



Joint Efforts for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in the Americas

Central America, South America And The Caribbean
San José, Costa Rica. 12 to 14 november 2018

FINAL REPORT



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE
Working together on disasters, climate, ecosystems



Cruz Roja
Costarricense



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



Norwegian **Red Cross**



Canadian
Red Cross

**Croix-Rouge
canadienne**



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



**Climate
Centre**



Background

In the face of climate change, the world continues to witness frequent and large-scale disasters. In the first half of 2017 alone, 149 disasters occurred in 73 countries that left in their wake 3,162 dead, 80 million people affected and an US\$ 32.4 million in losses.¹

After Asia, the Americas is the second most affected region in the world when it comes to disasters. Between 2008 and 2017, floods accounted for 36 per cent of all disasters in the Americas region. Storms in the Americas accounted for just under one third (32 per cent) of the total damages in the last ten years, more than 47 per cent of which were caused by hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria in 2017. Between 2008 and 2017, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) conducted 213 operations targeting 4,902,024 people in the Americas. In 2017, IFRC's Americas Regional Office (ARO) carried out field operations in response to floods (Argentina, Peru, Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala); hurricanes (Haiti, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Dominica and Nicaragua); landslides (Colombia, Argentina); forest fires (Chile); and yellow fever (Brazil), affecting a total of 12,698,469 people. In 2018, the ARO conducted 20 operations targeting a total of 478,797 people.²

Much more can be done to ensure that natural hazards do not turn into disasters. Reducing risks and strengthening community resilience, for example, represent particularly important methods of disaster prevention. Laws and regulations serve as a foundation for building such resilience. They are essential to creating an enabling environment for reducing disaster risks, preventing new risks from arising and making communities safer. Added value and the communities' expertise are crucial to the success of support programmes, to building lasting resilience that is passed down across generations and to the continuous strengthening of development.

The role of legal frameworks in providing an enabling environment for disaster risk reduction (DRR) was recognized by 168 UN member states when they adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (HFA), granting it even greater recognition a decade later in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework). The Sendai Framework lists strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk as one of the Four Priorities for Action. Improving relevant regulations as well as strengthening their implementation would provide a clear step toward promoting stronger governance for DRR.

As per their humanitarian mandate and auxiliary role, National Red Cross Societies have over time made significant contributions to (and maintained continuous collaboration with) government efforts to create better prepared and safer communities, which in turn become sources of knowledge and expertise in disaster prevention and response. While these investments lead to a reduction in deaths and human losses, they fail to address all challenges, threats and risks exacerbated by factors such as land use, climate change and inequality. The IFRC maintains ongoing efforts with its allies and partners to increasingly reduce these social gaps.



¹ Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, CRED Crunch, Issue No. 48, "Disaster Data: A Balanced Perspective", September 2017.

² World Report on Disasters: "No one left behind", IFRC, 2018.

Workshop Objectives

Joint efforts towards a common goal—to advance national and regional agendas on DRR and climate change mitigation and adaptation (CCM/A)—were undertaken through dialogue and exchange of experiences and good practices among peers and key actors in disaster risk management such as government representatives, state management bodies responsible for DRR and emergency response, regional and sub-regional DRR organizations, National Red Cross Societies and other strategic partners involved in DRR and in CCM/A. A diagnostic was performed of regional trends and challenges in DRR and CCM/A policies, examining how joint efforts by actors support the fulfilment of global objectives to build safer and more resilient communities, reduce loss of life and strengthen development.

The first part of the workshop—“*Towards Climate Smart Legal and Institutional Policy Framework*”—presented government efforts to integrate global commitments (such as the Sendai Framework for Action, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement), national and regional policies and challenges yet to be tackled. Both national and regional bodies responsible for DRR were in attendance. This portion of the workshop also offered a space to present and discuss key tools (like the *Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction* and the *Checklist on National CCA Plans*) developed by IFRC, with UN support, to help governments implement international objectives and commitments.

The second part of the workshop—“*Towards a Movement Regional Strategy for DRR and CCM/A*”—invited representatives of National Red Cross Societies from Central and South America and the Caribbean to identify the baselines for an IFRC regional DRR and CCM/A strategy. This part of the workshop promoted, in the context of the IFRC Framework for Climate Action Towards 2020 the “Roadmap Towards Community Resilience”, the main objective of which was to identify and improve the instruments and available strategies for articulated work and community engagement. The roadmap utilizes a resilience-building approach that includes legal preparedness and improved regulations. This effort is included in Priority 2 of the 2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Action, and has additional synergies with the SDGs and the two key adaptation and mitigation processes under the Paris Agreement, namely the National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions.

In addition, the workshop provided the opportunity to launch and consider integrating climate resilience with the new “Legislative Advocacy Toolkit,” which includes various modules to systematically guide National Societies in the development of clear and successful advocacy strategies around the main areas defined in IFRC’s Humanitarian Diplomacy Policy: (i) Risk Management; (ii) Disaster Law; and (iii) Migration.

Acknowledgements

The workshop is part of the “Partners for Resilience” (PfR) initiative, and it was organized by IFRC through its regional “Disaster Law” and “DRR and Community Resilience” programmes. Logistical and technical support was provided by Costa Rican Red Cross, the host National Society, the regional PfR Programme for Central America and the Caribbean and its member partners: the Guatemala Red Cross and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre.

The workshop was carried out thanks to the financial support of Netherlands Red Cross and the Government of the Netherlands, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), Norwegian Red Cross as well as Canadian Red Cross’ “Capacity Building for Emergency Response in the Americas (CREA)” project and USAID/OFDA.

The IFRC wishes to thank the law firm of “White & Case”, which has provided (and continues to provide) significant pro bono support to the Disaster Law Programme.

The IFRC would also like to sincerely thank all of its partners for their active collaboration and for the valuable support provided, both technical and financial, which contributed to the event’s success.



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, reaching 150 million people through its 190 National Societies and 97 million volunteers, collaborators and staff. The Organization acts before, during and after disasters and health emergencies to meet the needs and improve the lives of the most vulnerable people³.

IFRC Disaster Law Programme

IFRC's Disaster Law Programme seeks to (i) strengthen Disaster Law in the region; and (ii) strengthen the auxiliary role and build humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy capacity of National Red Cross Societies. In the Americas, it supports government efforts to implement international commitments on DRR and CCM/A (2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Action and the Paris Agreement) and facilitates the delivery of international humanitarian aid and assistance in the event of disasters⁴.

DRR and Community Resilience Programme

The objective of the "DRR and Community Resilience Programme" is to reduce risks at the community level and lessen the effects of disasters by increasing National Societies' capacity to manage disaster risks at the local, regional and national level (Houston Commitment 2). It focuses on four strategic lines: (i) DRR and strengthening community resilience; (ii) strengthening institutional DRR capacity and increasing community resilience; (iii) education, public awareness and advocacy on DRR and increasing community resilience; and (iv) coordination and strategic partnerships to promote DRR and community resilience, focused on knowledge management⁵.

Partners for Resilience

Partners for Resilience (PfR) is an alliance that consists of the Netherlands Red Cross (lead agency), CARE Netherlands, Cordaid, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre and Wetlands International. The name originates in the fundamental belief of its five members in the central role of resilience as the way to deal effectively with disasters. This means that they use an integrated approach to mitigate disaster risk and increase livelihoods, particularly through addressing climate change and ecosystem management and restoration. Partners for Resilience receives support from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs⁶.

Costa Rican Red Cross

The Costa Rican Red Cross is a voluntary humanitarian institution of public interest, with pre-hospital emergency care programs, response to calamities or disasters, promotion of community resilience, promotion of nonviolence and culture of peace, which are developed through 122 auxiliary committees (local representations), 9 regional boards that integrate the auxiliary committees and several national directorates for administrative and operational purposes.

³ <http://www.ifrc.org/es/>

⁴ <http://www.ifrc.org/es/introduccion/derecho-relativo-a-los-desastres/>

⁵ <http://www.ifrc.org/es/>

⁶ <https://www.partnersforresilience.nl/es/sobre-nosotros>.

Summary of the Workshop

The event was held in San José, Costa Rica on 12, 13 and 14 November 2018. The workshop was divided into two parts, the first of which was called “Towards optimal legal and institutional DRR and CCM/A frameworks” (12-13 Nov.), and the second “Towards Climate Smart Legal and Institutional Policy Framework”.

The event was opened by Nelson Aly Rodríguez, Head of IFRC’s Central America Country Cluster; Edwin Kestler, PfR-Central America (CARE-Guatemala); Glauco Quesada, President of Costa Rican Red Cross; Alexander Solis, President of the National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response; and Juan Carlos Fallas Sojo, General Director of Costa Rica’s Meteorological Institute. After thanking the participants’ commitment, reflected by the attendance of all actors and National Society representatives convened, the speakers advocated for the following: (i) joining in complementary and extraordinary efforts to reach more people, (ii) promoting the dissemination of good DRM practices with Integrated Risk Management seen throughout the Americas region, and (iii) integrating the valuable contributions of the Caribbean and South America sub-regions (an aspect that will build community resilience through the strengthening of regulations and projects focused on local need and integration).

The workshop was attended by Regional Intergovernmental Bodies, including those responsible for comprehensive risk management and disaster response: Central American Coordination Centre for Natural Disaster Prevention (CEPREDENAC), Andean Community (CAN), Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS); and Government Offices tasked with risk management: Guatemala’s National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), Honduras’ Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO), El Salvador’s General Civil Protection Directorate, Nicaragua’s National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED), Costa Rica’s National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE) and National Meteorological Institute (IMN), Panama’s National Civil Protection System (SINAPROC), Colombia’s National Disaster Risk Management Unit (UNGRD) de Colombia, and the Ministries of Environment of Haiti and Costa Rica.



The workshop was also attended by representatives of the National Red Cross Societies of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Guatemala, Grenada, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and the Dominican Republic, as well as Kara Siahaan, IFRC Senior Officer, Forecast-based Financing, Marilena Berardo, IFRC Displacement Programme Coordinator, and other humanitarian actors and strategic partners such as Partners for Resilience (PfR-Central America & Caribbean), CARE Guatemala, the Climate Centre focal point for the Caribbean region, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID), European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), the Nature Conservancy (TNC), White & Case, law firm providing pro bono support to IFRC by preparing case studies on Law and DRR in Jamaica and Grenada, the London School of Economics and Political Science, American Red Cross, the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD), and Millersville University’s Centre for Disaster Research in Pennsylvania.



