparedness and Response ; and the EU external action in the Disasters domain, with specific reference to humanitarian aid and collaborations between the EU and other regional and international entities.

Support activities took place with regards to advocacy efforts on the PPED treaty process, and specifically on how legal and DRM experts from European RCRC National Societies could engage with governmental authorities on the matter. In the first case, a Workshop on 'The way towards a disaster law global treaty: Unpacking the role of EU RCRC National Societies' was held in Cyprus at the European Legal Support Group spring meeting (April), with around 15 National Society legal experts involved. The workshop provided participants the possibility to discuss and explore activities, initiatives, and resources supporting their activities to influence the diplomatic process and the positioning of respective authorities towards the adoption of the disaster law treaty, as well as reflect on how EU National Societies could coordinate and act together towards this goal.

11 European National Societies (Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Bulgarian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Portuguese Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent) joined the Informal Group of National RCRC Societies in support of the PPED treaty, created by the Italian Red Cross and led in coordination with IFRC Disaster Law. This included their active involvement in three thematic webinars, in the dedicated Community of Practice, and in the bimonthly newsletter that informed all members of the Group on the main developments and the resources put at their disposal. As part of this, dedicated bilateral technical meetings were organized and held upon request with six National Societies (British, Bulgarian, Finnish, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish and Turkish) to address specific points of their humanitarian diplomacy strategy and action on the PPED treaty.

5.2. Country Level

5.2.1. Italy

In 2025, the Italian Red Cross started a project entitled 'Support of the Implementation and Review of National Regulatory Frameworks on DRM in the Indian Ocean Island States' as part of its bilateral cooperation projects in the region. The project's objectives were to raise the profile of national disaster-related legislation in four IOI States (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles) and draw out implications for the main stakeholders, including provisions for the production, exchange and use of risk data and information. This supported a better definition of roles and led to the identification of possible regulatory gaps, thus strengthening disaster risk governance to enhance risk reduction and resilience building in exposed communities in the four

countries. To raise awareness amongst public stakeholders in the DRM sector on existing legislative frameworks and their respective roles within these frameworks, recommendations to develop, integrate and operationalize regulations related to the production, dissemination, and exchange of disaster data, including through national DRR platforms where they exist, were produced and disseminated.

Finally, in 2025, Italy and the Italian Red Cross continued to cooperate in International Disaster Law dissemination through the insertion of dedicated modules in six different IHL training to Armed Forces, as well as in four universities.

5.2.2. Ireland

IFRC Disaster Law contributed to the Roundtable on the Proposed Convention on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters held in September 2025 and organized by the University College Cork Disaster Research Cluster. The main aim of this event was to enhance clarity on the current state of international debate and inform Ireland's position and priorities in the proposed PPED treaty.

The roundtable brought together leading academics from Italy, the UK and Ireland, and representatives from the IFRC, Irish Red Cross Society, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Irish Aid, and Cork City Council to discuss key aspects of the proposed convention, including DRR and coherence with other international law texts such as the proposed pandemic treaty. In addition to the thematic presentations, there were also two interactive workshop sessions on PPED from the perspective of Irish domestic emergency planning and response, and PPED from the perspective of Ireland's humanitarian assistance for countries affected by disasters.

5.2.3. Armenia

The Disaster Law team continued to support the [EW4All](#) initiative in Armenia with the support of Irish Aid. Following a multi-day training workshop with the Armenian Red Cross Society (ARCS), bringing together ARCS staff and key external stakeholders to strengthen understanding of EWEA and the role of legal frameworks in DRR and climate change adaptation held in December 2024, IFRC Disaster Law oversaw the development and finalization of a comprehensive legal mapping and key findings report in Armenia in 2025.

5.2.4. Russia

In Russia, the Red Cross Law was approved by the Government in December 2025 and came into force on 1 February 2026.

6. MENA



6.1. Regional level

Following an inception period to initiate the work of IFRC Disaster Law in the MENA region from April 2024, the team intensified and grew its engagement and collaboration with RCRC National Societies, public authorities and regional stakeholders in the region in 2025.

6.1.1. Building Regional Partnerships and Visibility

A priority for IFRC Disaster Law in 2025 was establishing and deepening relationships with key regional stakeholders. The team built connections with the League of Arab States, OCHA ROMENA, and the UNDRR Arab States Bureau — partnerships that opened doors to high-level forums and created consistent opportunities to advocate for the auxiliary role of National Societies and IFRC's disaster law mandate among state representatives and other external actors.

From 9 -12 February 2025, IFRC Disaster Law participated in the 6th Arab Regional Platform for DRR, co-organized by UNDRR and the League of Arab States and hosted by Kuwait. On 12 February, IFRC organized a side event to the Arab Partnership meeting titled "Strengthening Resilience and Advancing on the Sendai Framework: The Role of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the Arab Region". During this event, IFRC Disaster Law presented the role of RCRC National Societies as partners of public authorities in advancing the Sendai Framework, grounded in their recognized auxiliary role.

On 9 April 2025, IFRC Disaster Law held an Arabic-language webinar dedicated to the draft revised Model law on the Recognition of a Red Cross or Red Crescent National Society. The draft Model Law was presented, feedback from National Societies was collected, and their questions were addressed — marking an important step in engaging the MENA region on this global normative process.

6.1.2. Advancing the PPED Treaty — A Sustained Lobbying Effort

Significant lobbying efforts were exerted throughout 2025 to influence the upcoming PPED treaty and build Arab state engagement around it. These efforts spanned multiple forums and levels of engagement, with detailed national-level lobbying outlined in the national section of this report.

On 9 October, IFRC Disaster Law held a dedicated meeting with the Arab Group at the UN General Assembly's 6th Committee in New York to present the draft articles and IFRC's proposals on the treaty — a targeted advocacy intervention aimed at shaping the Arab bloc's position ahead of formal negotiations.

From 14 to 16 October, the League of Arab States held the 7th Session of the Arab Coordination Mechanism for Disaster Risk Reduction (ACMDRR) in Manama, Bahrain. IFRC Disaster Law made two key interventions: first, a presentation to state representatives on the PPED treaty; and second, participation in a high-level panel organized by UNDRR on financing preparedness — legally and operationally — as part of broader DRR efforts.



These interventions, backed by prior coordination with the League of Arab States, yielded a concrete outcome: the inclusion of two paragraphs in the meeting's final decisions, adopted by Arab state representatives, which referenced IFRC's collaboration with OCHA on the Arab Agreement on facilitating relief assistance; took note of IFRC's intervention on the PPED treaty, called upon Arab States to review and provide input on the Draft Articles, and invited Arab States to strengthen regional engagement through participation in drafting processes and the establishment of a coordinated Arab negotiating team.

6.1.3. Expanding Partnerships Beyond the Arab Region

Building on the momentum from Bahrain, IFRC Disaster Law secured an invitation to the 2nd Euro-Mediterranean Workshop on Wildfires, held on 25 and 26 November in Barcelona and co-organized by DG-ECHO and the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). Attending this event offered a valuable opportunity to promote the auxiliary role of RCRC National Societies and highlight the need to strengthen legal and policy frameworks for DRM. The workshop resulted in new connections with the UfM unit leading on civil protection and DRM — a partnership with potential for future collaboration.

6.1.4. The MENA Regional Workshop on Disaster Risk Governance

On 9 and 10 December, IFRC Disaster Law, in coordination with the Jordan Red Crescent Society, convened the first MENA regional workshop on disaster law governance and the auxiliary role of National Societies, held in Amman, Jordan. Titled "Strengthening Disaster Governance through Laws and Policies — The Role of Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in the Middle East and North Africa," the workshop brought together 17 participants representing 10 National Societies — a milestone as the first event to collectively engage multiple MENA National Societies on these thematics in a single forum.

The workshop provided a platform to discuss disaster law development at national, regional, and international levels, and to advance the auxiliary role of National Societies. Key objectives included deepening understanding of the auxiliary role and its practical applications, building capacity for legislative and policy advocacy, positioning National Societies as active actors in disaster risk governance, and equipping focal points to lead advocacy efforts on the PPED treaty and relevant regional and national instruments.