PART I OF THE WORKSHOP:

Towards Climate Smart Policy Frameworks 12 and 13 November

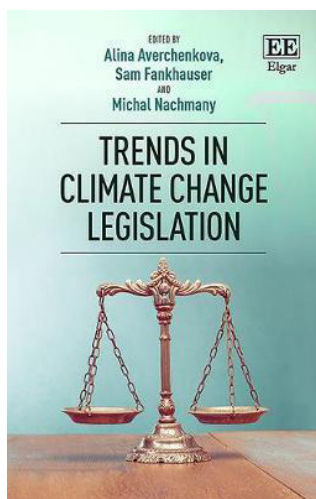
Specific Objectives

1. Support national and regional efforts on DRR and CCM/A through the promotion of good practices and the exchange of experiences between peers, countries and regions with Red Cross National Societies in the Americas, Intergovernmental Disaster Risk Management Agencies, and other actors contributing to DRR and CCM/A in the region.
2. Contribute to the revision process of the *Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction* (DRR), an internationally recognized benchmarking tool developed by IFRC's Disaster Law Programme in 2013 with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assist governments in reviewing and evaluating their legal and institutional frameworks on DRR.

Sessions' key points

1. What Is “Good” Climate Change Legislation?

Michal Nachmany,
London School of
Economics and
Political Science,
Grantham Research
Institute on Climate
Change and
Environment.



- C o m p l e x question due to the specific context in each country and the large number of actors involved at all levels of governance related to climate change. It requires adapting to changes in the climatic reality of countries - it is difficult to propose one single solution for all.
- All countries have at least one law or instrument that addresses this matter (plan,

policy, strategy). Since 2012, the Grantham Institute has been mapping existing climate change-related legislation and instruments around the world in order to document and analyse the most salient provisions within each. The purpose is to identify the aspects and criteria that make for good legislation - or rather, for good policy on climate change - that takes into account communities' participation in decision-making.

- What is good climate change legislation? The answer is that “no one policy fits all”; however, some elements can be considered good practices and guide those responsible for climate change policies, such as the following:
 - Access to information on existing risks, vulnerability and capacity (taking into account communities' capacity) related to climate change.
 - Existence of incentives that contribute to adaptation.
 - Propose general and sectoral goals and targets that are ambitious, relevant, consistent and quantifiable (or “SMART”: specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound). For example, we see that only eight countries have quantifiable goals and targets related to climate change adaptation in their policies. Including goals and targets for non-binding instruments (plans, policies, strategies) is an advantage for governments because it makes them easy to update.
 - Ensure the existence of mechanisms that update (and indicators that assess) these goals and targets.
 - Challenges: coordination (vertical [international-national, national-local], horizontal [between different government entities], polycentric [between states, private entities, NGOs, transnational and international actors]; and information gaps / limited resources and capacity.

2. DRR Climate Smart Legal and Institutional Frameworks: The Checklist on Law and DRR



Sophie Teyssier Arrue: Coordinator, Americas Disaster Law and Legislative Advocacy Programme, IFRC.

- An adequate regulatory framework for DRR can make a difference and prevent loss of life in the event of a disaster. But what does adequate regulatory framework mean?
- *The Checklist on Law and DRR* provides a prioritized and concise list of ten key questions that lawmakers, implementing officials and those supporting them need to consider to ensure that their laws provide the best support for DRR.
- The Checklist is founded in both the Sendai Framework and Resolution 7 from the 31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. It calls for states to assess whether their laws make DRR a priority, involve communities, civil society

and the private sector, and facilitate the implementation of land use planning and building codes.

- Having a national DRM law is an important foundation for DRR that ensures making DRR becomes a national priority. National DRM law should enable governments to:
 - Establish relevant **institutions**.
 - Assign **roles and responsibilities** for DRM at the national and local level in all agencies.
 - Establish key **principles and priorities** for DRM.
 - Promote a **multi-hazard approach** for DRM.
 - Establish and allocate **resources** for DRM.
 - Recognize the **rights** of vulnerable individuals during disasters.
 - Define disaster-related **crimes**.
 - Define the role of **Red Cross**: auxiliary role in DRM activities: provide support during the response phase, but also strengthen relevant regulations and procedures before disasters occur, together with key partners.
- It is also important to have adequate sectoral laws that ensure a comprehensive DRR approach. For example, water resource management instruments may include provisions to promote water management in a way that reduces the risk of floods or droughts.





- An adequate legal and institutional framework should include, among other components, participation by at-risk communities in DRR-related policies, protection of vulnerable groups, shared responsibility and accountability.
- Finally, it is important to have a system that ensures the implementation of the regulatory framework, which is why the Checklist seeks to guide a legislative revision process to improve DRR and align the legal framework with the Sendai Framework, given that it is a tool that assesses legal and institutional frameworks.

3. DRR Law and Climate Resilience

Janot Mendler de Suarez: Technical advisor and Caribbean focal point, Partners for Resilience and Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre.



- The global policy horizon considers the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework for DRR, the Framework

Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement with its key processes the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). These also represent opportunities for climate financing including development of Early Warning Early Action and forecast-based financing systems.


- NAPs and NDCs guide national implementation of international obligations under the Paris Agreement.
- There is an opportunity to integrate DRR and CCA/M into policies and to harmonize legislation, especially considering that many **elements in the DRR Law Checklist** apply to NAPs and NDCs.
- NAPs and NDCs can guide the development and update of key sectoral policies and legislation that could strengthen – and harmonize across – DRR legal frameworks.
- The process of articulating and implementing NAPs and NDCs provides the opportunity to include humanitarian rights, with strengthened roles and responsibilities in policies and in their implementation, clarifying the auxiliary role of National Red Cross Societies.
- The IFRC and the Climate Centre developed a guide for National Red Cross Societies to



How to engage with National Adaptation Plans

Guidance for National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.

 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

support their governments in developing NAPs; other civil society actors can also use it, and it is equally applicable to the NDC context. The guide focuses on four stages: understanding the climate change issues affecting the country; assessing the available information; networking and advocacy; and the NAP (or NDC) development process. It includes practical checklists that can be considered in strengthening climate-resilient DRR law.

4. High-Level Panel

OBJECTIVE: Promote good practices in policies related to DRR and CCM/A that contribute to the implementation of the 2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Action for DRR and of the Paris Agreement. Each panellist identified **three “star” measures or experiences of use**—including resolutions, regulations, plans, strategies, policies or laws—in their (depending on the case) country, region, or organization, that **can be considered good practices** for meeting strategic objectives within these policy frameworks. The Panel addressed the following points: (i) how these measures contribute to **disaster risk management and community resilience** in their territories; and (ii) **the main challenges in, or lessons learned** from, their implementation (political advocacy, resources, etc.) and recommendations on **alternative** approaches for proper implementation. Their contributions helped to identify the elements that strengthen good practices and lessons learned to **articulate** efforts at the national and regional level.

MODERATOR: The Panel was moderated by Glauco Quesada, President of Costa Rican Red Cross.



PANELLISTS:

- José Donderis, President Pro-tempore, CEPREDENAC
- Walter Cotte, Americas Regional Director, IFRC
- Raúl Ernesto Artiga, Climate Change Coordinator (CCAD)
- Nahuel Arenas, Deputy Chief of Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean, UNISDR
- Josette Edward, Representative of Environmental Sustainability Cluster, OECS
- Pierre Richard Lamothe, Head of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Energy of Haiti
- Juan Carlos Fallas Sojo, Director General, Meteorological Institute, Costa Rica



PANELLISTS' MAIN CONTRIBUTIONS:

José Donderis, President Pro-tempore, CEPREDENAC



- Central America has the Central American Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Policy (PCGIR), which includes a regional implementation and monitoring plan aligned with the Sendai Framework and the SDGs.
- CEPREDENAC, in an inter-sectoral manner and with impact at the territorial level, promotes the following:
 - Guidelines to include IDRM in public investment projects.
 - Trainings that focus on risk management for public-private partnerships.
 - Manuals for designing and building bridges and roads that incorporate IDRM criteria.
 - Central America has the Central American Regional Search and Rescue Academy, which trains individuals through courses certified by OCHA, INSARAG and IFRC.
 - Central American Protocol and Procedure to facilitate shipping, transit and receipt of humanitarian aid within SICA, approved in 2017.
 - Regional Standards to include, protect and deliver care to people with disabilities during emergencies and disasters.

Main challenges identified by the panellist:

- Political commitments and willingness to work, accompanied by specific actions and support instruments.
- High-level political decision-making requires increasing knowledge about regulations,

criteria and standards so as to be able to meet them.

- Strengthening the institutionalization of processes and tools, to increase their capacity for management, coordination and articulation.
- Creating conditions to incorporate DRR and CCM/A into decision-making processes by political and private actors that include civil society.

Walter Cotte, Americas Regional Director, IFRC



- Red Cross' resilience efforts start at the local level – with safer and more resilient communities, systems and institutions.
- Star Measures:
 - IFRC's Road Map Towards Community Resilience, which consists of four stages: participation, understanding of risk and community resilience, adoption of resilience measures, and learning for resilience.
 - The Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction, a benchmarking tool for the legal review of countries' regulatory and institutional frameworks that uses ten key questions to identify the strengths and weaknesses thereof and guide a review process aimed at continuous improvement.
 - Strategy 2020 Global Framework for Climate Change.

Main challenges identified by the panellist:

- We have the tools that allow us to identify the criteria for optimal legal and institutional frameworks for DRR. How to disseminate

and publicize this knowledge and good practices?

- Ensuring their implementation and active community participation in formulation of laws and in their enforcement in their territories.
- Linkage of regulations and community participation in properly articulated Early Warning processes.

Raul Ernesto Artiga, Climate Change Coordinator, Central American Commission for Environment and Development, SICA

- Central America has a regional climate change strategy that was approved by SICA heads of state in 2011.
- Central America has at least six policies and strategies related to DRR and CCM/A, with drinking water and community sanitation sub-sectors and a social protection.
- Climate change causes significant impacts in the region in terms of water availability, loss of marine/coastal resources, reduced tourism and weakened infrastructure, among others.
- The Implementation Plan for the Regional Climate Change Strategy updated to 2018-2022 entails climate change adaptation objectives, climate change mitigation, and various means of implementation such as knowledge management, technology transfer and capacity building across sectors.
- The regional strategy is supported by SICA's General Secretariat and includes social, economic and environmental sub-systems.



Nahuel Arenas, Deputy Chief of Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean, UNISDR

- 2018-2030 regional DRM strategy for the agricultural sector and food security:
 - o Fosters collaborative, coordinated and coherent work between countries.
 - o Prioritizes regional value-adding measures.
 - o Calls for synergistic and coordinated work with environmental, DRM and civil protection authorities.
- Parliamentary protocol for DRR and CCA:
 - o Guides parliamentary work towards meeting Sendai Framework for Action objectives and national DRR and CCA needs.
 - o Supports legislative powers' contribution to the implementation of [Minimum Standards](#) for climate-smart DRR.
 - o Provides tools to strengthen resilience and CCA capacity through parliament.

Main challenges identified by the panellist:

- Full coordination between DRR, SDGs and

CCA in national dialogue processes and in planning processes at all levels.

- Inter-sectoral and inter-institutional coordination.
- Data and information, knowledge management platform.
- Risk-sensitive governability/governance.