The main outcomes of the workshop's collective brainstorming included:

- **Activation of the MENA Community of Practice (CoP) on Disaster Law and Auxiliary Role:** Participants agreed on the need to activate a regional community of practitioners to coordinate efforts, maintain a living regional legal repository, and drive collective advocacy on disaster law and auxiliary role frameworks across the region. The CoP had already been formally established earlier in 2025, with 13 National Societies joining and its first meeting held on 1 July with 18 attendees — making the workshop a natural next step in giving it direction and momentum for 2026.
- **Strengthening the Auxiliary Role at National and Regional Levels:** National Societies committed to developing core advocacy documents, mapping their legal recognition, and engaging public authorities through MoUs and formal agreements — while collectively working to develop a MENA-specific understanding of the auxiliary role that reflects the region's unique contexts, including fragile and conflict-affected settings.
- **Advancing the PPED Treaty and the Amended Arab Agreement:** Participants identified concrete actions to advance two key instruments — the PPED treaty and the Amended Arab Agreement on Relief Facilitation — through coordinated National Society advocacy with their governments and active engagement in upcoming high-level events in 2026–2027.

6.1.5. Pro Bono Legal Support: Mapping Volunteer and Aid Worker Protection

From July 2025 onwards, IFRC Disaster Law led discussions with international law firm White & Case to secure pro bono support in mapping MENA's legal frameworks on the protection of volunteers and aid workers — work that ultimately aims to support IFRC's National Society Development Unit's efforts on this matter. A Terms of Reference was developed and agreed upon with the firm, and by year-end, global law

firm White & Case had shared draft national mappings covering 13 countries, to be finalized in the first quarter of 2026.

6.2. Country Level

6.2.1. Egypt

From October to December 2025, IFRC Disaster Law engaged the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) on the PPED treaty. In the engagements, an overview of the draft articles and [IFRC's proposals to strengthen them were discussed](#). The National Society expressed strong interest in using elements of these proposals in their lobbying efforts with their government.

6.2.2. Iraq

During 2025, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) deepened its engagement on both Disaster Law and Auxiliary Role matters. With a well-established presence across more than twenty national coordination bodies — several of which it leads — IRCS contributed detailed inputs to the auxiliary role mapping exercise and agreed to be featured as a case study illustrating strong National Society-authority relations, to be drafted and published in 2026. On the international front, during the IRCS President's visit to UN Headquarters in New York, the National Society met with the IFRC team advocating for the PPED treaty, following which IRCS began engaging national authorities on the matter. IRCS also joined the MENA Community of Practice and actively participated in the first regional workshop in Amman. Broader collaboration on both files is anticipated in 2026.

6.2.3. Jordan

IFRC Disaster Law's collaboration with the Jordan Red Crescent Society (JRCS) in 2025 was anchored by the hosting of the first MENA regional workshop in Amman on 9–10 December, which JRCS co-organized with IFRC. High-level meetings were held with JRCS's President, who expressed strong interest in supporting lobbying efforts with Jordanian public authorities on the upcoming PPED treaty. JRCS also shared valuable information on its auxiliary role and legal recognition, as well as available documentation on DRM laws and regulations in Jordan — a first step toward a clearer understanding of the national legal landscape and opportunities for improvement.

6.2.4. Lebanon

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) was actively engaged throughout 2025 on disaster law matters at both national and international levels. At the international level, LRC joined the informal group of RCRC National Societies advocating for the PPED treaty, established through coordination between the Italian Red Cross and IFRC, and agreed to serve as the sole MENA [case study](#) for the treaty process. A baseline mapping of the Lebanese legal framework informed this engagement. A short documentary was also produced highlighting LRC's response to the Beirut Port explosion, illustrating the relevance of strong legal frameworks in enabling effective disaster response. LRC's

legal focal point further participated as a panelist at the Legal Expert Panel "Towards a Convention on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters" held in New York on 8 September, sharing the perspective of RCRC National Societies. Intensive engagement and advocacy on the need for a strong PPED treaty was also carried out by the LRC, with the support of the IFRC.

At the national level, LRC engaged in discussions with Lebanese public authorities on the need for a comprehensive mapping of legislative, regulatory, and policy provisions governing the full DRM cycle — envisioned as a foundational step toward adopting a central DRM law. Also, two LRC staff members participated in the Amman regional workshop, actively contributing to both knowledge-sharing and strategic brainstorming sessions.

6.2.5. Libya

Following a technical mission conducted in support of the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) in December 2024, IFRC Disaster Law built on this work in 2025 by identifying and translating into Arabic two recently adopted comprehensive DRM laws, intended to serve as reference models for Libya. A draft letter was prepared for LRCS to submit to the Libyan parliament alongside these model laws. Due to circumstances beyond IFRC's control, this work has since been placed on hold pending further developments. In parallel, LRCS appointed representatives to the MENA Community of Practice and engaged actively in the Amman regional workshop. Resumption of national-level technical support is anticipated in 2026.