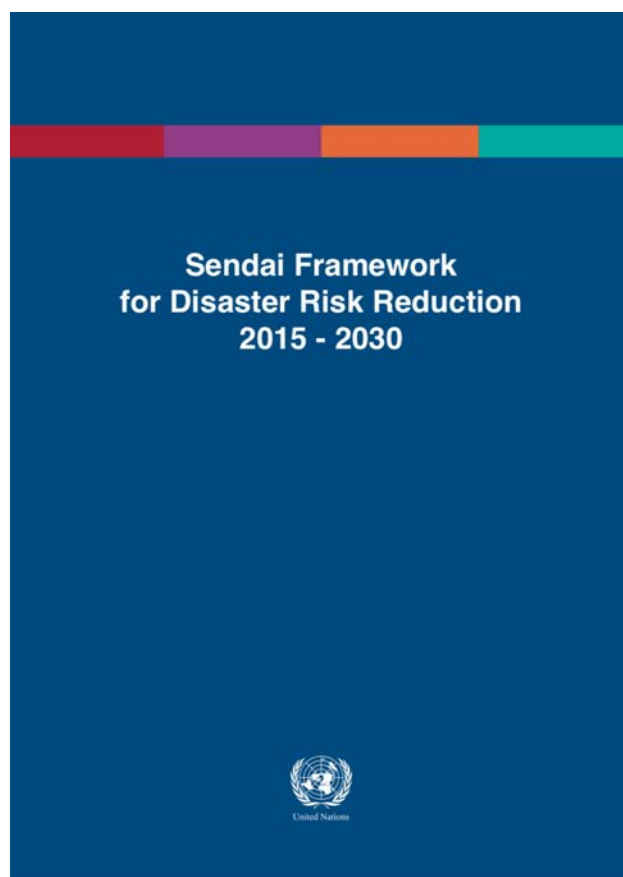


Josette Edward, Representative of Environmental Sustainability Cluster, OECS

- Regional plan and collaboration, and, when possible, ensure adequate synergy and economies of scale.
 - o Reduce barriers involving climate finance and limited capacity, that severely affect member states.
 - o Establish mechanisms that help at the regional and national level, e.g. working groups for climate finance.
- Promote participation and integration at all levels.
 - Public-private partnerships.
 - Council of Ministers.
- Conduct actions that have significant national and local impact.
 - o Identification of vulnerabilities.
 - o Training at the community level.
 - o Local intervention.

Main challenges identified by the panellist:

- Awareness of the difference between DRR and CCA, as well as the large economic and social vulnerabilities in the region.
- Internalizing the concept of Forecast-based financing for early action.



- Promoting ecosystem-based assessment.
- Promoting the development of regulations that aid the work of national meteorological services.
- Exposure to risks will increase considerably for thousands of people with the passing of the years.
- The vision of managing risk by climate factor (extremes, variability or change) makes it possible to:
 - Identify, prioritize, rationalize, understand and plan for:
 - Short term: extreme events and weather.
 - Medium term: variability and climate.
 - Long term: climate change.

Juan Carlos Fallas Sojo, Director General, Meteorological Institute, Costa Rica

- Climate change is a real threat for future generations; however, the time to manage risk and design the basis for adaptation is now.
- Adaptation is an issue to be addressed in the short and medium term.



5. Interactive game “3Rs: Know Your Disaster Rights, Roles & Responsibilities”

Workshop activities included an interactive game called “3Rs: Know Your Rights, Roles & Responsibilities in Integrated Disaster Risk Management,” which emphasizes the linkages across the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework. The game highlighted the role of civil protection systems in Central America and the importance of management and restoration of ecosystems in climate-resilient DRR. The exercise served to reflect on the need for integrated risk management, to join forces to achieve common objectives, to foster communication at all levels. Participants conferred with each other on developing processes that are responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable people, noting clear roles and complementarity of responsibilities are required among key actors.



6. Legislation on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation: Legal Mapping in Central America

Dyanne Marenco González. Consultant, Americas Disaster Law Programme, IFRC

- The Sendai Framework encourages strengthening legal frameworks.
- Adequate legislation is essential for reducing disasters and climate risks. At the national level,



the six countries covered by this analysis have legal and institutional frameworks for disaster risk management. Their legal frameworks are still evolving, and there are cases in which the current risk management framework law is second or third generation.

- Central America has the Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Policy (PCGIR) that provides a guiding framework on the matter, as well as a Regional Climate Change Strategy that seeks to contribute to preventing and reducing the negative effects of climate change. Likewise, all six countries in the Central American region have a national policy on risk management. In the case of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, national policies are aligned with the Hyogo Framework. In the case of Costa Rica and El Salvador, national policies are aligned and harmonized with the Sendai Framework and planning is in accordance with the four global priorities therein.
- All Central American countries have public institutions responsible for risk management, a governing body (CONRED in Guatemala, COPECO in Honduras, Civil Protection in El Salvador, SINAPRED in Nicaragua, CNE in Costa Rica, and SINAPROC in Panama), a legal framework that supports its work and multi-sectoral platforms to address the issue. All cases consider the systemic articulation of governing bodies at various organizational levels (departmental, municipal, community or canton), as well as participation by civil society, the private sector, academia, and in most cases, the National Red Cross Society.
- The agency that exists in El Salvador - the Civil Protection and Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Fund - is a public-law entity with legal status, which has its own assets and sufficient administrative and financial

autonomy to carry out its functions. All Central American countries have a sectoral environmental law, often supported by constitutional provisions, as well as instruments that regulate the use of forest resources. The level of priority that countries assign to natural resource exploitation is worth noting, e.g. Honduras considers it a matter of public utility and need. As for ecosystems and biodiversity, the countries under analysis have laws, regulations or policies, and in most cases, protected area systems. In terms of climate change, only Guatemala and Honduras have a dedicated law for climate change.

7. DRR Frameworks and Policies in the Americas that are Based on the *DRR Law Checklist: Comparative Analysis*

Luis Diego Castro. Consultant focal point in Central America for Americas Disaster Law Programme, IFRC.



- There are recurring gaps and challenges in the implementation of disaster risk management laws; however, they have provided a firm legal basis for disaster management.
- Although DRR responsibilities are decentralized to local or sub-national authorities, these often lack the funding and capacity to fulfil their responsibilities under the law.
- It is common for funds or budgets earmarked for disaster management to be used almost entirely in response activities, leaving almost nothing for risk reduction.
- Local governments lack guaranteed support, links with communities and civil society, and clear laws on early warning systems that involve the communities.

Legislation can empower communities and in turn benefit from their knowledge if:

- They are integrated into risk mapping, e.g. in Nicaragua.
- Their observations are included in official early warning systems, e.g. in Nicaragua.
- Civil society is integrated into the process to disseminate alerts, e.g. in Bangladesh

Aspects to keep in mind:

- Effective legislation is the foundation for building community resilience and making populations safer.
- DRR management laws are important, but other sectoral laws are equally relevant.
- Greater attention should be given to resource allocation, accountability and implementation.
- The Checklist is a valuable tool for reviewing and improving legal frameworks for DRR.

8. Presentation of the “Resilient Islands” Project

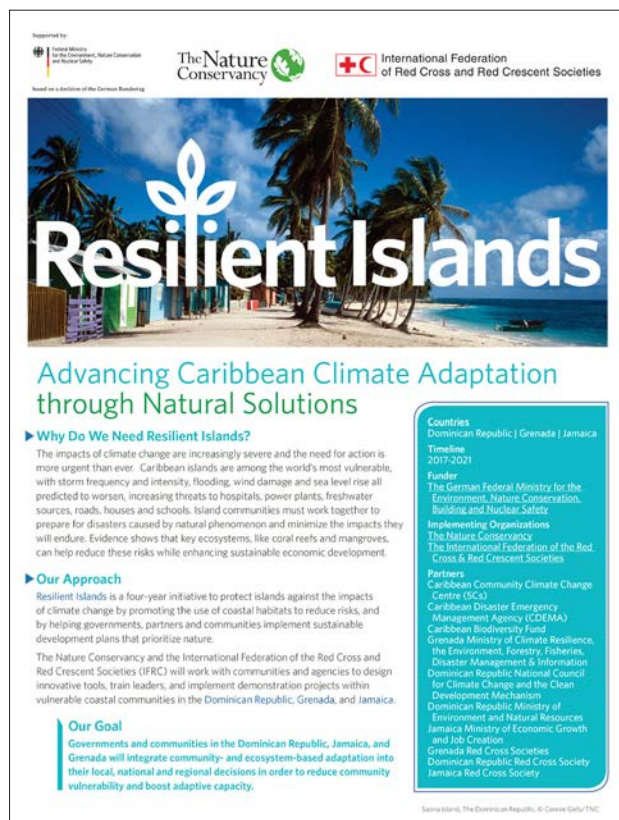
Robbie Bovino, Legal advisor, The Nature Conservancy (TNC)



IFRC and TNC are collaborating on the “Resilient Islands” Project, a four-year initiative to protect islands from the effects of climate change by promoting the use of coastal habitats to reduce risks, as well as to help governments, partners and communities implement sustainable development plans that prioritize nature. They are working with communities and agencies in designing innovative tools, training leaders and implementing pilot projects in the most vulnerable communities in Grenada, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic.

The aim is for governments and communities in these countries to integrate ecosystem- and community-based adaptation into their local, regional and national decisions, to reduce communities’ vulnerability and enhance their capacity for adaptation.

As part of this project, two case studies on Law and DRR are being developed in Jamaica and Grenada using the checklist and incorporating some aspects of the approaches that promote



policies focused on ecosystem-based adaptation. The case study published in 2013 on Law and DRR in the Dominican Republic is also being reviewed.

9. Case studies based on the DRR Law Checklist

Law and DRR in Jamaica

Brett Masters, Attorney, White & Case law firm

Also, as part of the “Resilient Islands” Project, White & Case is providing pro-bono support to IFRC, using the *Checklist on Law and DRR* as a benchmarking tool to analyse Jamaica and Grenada’s legal frameworks on DRR.

The review covered Jamaica’s primary Disaster Law – The Disaster Risk Management Act – as well as other supporting laws and considered the practical and policy arrangements required to support them. When Jamaica’s disaster law was upgraded from the Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management Act of 1993 to the Disaster Risk Management Act of 2016, the new law advanced in its coverage of DRR issues. Jamaica’s current legislation therefore forms the foundation for comprehensive risk management planning, including the establishment of a

specialised fund for disaster response and recovery. However, neither the regulatory framework nor supporting documents are clear in their confirmation of how these systems operate and whether, in the years since the new law was enacted, they have been implemented as envisaged.

Among the main conclusions made is that a holistic and transparent DRR regulatory framework will require:

- Ensuring that DRR plans are public and available online.
- Financing agreements for disaster response and recovery.
- Ensuring that Early Warning Systems have a solid platform and adequate maintenance.