6.2.6. Morocco

Through its focal points, the Moroccan Red Crescent Society (MRCS) collaborated with the IFRC delegation and IFRC Disaster Law to develop an advocacy strategy on disaster law and the auxiliary role and actively engaged in the Amman regional workshop in December 2025. On the technical side, IFRC shared a draft Terms of Reference and guiding questions for a national legal mapping exercise. Following discussions with MRCS representatives, it was agreed that the mapping would be carried out through a collaborative arrangement between MRCS and a team from the Multidisciplinary Faculty of Larache at Abdelmalek Essaadi University, led by Dr. Mus'ab Al-Tijani. A joint work plan was developed, the mapping was initiated, with completion expected in the first half of 2026.

6.2.7. Qatar

IFRC Disaster Law engaged the Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS) to discuss the upcoming PPED treaty. In these engagements, IFRC Disaster Law provided an overview of the draft articles and IFRC's proposals to strengthen them. The National Society expressed strong interest in using elements of these proposals in their lobbying efforts with their government. A communication was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs highlighting the process and putting forward recommendations on the auxiliary role, IDRL provisions, and the right to humanitarian assistance.

6.2.8. Syria

Throughout 2025, IFRC Disaster Law provided sustained technical support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) across two parallel tracks: strengthening its auxiliary role and advancing disaster law governance. On the auxiliary role front, high-level discussions were held with SARC leadership to clarify the auxiliary role in light of recent political and administrative changes. Key documents were drafted to support institutional dialogue with public authorities, including a formal letter on auxiliary role and emblem protection, an explanatory note on SARC's support services to INGOs, a briefing note for leadership, and technical input into a revised framework agreement template under the National Partner modality. An explanatory note on the RCRC Movement, the Geneva Conventions, and the legal basis of SARC's auxiliary role was also transmitted to the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to strengthen institutional understanding of SARC's mandate.

On the disaster law front, two technical missions (March and June) and meetings with SARC and the Ministry of Emergencies and Disaster Management resulted in an agreement to undertake a comprehensive review of Syria's DRM legal and policy frameworks. Draft Terms of Reference and guiding questions for a legal mapping exercise were developed, refined in consultation with SARC, and finalized for sharing with the Ministry. A structured roadmap for collaboration was agreed upon, with the mapping process scheduled to commence in early 2026. SARC also joined the MENA Community of Practice and participated in the Amman regional workshop with two representatives.

In addition, on the PPED treaty front, IFRC's full set of [proposals to strengthen the draft articles on the protection of persons in disasters](#) were shared with the Ministry of Emergencies and Disaster Management, and a dedicated meeting was held with the Minister's advisor.

7. Global Level



7.1. Inter-Governmental Advocacy

Following the adoption of [UN General Assembly Resolution A/C.6/79/L.16](#) in December 2024, through which the UNGA officially decided to begin negotiations on a legally binding instrument for the protection of persons in the event of disasters based on

the [ILC's Draft Articles on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters](#) by the end of 2027, a major focus of IFRC Disaster Law at the Global level in 2025 was the upcoming PPED treaty. The team continued to represent the IFRC at the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly and to engage in bilateral engagements with the Core Group of States advocating for the treaty, as well as several other States around the world. In mid-2025, IFRC Disaster Law developed and published [detailed proposals](#)

[for the consideration of States](#) aimed at strengthening the Draft Articles ahead of the upcoming negotiations on the PPED treaty. These proposals were developed in consultation with a key group of expert academics in disaster law. These proposals supported IFRC's engagement with States on the PPED treaty, as IFRC received several requests for advice from States on the Draft Articles following their publication.

IFRC Disaster Law proactively engaged with States throughout the year across national, regional and international forums, helping to raise awareness of the importance of the Treaty and to strengthen the positioning of National Societies and the IFRC in the process. The IFRC also provided tailored support to National Societies that requested assistance, enabling them to engage more effectively with their public authorities and offer technical input into the treaty discussions. For example, IFRC hosted a [Regional roundtable](#) in Panama to advance regional engagement regional engagement that contributed constructively to international negotiations. As a result of IFRC advocacy efforts, Regional Organizations across the Arab region and the Pacific [urged States](#) to engage in upcoming negotiations on the Treaty. IFRC Disaster Law also provided tailored advice on the upcoming PPED treaty upon the request of States, following queries from the Governments of Canada, Japan and the United Kingdom.