DRR law in the Dominican Republic

Miguel Sanz, Vice-president, Dominican Red Cross

- In light of recommendations contained in the checklist, Dominican Red Cross and IFRC’S Disaster Law Programme published a case study on DRR Law in the Dominican Republic in 2013. Main findings include:
- In the last decade, the Dominican Republic has made progress with developing and progressively implementing DRR-related legislation. This progress has been fundamental for integrating DRR in policy and planning processes and solidifying a more integrated approach to protect vulnerable populations.
- The government has demonstrated a positive approach to working towards making DRR a national priority and progressively incorporating DRR into policies and plans. The aim is to establish planning mechanisms that focus on human development and disaster risk through the creation of national multi-sectoral planning and investment systems and disaster risk management.

- While gaps exist in both the legal framework for DRR and in the institutional capacity to implement it, it is important to note the efforts made to address current gaps, in particular those in land use management, building regulations and environmental management.

DRR Law in Guatemala

Verónica Rivera and Ana Cecilia García,
Guatemalan Red Cross

Yeison Carrera, Legal advisor, CONRED.

- Guatemala has made significant progress with DRR, including the issue in institutional systems that allow for its implementation.
- The main progress achieved has to do with the framework law to regulate reduction of vulnerability, the mandatory adaptation to climate change effects and the mitigation of greenhouse gases, and related instruments.
- The National Societies's role should not be limited to just participating; they should also drive processes through advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy and collaborate on issues in which they traditionally have not been involved.
- It is still necessary to improve in: a) mainstreaming legislation and conducting legislative advocacy; b) increasing participation and inclusion (openness in processes); c) establishing coordinated inter-institutional processes (not only at the technical level); and d) working on regulations and legislation that address existing gaps (for example, the Law on Use of Water).
- Collaborative work is extremely important. The relationship between the National Society and Civil Protection must be active and fluid.

“Zurich Alliance Against Floods” Project in Costa Rica and Honduras

Jorge Herrera, Vice-president / Luis Guzmán, / Jose Barahona, – Costa Rica Red Cross

Oscar Fernández, Legal advisor / Carlos Montes – Honduras Red Cross

With the Disaster Law Programme's support, both Costa Rican Red Cross and Honduran Red Cross are initiating Project Zürich 2.0 “Alliance Against Floods”, which seeks to develop a model

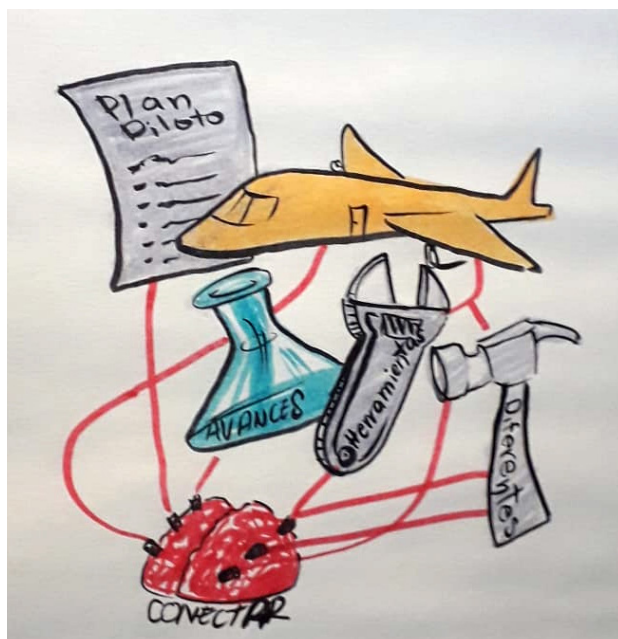


to implement effective, at-scale flood resilience programmes and contribute to shaping donor and policymakers' flood resilience agendas. Legal mapping for DRR is being conducted as part of this project in order to:

- Improve coordination mechanisms at the national, province and municipal levels.
- Build capacity to ensure governance, through regulatory frameworks for disaster risk management.
- Form a working group composed of key actors, in order to guide and support legal mapping and follow-up on the study's recommendations.

10. Proposal to incorporate CCM/A in the Checklist: Summary of results from the group work session

Throughout the workshop, governmental representatives of national disaster risk management systems highlighted the advantages and benefits of using the DRR Law Checklist in legal and institutional framework assessments. This tool has allowed more than 30 countries worldwide to establish priorities while updating their regulations through an internationally approved method that promotes the participation of various actors in the search



for more realistic contributions to the needs of the most vulnerable.

A process to update this tool is being initiated worldwide, to incorporate elements and recommendations related to climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as recommendations on protecting vulnerable groups in disaster situations. This will be presented at the next International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The purpose of the group work session was to identify and compile national and regional best practices in the countries represented, which would be used to inform the process to develop a proposal that promotes the incorporation of climate change aspects, as per the most recognized recent global commitments (Sendai Framework-Paris Agreement-Sphere Standards).

The methodology used promotes interaction and experience gathering between governmental entities responsible for DRM and National Red Cross Societies. Participants were assigned to groups made up of representatives of several sub-regions and asked to analyse questions in the Checklist regarding the following three points of discussion:

- **Application:** Do you know of any law in your country that meets the question's requirements? Are there any other instruments (policies, plans, guidelines) that meet said requirements? Please provide examples.
- **Advocacy:** How can you use this indicator to advocate for improving DRR laws and policies in your country? What specific

recommendations would you make to your government? Please provide examples.

- **Adaptation:** Would this question encompass your climate change adaptation issues? If not, what additional questions or indicators could we add to the Checklist?

The following results were presented and discussed after the analysis:

1. Have indicators that allow assessing the overall application of all existing regulations in countries through government policies or plans.
2. Have a result that indicates whether CCM/A is incorporated into the functions of entities responsible for coordination and implementation.
3. Verify the budgetary allocations to climate change adaptation.
4. Know the laws - analyse them, link them, and then review and update them to promote the incorporation of CCM/A.
5. Include the vulnerability reduction variable, CCA processes and climate change mitigation.
6. Verify whether existing early warning systems take into account climate variability and adaptation processes.
7. Include risk management and climate change as cross-cutting axes in various sectoral policies, and incorporate them into formal education.
8. Change the question to read: "The laws in your country ensure the engagement of all stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, scientific institutions and communities, in decisions and activities related to risk reduction and climate change adaptation."



9. Keep the wording of the question, making sure that the information is segregated so as to capture the generic impact.
10. Integrate climate risk management based on the distinctive features of the risk.

11. When the Big One Hits: Ensure you have the proper regulations in place for the entry of International Disaster Relief (International Disaster Response Law (IDRL))

Tania Chambers. Senior Consultant, Focal point for the Caribbean, Americas Disaster Law Programme, IFRC.



Two key internationally recognized tools used to assess legal and institutional frameworks in terms of facilitation and regulation of international humanitarian assistance and aid in the event of a large-scale disaster were presented: The Guidelines and Checklist on facilitation and regulation of international large-scale disaster relief operations, known as the “IDRL Guidelines” developed by IFRC with OCHA support in 2007; and the “IDRL Checklist” developed in 2017. These consider:

- **Facilitation:** This refers to the legal conditions that eligible humanitarian actors require to expedite the delivery of international humanitarian assistance (special visas, priority customs treatment, issuance of import permits, recognition of the professional qualifications of foreign relief personnel, etc.).
- **Regulation:** This refers to a set of recommendations that ensure that the regulatory framework provide the legal facilities described above only to eligible international humanitarian actors who comply with humanitarian and quality principles related to the delivery of relief (Red Cross Code of Conduct, Sphere Handbook, etc.) and who commit to work in coordination with national authorities responsible for DRM.

This session presented the main conclusions that emerged from the case studies carried out



jointly with National Societies, the National Disaster Offices in Jamaica, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and currently the Commonwealth of Dominica and Belize, to revise the legal and institutional IDRL framework. The examples raised on the impact of unmanaged international relief on small island developing states (including experiences from Dominica following Hurricane Maria in 2017) highlighted the enhanced threats to economic recovery, effective governance, environmental health and overall sustainable development experienced by small populations and economies.

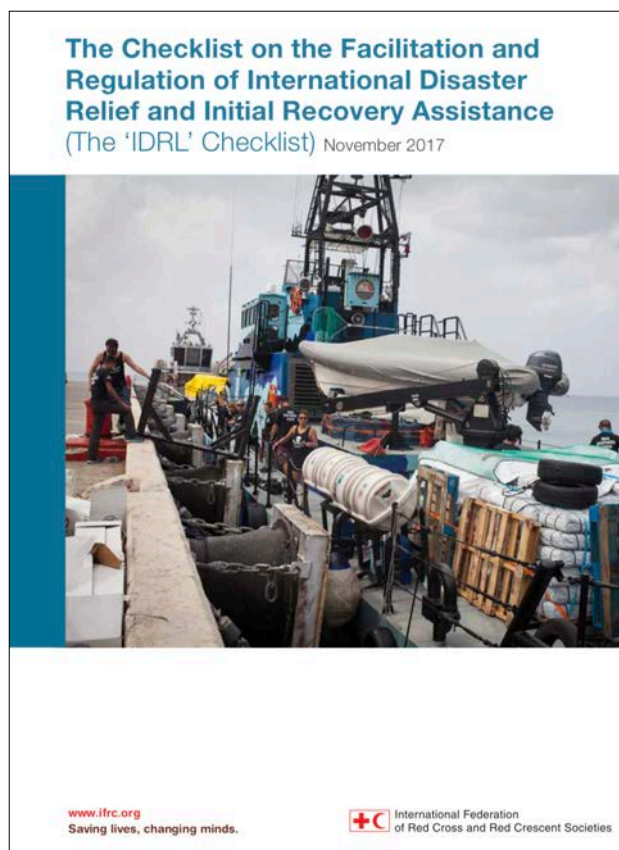


Introduction to the Guidelines

for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



These experiences underscored the need to continue advocacy for governments to adopt the summarised provisions for IDR facilitation as set out in the Model Legislation on Disaster Risk Management developed by the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency as well as the more detailed regulatory recommendations outlined in IFRC's Model Legislation on IDRL.

12. The “North American Humanitarian Response Initiative” (NAHRI)

Kirsten Bookmiller. Professor, Centre for Disaster Research and Education (CDRE), Millersville University of Pennsylvania / Leader of the Thematic Working Group on “Relief teams and personnel”, NAHRI, American Red Cross

This initiative, led and implemented by American Red Cross in partnership with Canadian Red Cross and Mexican Red Cross, seeks to address policy opportunities in cross-border response to potential catastrophic disasters, to:

- Improve the effectiveness of cross-border response to a potential catastrophic disaster in North America.



NORTH AMERICAN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE SUMMIT



- Identify barriers and relevant work completed to date.
- Measurably improve communication, coordination, collaboration, diplomatic relations and exchange of ideas among the main stakeholders involved.
- Identify clear and quantifiable next steps to prepare response to a catastrophic event.

Over the course of the project, three thematic, three Thematic Working Groups were formed around core issues identified:

- o Underserved populations (chaired by Canadian Red Cross)
- o Teams, personnel and equipment (chaired by Mexican Red Cross)
- o Supplies and equipment (chaired by American Red Cross)

These groups seek to identify effective solutions to these issues to help National Society stakeholders to strengthen cross-border humanitarian preparedness.

13. Presentation of the “Legislative Advocacy Toolkit”

Last year, the Disaster Law Programme developed a new toolkit intended to strengthen Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies' capacity to develop key messages and a legislative advocacy strategy. This toolkit consists of 13 modules which identify detailed issues that can be taken up for advocacy (the modules can be completed in three days). Through various role-plays, participants develop strategies with evaluative



capacity, strategies for promotion, well as the skills to develop the key messages that will enable them to carry these out successfully. These efforts allow National Societies, as per their mandate and auxiliary role, to advocate for the most vulnerable people in migration, risk management and legal preparedness areas, although the tool is not limited exclusively to these issues.

14. Internal displacement of persons caused by disasters

Marilena Berardo. Displacement Programme Coordinator, Disaster & Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Programmes and Operations, IFRC

- While there is no internationally agreed definition of “displacement”, the term is used by IFRC to refer to movements in which people have been compelled or forced to leave their place or countries of origin due to a life-threatening situation or a risk of being subjected to violations of certain fundamental rights (e.g. in the case of persecution, armed conflict, serious disturbances of public order, natural hazards or when a state is unable or unwilling to protect the human rights of its citizens). Some organizations, such as UNHCR, use the term “forced displacement” to refer more specifically to people fleeing persecution and violence.
 - Internal displacement differs from other humanitarian situations, because its causes are multiple, and they can occur in different stages of the process or contemporaneously. Conflicts and natural disasters can be separate or joint causes of internal displacement, but insecurity and economic
- and political instability can also affect individuals’, families’ and communities’ living conditions. The Global Report on Internal Displacement, published in May 2018 by IDMC, shows that the number of new displacements associated with conflict almost doubled, from 6.9 million in 2016 to 11.8 million in 2017. Syria, DRC and Iraq accounted for more than half of the figure. In 2017, 18.8 million new displacements were caused by disasters in 135 countries and, as in previous years, those ones with high disaster risk in South Asia, East Asia and Pacific and the Americas were disproportionately affected.
 - In 2017, IFRC and NSs launched Emergency Appeals for Dominica, Cuba, Costa Rica, St. Kitts and Antigua. 287,964 displaced people were assisted. Sometimes these numbers included people who are either migrants, IDPs or individuals from host communities.
 - Population movements prompted by climate change and natural hazards include a mix of disaster displacement and economic migration. In some documents the number of displaced is not specified, although in the text you can find the term “displaced” under “summary of the response”. In some other documents, we have the heading “people assisted or to be assisted.” It is therefore difficult to understand in numbers the distinction between these two groups. In some Emergency Appeal Revisions/Updates the time span goes back to 2017, so as a consequence it is difficult to understand how many people have been assisted in 2017 and how many during the last 6 months.
 - The IFRC programming approach to displacement is based on 3 pillars: assistance, protection, awareness raising/promoting tolerance and social inclusion. This approach is valid for both internal and cross-border movements. Protection against displacement – or the prevention of displacement – refers to interventions by which the causes of displacement may be eliminated or reduced.
 - IFRC and NSs play a crucial role in the context of disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness. Prevention of displacement caused by climate change and natural disasters can be done through disaster risk reduction programmes.⁷ Reducing individual

⁸ IFRC Discussion Paper on Internally Displaced People (IDPs).

and community vulnerabilities while strengthening their resilience is at the core of disaster risk reduction (DRR). Displacement can be addressed and minimized i.e through: the use of early warning systems, contingency planning that can safeguard against displacement or facilitate returns when safe, good policy and practice on evacuation and planned relocation. More systematic data gathering is key to inform such programmes.

- Forecast-based Financing (FbF) is a mechanism that helps to reduce potential humanitarian needs caused by disasters, and strengthens the preparedness capacities of humanitarian actors. FbF releases humanitarian funding based on forecasts or early warning information for pre-agreed activities which reduce risks, enhance preparedness and response, and make disaster risk reduction within humanitarian assistance more effective. For example, the Philippines Red Cross is working to integrate FbF into existing systems of disaster management at national, local and community levels with the long run objective to use the local government funds for early actions triggered by a forecast.
- Slow onset related displacement is a complex issue. In some cases, some people will eventually be compelled to leave (e.g. rising sea level) and in such contexts, one can only contribute to mitigating the effects of displacement. In other cases, slow onset disasters (e.g. drought) may lead to food insecurity as the impacts on food production affect environmentally-dependent livelihoods.
- In some cases, socio-economic distress could also be considered a driver of displacement, though it is generally a combination of factors (such as poverty and

lack of economic opportunities) that spurs people to leave. The RC/RC Movement can contribute to preventing or mitigating this form of displacement through climate-resilient development-oriented programs.

- The IFRC migration & displacement team worked on a discussion paper which aimed at clarifying the role of IFRC with regards to IDPs and initiated a reflection of the specific needs of this vulnerable population, exploring the complex links that exist between cross-border displacement and migration. To support this reflection, a desk review of operations conducted in 34 countries across all regions, between 2012 and 2017, was started in February and finalized in April 2018.
- Beginning at the end of June 2018, five webinars were held once a month, each focused on the following topics: prevention of internal displacement (June, 26th); acute displacement (July, 27th); stable displacement (August, 28th); protracted displacement (October, 4th); durable solutions (Nov, 23th). The first meeting on prevention / protection against forced displacement focused on how to help prevent and/or mitigate displacement before it becomes an issue. The second meeting on acute displacement focused on the phase of acute displacement, looking at how the RC/RC Movement should intervene during the emergency and stressing the importance of finding durable solutions. The third meeting on stable displacement highlighted that, although the emergency has passed, displaced people keep living in a precarious situation. Sometimes climate change is used to justify discouraging people from returning. In other cases, authorities take advantage of the crisis, because they have other plans to use the land where the disaster happened. The 4th meeting on protracted displacement tried to define how



a situation of protracted crisis is different from a situation of protracted displacement.

- The lessons learnt from the webinars focused on internal displacement as a process, not as a status. While emergency needs are being tackled, efforts should also go towards identifying durable solutions and bringing people back to normality. A good coordination of the response from the start will ensure that people do not fall into situations of prolonged dependency on humanitarian assistance. It is not always clear whether protracted displacement situation is a question of discrimination or a developmental question. Both dimensions need to be put at the centre of the discussion, as the Movement's value is not only to focus on emergencies, but also to emphasize the recovery phase. Implementing a longer-term operational view is essential to preventing crises (and potentially displacement) from becoming protracted issues.
- As the examples from Asia and Latin America demonstrate, while investing in DRR and resilience building measures has a direct impact on displacement (ex.: multi-level community based DRR in Mongolia; IFRC return-and-relocations projects in Haiti), localized solutions make a difference and can inform policy where there is a policy gap. Improving data and evidence is crucial to identifying appropriate solutions, and local actors are part of this effort. Players like IFRC who sit at the nexus between humanitarian and development work are ideally placed to contribute to lasting solutions.

Conclusions of Part 1 of the Workshop

Even though this was only a two-day workshop, it managed to create a space for dialogue between the National Societies in the region and civil protection offices in Central America, inter-governmental disaster risk and climate change management agencies and other key external actors. It allowed establishing closer relations for the development of future projects to strengthen national and regional disaster preparedness and response mechanisms.

- The event provided an opportunity for peer-to-peer work and comparing processes and visions. The networking generated by the workshop is invaluable, as it has provided significant opportunities for synergies in the

region with collaborative support that will facilitate empowerment in future projects.

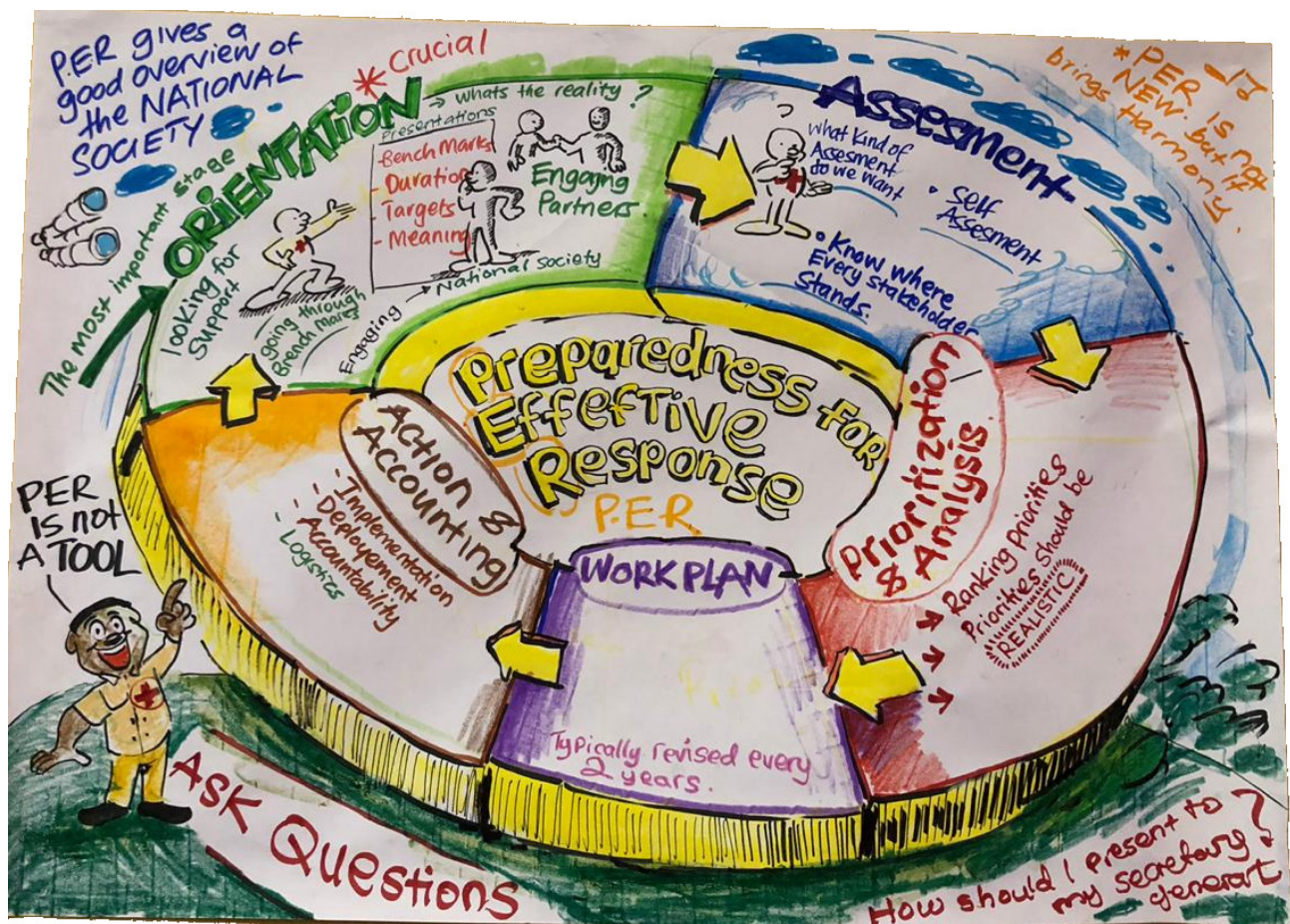
- A workshop such as this made it possible to comprehensively address disaster risk management, emphasizing the importance of an agile, effective and timely legal and institutional framework for DRR and CCM/A.
- Public policy instruments on DRR and CCM/A are included within the Sendai Framework's Second Priority - strengthening disaster risk governance - which were enriched by this workshop through the experiences exchanged among South America, Central America and the Caribbean.
- The workshop offered a clear and up-to-date vision of the current status in Central America in terms of implementation of key regional instruments related to DRR and CCM/A.
- Though legislation gaps differ significantly from one country to another, events such as this allow governments and National Societies to develop actions based on benchmarking between countries. Such is the case in Panama, where the Strategic Framework for Financial Management of Disaster Risk seeks to manage fiscal risk from disasters caused by natural hazards. This initiative stirred the interest of the Costa Rican delegation given their country's current reality.
- The Civil Protection representative from Honduras also expressed interest in learning from other countries to build the *Climate Change Regulations* in his country.
- Representatives of National Societies and governments as well as external guests expressed their clear and strong intention to conduct new case studies using the *Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction* in order to identify opportunities to improve their internal DRR and CCM/A standards, revealing the need for the checklist to consider the climate change variable.
- On several occasions, participants noted the checklist's strategic convenience and practical utility in guiding the process of updating national regulations towards more optimal legal and institutional frameworks.
- In evaluations, participants highlighted the importance of revising the *Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction* to include the CCA variable as part of the process to assess countries' legal and institutional