IFRC Disaster Law also worked together with the Italian Red Cross to establish a [Disaster Law Treaty Community of Practice](#), allowing National Societies to share advocacy strategies, key engagement approaches, successes and lessons learned. Several tools were also developed to support National Society advocacy efforts relating to the treaty, including [Key Messages](#), a [Frequently Asked Questions sheet](#); Fact sheets on [external assistance](#), [protection](#), [DRR](#) and [cooperation](#); a summary version of the proposals; speaking points; Powerpoint presentations; engagement letter templates and ToR's for dissemination sessions on the PPED. Many of these tools are housed on a [dedicated PPED treaty webpage](#) on the IFRC Disaster Law website, created to share resources relating to the upcoming PPED treaty ahead of its negotiation.

IFRC Disaster Law, in collaboration with a network of academic experts, also hosted a series of [high-level webinars](#) on the 12th and 18th of November to raise awareness of the Draft Articles and the future PPED treaty amongst National Societies. A series of similar webinars were hosted by the IFRC together with the Permanent Missions of The Bahamas, Colombia, Thailand and Italy to the United Nations in New York in collaboration with a network of academic experts on 25th of November and 2nd of December 2025 to raise awareness of the Draft Articles and the future PPED treaty amongst the legal advisors to the Permanent Missions of States in New York. In the four webinars, experts from academia provided their analysis and perspective on the content on the full scope of the Draft Articles and their recommendations on the future PPED treaty; while practitioners from the IFRC shared their experiences in the humanitarian field and elaborated on the contents of IFRC's [detailed proposals](#) which were developed for consideration by States and aimed at strengthening the Draft Articles ahead of the PPED treaty negotiations.

In addition, throughout 2025, IFRC Disaster Law developed [four case studies](#) in Belize, Fiji, Lebanon and Madagascar which illustrate how a binding PPED instrument could translate into tangible benefits for States in practice. The case studies draw on real-world experiences from diverse regions, examine how legal clarity, strengthened coordination, and timely, predictable, and effective international humanitarian assistance can save lives. These case studies will be part of an exhibition on the margins of the Resumed Session of the UN General Assembly's Sixth Committee Working Group on the PPED in New York from 30 March to 10 April 2026 entitled "When Disasters Strike: Country Experiences Grounding PPED Negotiations and Advancing Protection".

7.2. Capacity strengthening and dissemination

The team directed and facilitated the 10th annual [San Remo International Disaster Law Course](#), a flagship capacity-building initiative co-hosted with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law and the Italian Red Cross. This intensive course brought together practitioners from across sectors and regions, providing them with essential tools and legal knowledge to enhance disaster risk governance at national and international levels. It concentrated on EU law through a specialized residential workshop that addressed the frameworks, systems and relevant legal instruments within the EU. The 2025 edition also featured specialized modules disaster preparedness, reflecting a growing emphasis on this element of the DRM continuum within the international legal landscape.

The team also developed a dedicated page on the [IFRC Red Solutions Hub](#) on [developing the legal base and auxiliary role of National Societies](#) which outlines activities related to establishing, strengthening, and communicating the National Society's legal framework, auxiliary status, and Emblem protection through law and policy and includes a number of key [resources](#) to support National Societies in this regard.

7.3 Research and Publications

In 2025, IFRC Disaster Law continued to refine the draft revised [Model Law on the Recognition of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies](#), working in close coordination with the IFRC Governance team as well as the ICRC. The model law serves as a benchmark to assess the legal base of National Societies. This resource can be used by National Societies and States seeking to align their recognition laws with relevant resolutions adopted by the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as international humanitarian and disaster law standards. To further support National Societies to strengthen their recognition laws, IFRC Disaster Law developed a complementary tool outlining key steps in embarking on a Red Cross or Red crescent Law review process.

In 2025, a series of regional virtual consultations were held in order to gain further feedback on the draft Revised Model Law. In 2026, the Disaster Law team will finalize this new tool following a further round of consultation with National Societies.

Thereafter, it will be put forward for adoption by the Movement through a resolution on reinforcing the mandates and capacities of National Societies through strengthening their legal base, proposed for adoption at the 2026 Council of Delegates to be held in December.