frameworks. This is intended to improve not only DRR but CCM/A as well, to align them with the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement and thus ensure participation by communities, civil society and the private sector.

- It has become clear that a single law cannot contain all the relevant provisions that ensure a comprehensive approach to DRR, which makes sectoral laws even more important, especially those related to CC adaptation and mitigation. Participants expressed their interest in contributing to reviewing and updating the Checklist during future sessions.
- Participation by both government and National Society representatives reaffirmed the importance of Red Cross' auxiliary role to state authorities in humanitarian matters through legislative advocacy strategies developed by IFRC.
- It was extremely valuable to have participants who work in National Societies as legal advisors or in DRR/CCM/A technical areas in attendance, as the multilateral knowledge

transfer will allow them to work holistically on closing gaps in disaster response systems in the Americas. It was also strategically important to have the integrated work of IFRC's Disaster Law Programme and the DRR and Community Resilience Programme, as this favoured integrating CCA, comprehensive risk management and analysis of related legal frameworks, and the consequent joining of efforts for DRR and CCM/A.

- Through the recommendation of the Dominican Red Cross representative, an opportunity was identified to prepare a compendium of existing DRR and CCM/A legislation in each country, which will be distributed and socialized across all levels of the National Society.
- A request was made by OECS to formalise continuing collaboration with the IFRC including to inform the strengthening of DRR law processes in member states (10 countries) through the development of a framework policy to provide guidance on integrating climate resilience into DRR law processes.





Joint efforts for the reduction of disaster risks, mitigation
and adaptation to climate change in the Americas



PART II OF THE WORKSHOP:

Towards Regional Red Cross Strategy for DRR and CC

Global context - climate change and the role of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Climate change amplifies existing risks and creates new risks for natural and human systems. As always, these risks are unevenly distributed and are generally greater for poorer people living in low-development areas - precisely the people the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement seeks to support⁸. For instance, vulnerable people who depend on agriculture for their livelihoods are facing an increasing risk of declining yields, failing crops, pests and diseases. Likewise, displaced persons (including refugees and internally displaced persons) often live in disaster-prone and climate-exposed areas. Furthermore, the rapid rate of urbanization, including growing informal settlements around urban areas, is increasing exposure and vulnerability to climate risks in cities all over the world.

These risks emerge not only from climate-related hazards (extreme events such as storms, droughts and floods and slow-onset events like sea-level rise and glacial retreat), but also from the combination of exposure (people and assets in danger) and vulnerability (susceptibility to harm) of human and natural systems. The role of RC/RC Movement in reducing exposure and vulnerability, supporting adaptation efforts, and mobilizing climate action will be critical to facing the humanitarian and development challenges to come.

The Americas

The Americas have a variable climate scenario with dramatic parallelisms throughout the continent, thus requiring a particular language for each sub-region and country but with the same purposes at a regional level. Obviously, the challenges affecting the region have not only remained, scenarios have worsened. The recent emergencies caused by direct climate effects have been devastating, mainly in small

Caribbean islands. On the other hand, other places in the region are facing wild fires and droughts that are wiping out more and more ecosystems. This diverse set of climate-related challenges is what compels ARO-IFRC to forcefully address the issue of climate change, mainly from a perspective of **climate change adaptation** measures, policies and actions that integrate Strategy 2020.

To address these multiple challenges, ARO's disaster risk reduction programme proposes that the Americas regional risk reduction measures from Strategy 2020 serve as the guiding basis in the region for working in an orderly and organized manner and holistically addressing the problems afflicting the Americas. To this end, ARO's *Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction* promotes:

Supporting National Societies' efforts to **implement** the Global Framework for Community Resilience and applying its tools (Road Map for Resilience) in the Americas, and strengthened by IFRC Framework for Climate Action Towards 2020 , to contribute to the One Billion Coalition for Community Resilience.

- Supporting National Societies' efforts and work to **assist communities** in adopting integrated and informed approaches to risk, in order to address their underlying vulnerabilities together with their governments and other stakeholders at all levels.
- **Promoting community organizing and preparedness**, as well as the establishment



⁸ IFRC Framework for Climate Action Towards 2020

of early warning systems to reduce disaster risk and increase resilience to disasters.

- Establishing and strengthening **National Society regional networks**, together with other organizations capable of enhancing IFRC's collective impact on risk management, in order to increase community resilience.
- Increasing education and **public awareness** for effective DRR through education programmes, dissemination of key messages, awareness campaigns and advocacy actions on DRR and climate change at all levels.



Session on taking actions for resilience to climate change - 14 November 2018

The “Joint Efforts for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation” workshop held in San José, Costa Rica from 12 to 14 November provided an opportunity to gather various members of National Societies and external actors to lay the foundations for the roadmap to address climate change in the Americas. The following objectives were outlined during this session, using the Roadmap for Community Resilience as the core construction methodology – **“Stage 3” Taking actions for Community Resilience:**

- Present Red Cross’ global frameworks and their relationship with climate change.
- Conduct a mapping of existing climate change initiatives in the Americas (National Societies in the Americas).
- Identify National Society needs and opportunities, by strategic line.
- Identify the road map towards the strengthening of the climate change strategy in the Americas.



Identifying global and regional DRR and climate change opportunities

Global Framework for Climate Change:

Participants discussed IFRC's Global Framework for Climate Action Towards 2020, which will include actions that National Societies should take at the global level to strengthen sustainability in climate change response. The framework will also include new approaches that strengthen programmatic actions through the integration of DRR and climate change actions such as the application of “Climate Smart Action” programmes, advocacy actions and partnering with donors and building knowledge and awareness on Climate Change.

Forecast-based actions:

Forecast-based action by the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): In expanding our FbF coverage so as to reach the most vulnerable communities and meet global commitments in Grand Bargain and World Humanitarian Summit processes, IFRC expanded the scope of our long-standing global financing instrument – the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to provide rapid financing for pre-planned DRR early action triggered by a forecast meeting specific risk criteria.

Financing early action through the establishment of FbF mechanisms: FbF is a flexible funding mechanism to ensure flexible rapid financing for early action, which opens a new way of working. By developing pre-planned financing mechanisms to ensure that funds required to mobilise early action will be automatically released based on forecast information provided before a disaster

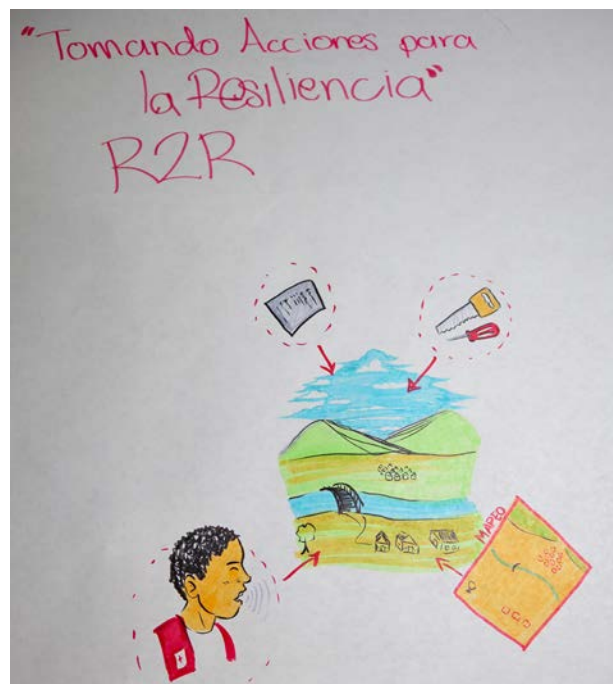
strikes. The FbF approach enables National Societies to implement pre-planned activities with partners and communities to reduce risks and enhance preparedness and response.

The National Societies showed interest in learning more about these initiatives and requested spaces for dialogue and collaboration on these issues with the risk reduction and disaster response areas for better integration and collaboration.

“Taking Action for Resilience”

The National Societies identified the following flagship actions based on the following strategic lines in which the Road Map for Community Resilience and the Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction are framed, which are grouped as follows:

- **Strategic Line 1:** DRR and strengthening community resilience
 - o Mainstream climate action across Red Cross' work
 - o Growth of adaptation projects in communities - concept of Community Resilience and Climate Smart Communities
 - o Development of Strategy on prevention of Internal displacement with DRR – climate change perspective
 - o Link CCA with internal displacement
 - o Link CCA, DRR and livelihood strengthening in the community
 - o Build climate change + DRR activities into CBHFA – volunteer system, use existing strengths
 - o Establish DRR – climate change focal points in the region and in National Societies; reconnect Communication Networks at least on a bi-monthly basis and exchange information via electronic means - webinar- etc.
- **Strategic Line 2:** Strengthening institutional DRR capacity and increasing community resilience.
 - o Implement regional climate change programmes
 - o Incorporate into IFRC strategies, greater support to National Societies; more reporting on actions conducted; support National Society decision-making.