7.4 Programme Management and Strategic Partnerships

In 2025, IFRC Disaster Law continued to strengthen activities in the MENA and Central Asia regions. Strategic partnerships were further developed with the EU Red Cross Office and ECHO. Additionally, cross-sectoral collaboration with DRR teams advanced joint initiatives such as the EW4ALL initiative, the Platform for Preparedness and Prevention and the Zurich Alliance, integrating disaster law into broader climate resilience and early action programming. For example, as part of the EW4ALL initiative, IFRC Disaster Law developed a suite of assets aimed at highlighting the central role of legal and regulatory frameworks in facilitating effective early warning early action and the vital role National Societies play in enabling anticipatory action. These assets, entitled *From Alert to Action: Legal and Policy Frameworks for Early Warning Early Action*, included infographics, an [explanatory brochure](#) as well as a [video](#). These user-friendly tools were widely disseminated to National Societies, governments, and partners to advance national DRM legal reform efforts. As part of the collaboration with the Zurich Alliance, IFRC Disaster Law was consulted in the development of a report developed by the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment entitled “[Climate change adaptation laws and policies: A review of trends, gaps and opportunities in 35 countries](#)”. The report aims to expand the knowledge base on adaptation-relevant laws and policies by identifying and analyses 902 of laws and policies across 35 countries representing diverse regions, socioeconomic contexts and levels of exposure to climate risks.

IFRC Disaster Law also worked closely with the urban team and several Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies on advocacy and strengthening the auxiliary role at municipal level. This collaboration resulted in a series of four case studies being developed which examine the auxiliary role at the municipal level of [American Red Cross](#), [British Red Cross](#), [Nepal Red Cross](#) and the [Nigerian Red Cross](#), focusing on their legal and policy foundations and operational arrangements. The case studies identify examples of good practice, factors for effective engagement, challenges, and key enablers which strengthen impact at a local level. The findings of these case studies will inform the drafting of the ‘Principles of Action’ – actionable strategies for National Societies’ urban resilience efforts – to be presented for adoption at the 2026 Council of Delegates.

7.5 Communications and media support

Communication and media support has been provided to activities under IFRC Disaster Law. All materials produced are shared on [IFRC Disaster Law’s website](#), home to the world’s largest collection of resources on disaster law and has excellent traffic and engagement. In addition, stories and news are shared on our social media channels, [X](#)

and LinkedIn, and humanitarian websites, PreventionWeb and ReliefWeb. Examples of coverage of global and regional highlights include a blog post on the implementation of [Resolution 3](#) of the 34th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent entitled [From Resolution to Reality: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance through Comprehensive Legal and Regulatory Frameworks](#) and a video [celebrating more than 20 years of women leadership in disaster law](#). Examples of coverage of stories, news articles, reports and research include the development of IDRL and auxiliary role fact sheets to support the response to disasters and health emergencies in [Cape Verde](#) and the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#). Other global communication included the [San Remo Disaster Law Course](#) and wide coverage on the upcoming PPED treaty through the dedicated [PPED page](#) on the Disaster Law website and through dedicated news pieces such as [“Regional Organizations Urge States to Engage in Upcoming Negotiations on the Treaty on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters”](#) and [“Key Milestones Set for the Future Treaty on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters”](#).

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations](#) (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2030 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Learn more about IFRC's Strategy 2030 at <https://future-rcrc.com/>

Contact information

For further information related to this report, please contact:

Global

Isabelle Granger, Global Lead, Disaster Law and Auxiliary Role

Email: isabelle.granger@ifrc.org

Africa

Stella Ngugi, Africa Disaster Law and Auxiliary Role Coordinator

Email: stella.ngugi@ifrc.org



Disaster Law

Americas

Liliana Lopez, Head, Humanitarian Diplomacy and Regional Liaison

Email: liliana.lopez@ifrc.org

Asia-Pacific

Padmini Nayagam, Asia-Pacific Disaster Law Coordinator

Email: Padmini.nayagam@ifrc.org

Central Asia

Saikal Esengeldieva, Senior Officer for Central Asia, Disaster Law

Email: saikal.esengeldieva@ifrc.org

Europe

Tommaso Natoli, Disaster Law Advisor

Email: tommaso.natoli@cri.it

MENA

Chaden El Daif, MENA Disaster Law Coordinator

Email: chaden.eldaif@ifrc.org

For more on IFRC Disaster Law please visit <https://disasterlaw.ifrc.org>