- o Medium-term projects that allow IFRC to leave installed capacity in communities, in coordination with local governments (for example, on EWSs)
 - o Promote more training on EWSs-FBF-R2R
- Volunteerism in programmatic areas:
- o Participation of youth in developing climate change response, preparedness and mitigation projects
 - o Youth and technology as a transformative tool for addressing climate change
 - o Training, participation and engagement of volunteers, as a tool and not as a workforce
 - o Diversification of institutional, social, professional, occasional and organizational volunteering
- **Strategic Line 3:** Education, public awareness and advocacy on DRR and increasing community resilience.

Research:

 - o IFRC has contacts in all National Societies; be more active in sharing research findings and new tools
 - o Technical yet simple documents prepared by IFRC's Climate Centre to guide National Societies in this matter
 - o As a leader in climate change adaptation, promote tools through key messages and practical tools

- Prepare more climate change campaigns that are attractive for civil society and the private sector
- Maintain ongoing communications with reference centres and entities in the region to improve Red Cross capacity
- Informational videos catered for social media communities to sensitivity and awareness “short film competition” (Reference centres)
- Development of impact forecasting to better assess communities and improve understanding of what is happening in DRR and climate change
- Opportuning to support learning at FBI in the region to “shape” together an early action funding mechanism that is adapted to contextual needs in the region
- **Strategic Line 4:** Coordination, partnerships and strategic advocacy to promote DRR and community resilience, oriented towards knowledge management.
 - Promote and take advantage of the opportunity as advisors to decision-makers in countries
 - Promote more spaces for articulation and prepare strategies that provide greater representation in regional spaces in the Americas, with participation of National Societies
 - Receive training to create internal CCA policies
- Strengthen humanitarian diplomacy capacity: risk management, resilience, climate change adaptation.
- Linking capacity building of RC branches to advocate for legislation addressing their needs, including EWEA systems and FbF, through climate-smart, contingency planning plus “10 steps to HD”
- More assistance in advocacy, specifically on behalf of vulnerable communities, with the government and private sector
- Advocacy training – enabling direct advocacy from branches for transboundary cooperation with Dominican Republic in developing river basin scale DRR systems as part of climate resilient DRR law for Haiti
- **Strategic Line 5:** Develop, in a systematic manner, actions aimed at early recovery from the risk reduction phase, under a comprehensive approach.
 - Promote greater integration of disaster risk reduction in emergency response, to provide greater sustainability to programmes already implemented.
 - Incorporate community resilience-building components and environmental protection actions in response training, as well as actions that promote “climate change adaptation and mitigation and DRR.”



Challenges and needs

Region	Challenges	Needs
South America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting governments to see the Red Cross Movement as a strategic partner for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and environmental management and restoration Not all National Societies are aware of community tools Developing territorial approach models to generate greater local impact Strengthening National Societies Scaling local processes, working by regions That South America have the capacity and vision to deal with current migration phenomena. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing based on strategic needs Medium-term financing Building Red Cross local operational capacity Advocacy by IFRC and ICRC Resource generation for National Societies
Central America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socializing at the internal level Integrating activities into National Society planning Defining clear lines of action (advocacy, actions, etc.) Recognizing climate change as part of Red Cross actions Socializing projects and outcomes Communicating and sharing platforms Internal and external advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about national processes through experience exchanges Socialize and establish internal policies aimed at mitigation and green response Learn about trends in project financing Learn about national policies and contribute rules and regulations Systematize National Society experiences Establish a focal point at the National Society and at the regional IFRC office
Caribbean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forecasting is available but not readily used Climate Change not integrated across sectors (no national adaptation plan) NO legislation to support CCA + national assets or at times not sufficient Caribbean suffering from more dry periods and wet spells Communities experiencing coastal sea level rise which is resulting movement / relocation Agriculture sector being affected by frequent rains resulting in severe loss of crops Repeated loss/disruption of infrastructure e.g. roads/ bridges locking off communities Proper systems for M+E (technical skill) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge-sharing on climate change in simple language for all persons Awareness + sensitization Advocacy Forecasting that is accessible (impact-based forecast) Funding + resources (financial, human, etc) for DRR+climate change National Adaptation plan Political commitment NS leadership buy in along with National (country) buy in Help in M+E, storing with the executive (inclusive of gender)

Opportunities

- Financing for CCA-related actions
- Red Cross' good positioning among countries' humanitarian teams
- High-level advice from IFRC
- National Society participation and visibility in response and resilience-building
- The academic community has new material on the subject
- Policies and strategies on the subject in the various countries
- Participation in work commissions on the subject
- Inclusion of climate change issues in the National Society strategic plans

Plans and policies

- National Society development and operational plans. Some National Societies have been working to include the issue of climate change within National Society priorities in order to create opportunities and actions that promote awareness and proposals promoting green actions
- Regional environmental and climate change strategies (e.g. CCAD)
- National laws on climate change and risk management (e.g. Guatemala, Honduras, Bolivia, Argentina)
- Global framework for climate services (WMO – World Meteorological Organisation)
- Services - useful in advocacy for actionable forecasting across sectors for all climate - related risks and opportunities
- IFRC Global Framework for climate action towards 2020
- Forecast based mapping
- Impact based forecasting
- Tools for interpretation by persons affected by hazards
- Cross cutting themes, program integration
- Global framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC)
- Services - useful in promoting forecasting applicable in all sectors for all climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Framework for global action to combat climate change
- Forecast-based mapping
- Impact-based forecasting
- Tools for interpretation by people affected by hazards
- Integration of cross-cutting theme programmes

List and details of participants

Regional Inter-Governmental Agencies

ORGANIZATION	POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	EMAIL
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	Environmental Sustainability Cluster	Josette Edward	josette.edward@oeecs.int
Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Response (CAPRADE)	Head of CAPRADE	Silvia Helden Molfino	shelden@comunidadandina.org
Central American Coordination Centre for Natural Disaster Prevention (CEPRENAC)	President Pro-tempore	José Donderis	donderisja@gmail.com
Central America Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) - Virtual participation	Climate Change and Risk Unit Coordinator	Raúl Ernesto Artiga	rartiga@sica.int

Governmental Risk Management Offices

ORGANIZATION	POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	EMAIL
National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) - Guatemala	Legal advisor	Yeison Josef Carrera Barrientos	ycarrera@conred.org.gt
Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO) - Honduras	Legal advisor	Mauricio Lagos Rodríguez	malagos0401@gmail.com
General Civil Protection Directorate - El Salvador	Legal advisor	Aida Zeledón	aidazeledon@gmail.com
National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED) - Nicaragua	Legal advisor	María Félix Lacayo	maria.lacayo@sinapred.gob.ni
National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE) - Costa Rica	President	Alexander Solís	asolis@cne.go.cr
	Risk Management Director	Lorena Romero	lorena.romero@cne.go.cr
	Legal advisor	Eduardo Mora Castro	emora@cne.go.cr
National Civil Protection System (SINAPROC) - Panama	Director General	José Donderis	direccionsnpc@gmail.com
	Legal advisor	Katia García	direccionsnpc@gmail.com
National Disaster Risk Management Unit (UNGRD) - Colombia	Legal advisor	Laura Dagua Fernández	laura.dagua@gestiondelriesgo.gov.co

National Red Cross Societies (Central America)

ORGANIZATION	POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	EMAIL
GUATEMALAN RED CROSS	Climate Change Programme Director	Verónica Rivera Cabrera	veronica.rivera@cuzroja.gt
	Legal Department Coordinator	Ana Cecilia García	ana.garcia@cuzroja.gt
HONDURAN RED CROSS	Legal Department Director	Oscar Fernandez	oscar.fernandez@cuzroja.org.hn
	Coordinator of the Resilience Project - Olancho	Carlos Montes	carlos.montes@cuzroja.org.hn
SALVADORAN RED CROSS	Programmes and Community Resilience Director	René Arístides Aparicio	rene.aparicio@cuzrojasal.org.sv
	Head of Institutional Planning and Development	Jennifer Beatriz Aguilar	jennifer.aguilar@cuzrojasal.org.sv
NICARAGUAN RED CROSS	Legal advisor	René Baltodano Lacayo	rbalacayo@yahoo.com
	Deputy Chief of the Volunteer Ladies Programme	Perla Margarita Arroliga Buitrago	pmarroliga@yahoo.com
COSTA RICAN RED CROSS	President	Glauco Quesada Ramírez	glauco.quesada@cuzroja.or.cr
	Vice-president	Jorge Mario Herrera	jorge.herrera@cuzroja.or.cr
	Deputy General Manager	Walter Zárate	walter.zarate@cuzroja.or.cr
	Deputy Director – Risk Management and Emergency Response Directorate	Luis Guzman Brenes	luis.guzman@cuzroja.or.cr
	Legal advisor	Jose Gerardo Barahona	jose.barahona@cuzroja.or.cr
	National Youth Director	Jason Sánchez	jason.sanchez@cuzroja.or.cr
	National Volunteer Coordinator	Patricia Solórzano	patricia.solorzano@cuzroja.or.cr
	Project Financial Manager	Elieth Moraga	elieth.moraga@cuzroja.or.cr
	Regional Manager Alajuela	Andrés Chaves	andres.chaves@cuzroja.or.cr
	Head of the Press Office	Gerald Jiménez	gerald.jimenez@cuzroja.or.cr
	Reference Centre Coordinator	Jose Zuñiga	jose.zuniga@cuzroja.or.cr
	Resilience Department	Luis Ángel Jiménez	luis.jimenez@cuzroja.or.cr
	Head of Community Health	Agustín Matamoros	jose.matamoros@cuzroja.or.cr
	Head of IT Department	Ronny Salmerón	ronny.salmeron@cuzroja.or.cr
	IT Engineer	Dowglas Miranda	dowglas.miranda@cuzroja.or.cr
PANAMANIAN RED CROSS	Risk Management Coordinator for Region 2	Hermes Espino	hermesespinoe@gmail.com
	National Deputy Secretary	Eblis Díaz Corro	eblisdiazcorro@gmail.com

National Red Cross Societies (South America)

ORGANIZATION	POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	EMAIL
PERUVIAN RED CROSS	National DRM Coordinator	Juan Carlos Melgar	coordinador.grd@cruzroja.org.pe
BOLIVIAN RED CROSS	Head of Relief and Disasters	Claudio Marcelo Mamani Rojas	mar.cheloox@gmail.com
ARGENTINE RED CROSS	National Coordinator of Territorial Approach to Emergency and Disaster Risk Management	Sofia Paz DAflitto	sdafflito@cruzroja.org.ar

National Red Cross Societies (Caribbean)

ORGANIZATION	POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	EMAIL
GRANADA RED CROSS / National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA)	Chair- National Shelter Management Committee	Tonya Hyacinth	rinahyacinth@gmail.com
JAMAICA RED CROSS	President	Dennis Edwards	dennisjedwards@yahoo.com
	Director General	Yvonne Clarke	yvonneclarke@jamaicaredcross.org
DOMINICA RED CROSS	National Society Disaster Officer	Karen Cuffy	karenrivierecuffy.redcross@gmail.com

Other National Red Cross Societies

ORGANIZATION	POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	EMAIL
AMERICAN RED CROSS Virtual participation	Project Lead, Thematic Working Groups for Teams and Personnel/ Supplies and Equipment - Centre for Disaster Research and Education and American Red Cross	Kirsten Bookmiller	Kirsten.Bookmiller@millersville.edu

Special guest

ORGANIZATION	POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	EMAIL
GOVERNMENT OF HAITI Ministry of the Environment	Head of Legal Affairs	Pierre Richard Lamothe	prlamothe@gmail.com
GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA: National Meteorological Institute (IMN)	Director General	Juan Carlos Fallas	jcfallas@imn.ac.cr
Partners for Resilience - CARE Guatemala	Programme Coordinator	Edwin Kestler	edwin.kestler@care.org
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	Deputy Chief of Regional Office	Nahuel Arenas	nahuel.arenasgarcia@un.org
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID)	Disaster Risk Management Specialist	Fernando Calderón	fcalderon@ofda.gov
European Commission - Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO)	Programme Assistant for Central America and Mexico	Montserrat Julve	montserrat.julve@echofield.eu
The Nature Conservancy	Senior Policy Advisor	Robbie Bovino	rbovino@tnc.org
White & Case Virtual participation	Associate	Brett Masters	brett.masters@whitecase.com
The London School of Economics and Political Science, Virtual participation	Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and Environment	Michal Nachmany, Phd.	m.nachmany@lse.ac.uk

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Team

ORGANIZATION	POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	EMAIL
IFRC	Americas Regional Director	Walter Cotte	walter.cotte@ifrc.org
	Coordinator, Americas Disaster Law and Legislative Advocacy Programme	Sophie Teyssier	sophie.teyssier@ifrc.org
	Americas Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Programme Coordinator	Krystell Santamaría	krystell.santamaria@ifrc.org
	The Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Reference Centre (CADRIM)	Arlini Timal	arlini.timal@ifrc.org
	Regional Coordinator of Volunteer and Youth Development	Andrés Morales	andres.morales@ifrc.org
	Head of the Central America Country Cluster	Nelson Antonio Aly Rodríguez	nelson.alyrodriguez@ifrc.org
	Acting Head, Country Cluster Support Team	Timothy Lam	timothy.lam@ifrc.org
	Law and Policy Consultant	Tania Chambers	consult@tachambers.com
	Law and Policy Consultant	Dyanne Marengo	dyanne.marengo@ifrc.org
	Law and Policy Consultant	Luis Diego Castro	luisdiego.castro@ifrc.org
	Displacement Programme Coordinator Disaster & Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Programmes and Operations	Marilena Berardo	marilena.berardo@ifrc.org
	Community Early Warnings Systems Technical Specialist - CARIBBEAN	Nicole Marie Williams	nicole.williams@ifrc.org
	Service Officer	Carmen Rodríguez	carmen.rodriguez@ifrc.org
	Climate Centre	Janot Mendler De Suarez	mendlerdesuarez@climatecentre.org
	Senior Officer, Forecast-based Financing	Kara Devonna SIAHAAN	kara.siahaan@ifrc.org
External Services	Live drawing	Jorge Picado Luna	jorgeadrianp@gmail.com
External Services	Audio-visual production	Cristian Labra	clabra@fokuscreativo.com

Online materials and presentations available for downloading

Please click on the following link to download the presentations used by speakers and panellists during the workshop, as well as related materials:

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YrOAzaY5ADIZUjO_nf3Km7pOm9zVopdG

Complete workshop agenda

Monday, 12 November 2018

TIME	SESSION	OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE
8:30-9:00	Inauguration of the event	Welcoming participants	Walter Cotte , Regional Director for America, IFRC Edwin Kestler , Partner for Resilience (PfR) Glaucio Quesada , President, Costa Rican Red Cross Alexander Solís , President, National Emergency Commission, Costa Rica
9:00-9:15	Workshop presentation	Workshop's objectives, expectations and agenda	Sophie Teyssier , Coordinator, Americas Disaster Law Programme, IFRC
09:15-10:00	What is good climate change legislation? State of play globally	Identify good practices in legislations related to climate change	Michal Nachmany , Phd. The London School of Economics and Political Science, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and Environment (via Skype)
10:00-10:30	COFFEE BREAK		
10:30-11:00	Ensuring optimal DRR policy frameworks: <i>The Checklist on Law and DRR</i>	Introduction to the tool developed by the IFRC with UNDP support to assist governments in assessing DRR policy frameworks	Sophie Teyssier , Coordinator, Americas Disaster Law Programme, IFRC
11:00-11:30	DRR Law & Climate Resilience Forging policy linkages	Making DRR Law Climate-Resilient	Janot Mendler de Suarez , Caribbean focal point, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

TIME	SESSION	OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE
11:30-13:00	High-level Panel: Exchange of experiences in implementing the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement across the LAC region	<p>Promote good practices for strengthening implementation of global policy frameworks in the Americas</p> <p>Towards climate-smart DRR law and</p> <p>Strengthening coherence across policy & legal frameworks for adaptive and climate-resilient development</p>	<p>Moderator:</p> <p>Ing. Glauco Quesada Ramírez, President, Costa Rican Red Cross.</p> <p>Panellists:</p> <p>Walter Cotte, Americas Regional Director, IFRC</p> <p>Mrs. Josette Edward, Rep. of Environmental Sustainability Cluster, OECS</p> <p>Mr. Jose Donderis, President Pro-tempore, CEPREDENAC</p> <p>Mr. Raul Artiga, Climate Change Coordinator, Central America Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) (via Skype)</p> <p>Juan Carlos Fallas Sojo, Director General, Meteorological Institute, Costa Rica</p> <p>Mr. Nahuel Arenas, Deputy Chief of Regional Office for the Americas & the Caribbean – UNISDR</p> <p>Mr. Pierre Richard Lamothe, Head of Legal Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Haiti</p>
13:00–14:00	NETWORKING LUNCH Participants are encouraged to introduce themselves to people from other parts of the Americas region to share “food for thought” over lunch together!		
14:00-14:45	<p>Group Work:</p> <p><i>“3Rs” Game: Know Your Rights, Roles and Responsibilities in Disaster.</i></p> <p><i>* Highlight: Civil Protection Systems from Central America</i></p>	<p>Interactive Game:</p> <p>who needs to be involved in climate-smart DRR decision making at national and local levels? How do rights, roles and responsibilities overlap?</p> <p>Focus:</p> <p>Linkages across Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework in DRR law, CC and eco-system-based approaches</p>	<p>Janot Mendler de Suarez, Caribbean focal point, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre</p> <p>Verónica Rivera CR Guatemala PfR-Guatemala</p>
14:45-15:30	Where do we stand in the implementation of key the international instruments related to DRR and CCA?	<p>Legal Mapping:</p> <p>DRR and CCA-related policy instruments at regional and national levels</p> <p><i>Highlight: Central America</i></p>	Dyanne Marengo Consultant, Americas Disaster Law Programme, IFRC

TIME	SESSION	OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE
15:30-16:00	COFFEE BREAK		
16:00-16:30	Internal displacement of persons caused by disasters	IFRC approach to displaced populations due to disasters	Marilena Berardo, Displacement Programme Coordinator Disaster & Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Programmes and Operations, IFRC
16:30-17:00	Evaluation of the first part of the Workshop		Sophie Teyssier and Dyanne Marengo Americas Disaster Law Programme, IFRC

Tuesday, 13 November 2018

TIME	SESSION	OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE
8:30- 9:00	Summary of the outcomes of the first day and presentation of the agenda and objectives for the second day		Americas Disaster Law Programme, IFRC
9:00-9:20	Overview of key findings on DRR policy frameworks based on the <i>DRR Law Checklist</i>	Comparative analysis of the key findings and recommendations from the case studies	Luis Diego Castro Consultant, Americas Disaster Law Programme, IFRC
9:20-10:00	Regional & national Case studies based on the <i>DRR Law Checklist</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resilient Island Project: taking an “Eco system-based in the Caribbean 2. Case study on Law and DRR in the Dominican Republic 	Robbie Bovino The Nature Conservancy Brett Masters Associate, White & Case (tbc, via Skype) Miguel Sanz Dominican Red Cross (tbc)
10:00– 10:30	COFFEE BREAK		
10:30-11:30	Case studies based on the <i>DRR Law Checklist</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case study on Law and DRR in Guatemala. 2. “Zurich Alliance 2.0 against Floods” Project in Costa Rica; and 3. Honduras. 	Verónica Rivera & Ana Cecilia García, Guatemala Red Cross Jorge Herrera, Luis Guzmán & Jose Barahona, Costa Rica Red Cross Oscar Fernández & Carlos Montes, Honduras Red Cross

TIME	SESSION	OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE
11:30-12:00	<i>When the big one hits: Ensure you have the proper regulations in place for the entry of international humanitarian aid!</i>	<p>Introduction to the IDRL Guidelines, benchmarking tool developed by the IFRC to support governments in assessing their legal and institutional frameworks related to the entry of international humanitarian aid in case of disaster.</p> <p>IDRL insights in the Caribbean.</p>	<p>Tania Chambers Senior Consultant, Americas Disaster Law Programme, IFRC</p>
12:00-12:30	“The North American Humanitarian Response Summit” (NAHRS) Project	<p>Presentation of the NAHRS, an initiative led and implemented by the American Red Cross in partnership with the Canadian and Mexican Red Cross which seeks to address policy opportunities in cross-border response to potential catastrophic disasters.</p>	<p>Kirsten Bookmiller Professor, Department of Government and Political Affairs Director, Global Partnerships Initiative Centre for Disaster Research and Education (CDRE) Millersville University of Pennsylvania</p>
12:30-13:30	LUNCH		
13:30-15:30	<i>The DRR Checklist in action!</i>	<p>Participatory session designed to integrate participants’ perspectives and recommendations in reviewing and updating the IFRC’s DRR Law Checklist:</p> <p>YOU are all key experts influencing high-level decision-makers in making DRR climate-resilient!</p>	<p>Tania Chambers Senior Consultant, Americas Disaster Law Programme, IFRC</p>
15:30-16:00	Plenary session	Presentation of results	Civil Protection Systems from Central America

Contact us

Americas Disaster Law and Legislative Advocacy Programme

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Sophie Teyssier Arrue

Coordinator for the Americas

Tel.: + 507 317 3050; Mobile: +507 6780-5399

E-mail: sophie.teyssier@ifrc.org

Skype Business: [sophie.teyssier@ifrc.org](https://www.skype.com/people/sophie.teyssier@ifrc.org)

Americas Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Resilience Programme

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Krystell Santamaría M.

Coordinator for the Americas

Tel: +507 317 3058; Mobile: +507 6679 1284

Email: krystell.santamaria@ifrc.org

Skype: [krystell_santamaria](https://www.skype.com/people/krystell_santamaria)