

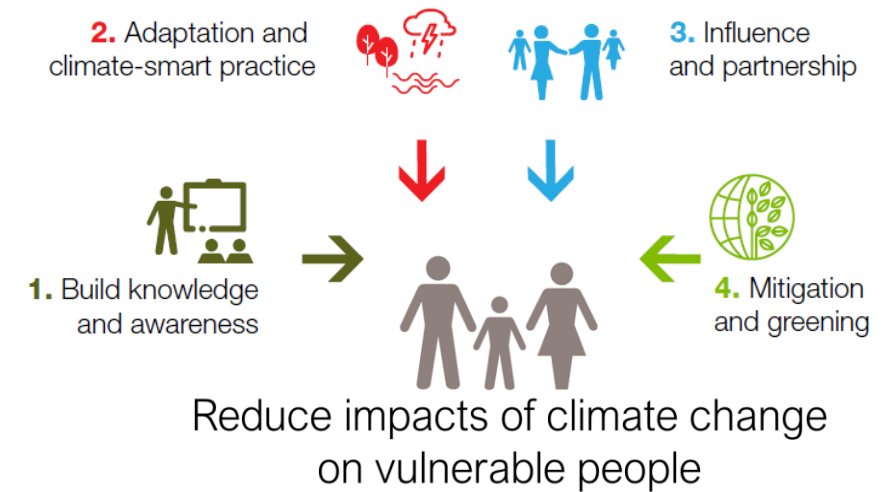
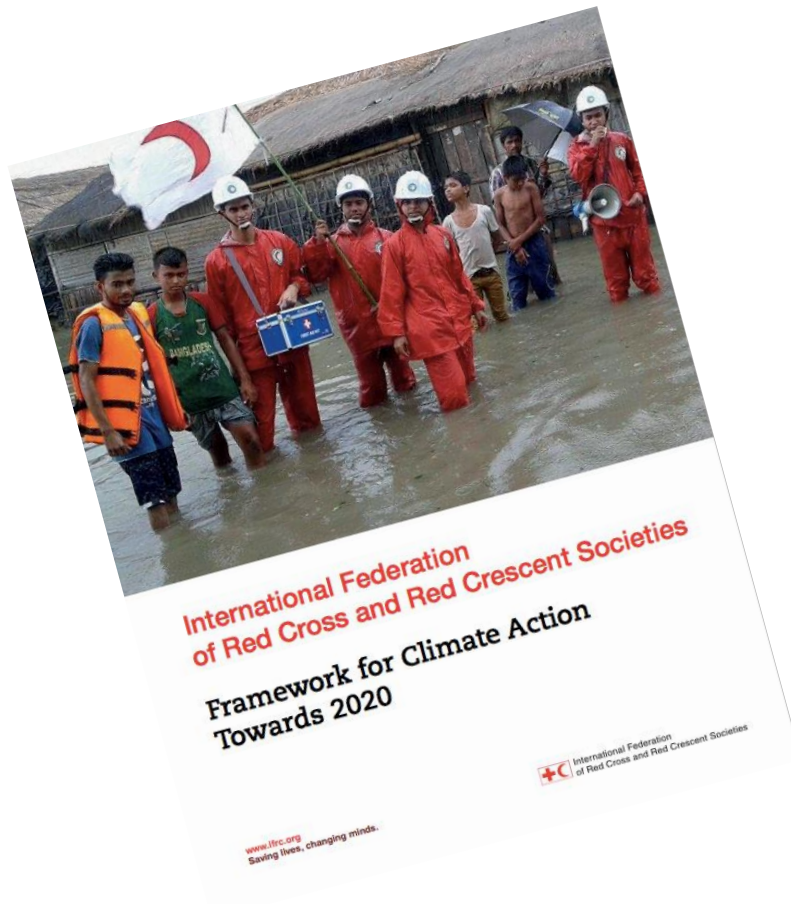
Engaging in policy processes on climate change

Introduction to the global climate agenda



In this presentation...

...why international policy developments on climate change are important for national and sub-national dialogues with your partners



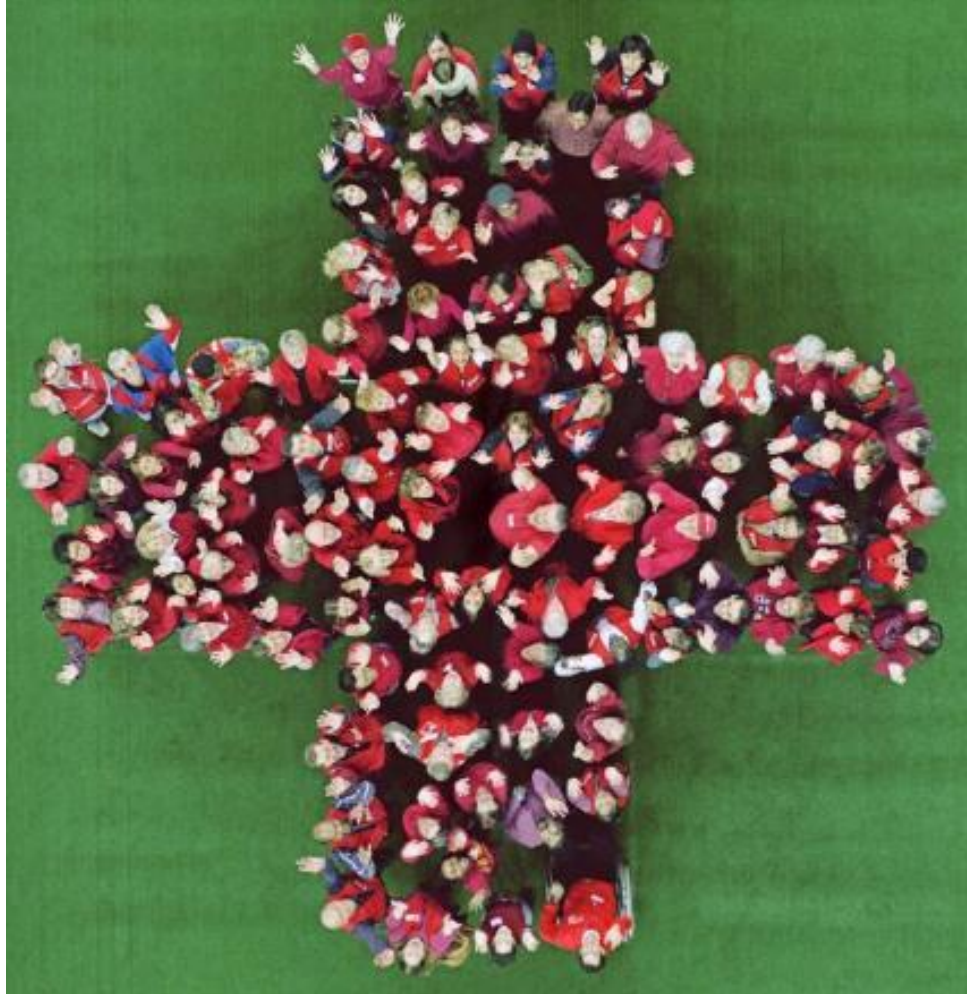
To discuss

- Why should we contribute to **climate-related** policy processes and dialogues?
- What is the relationship between **climate-smart** policy and practice, and how do they influence each other?

Overview of session

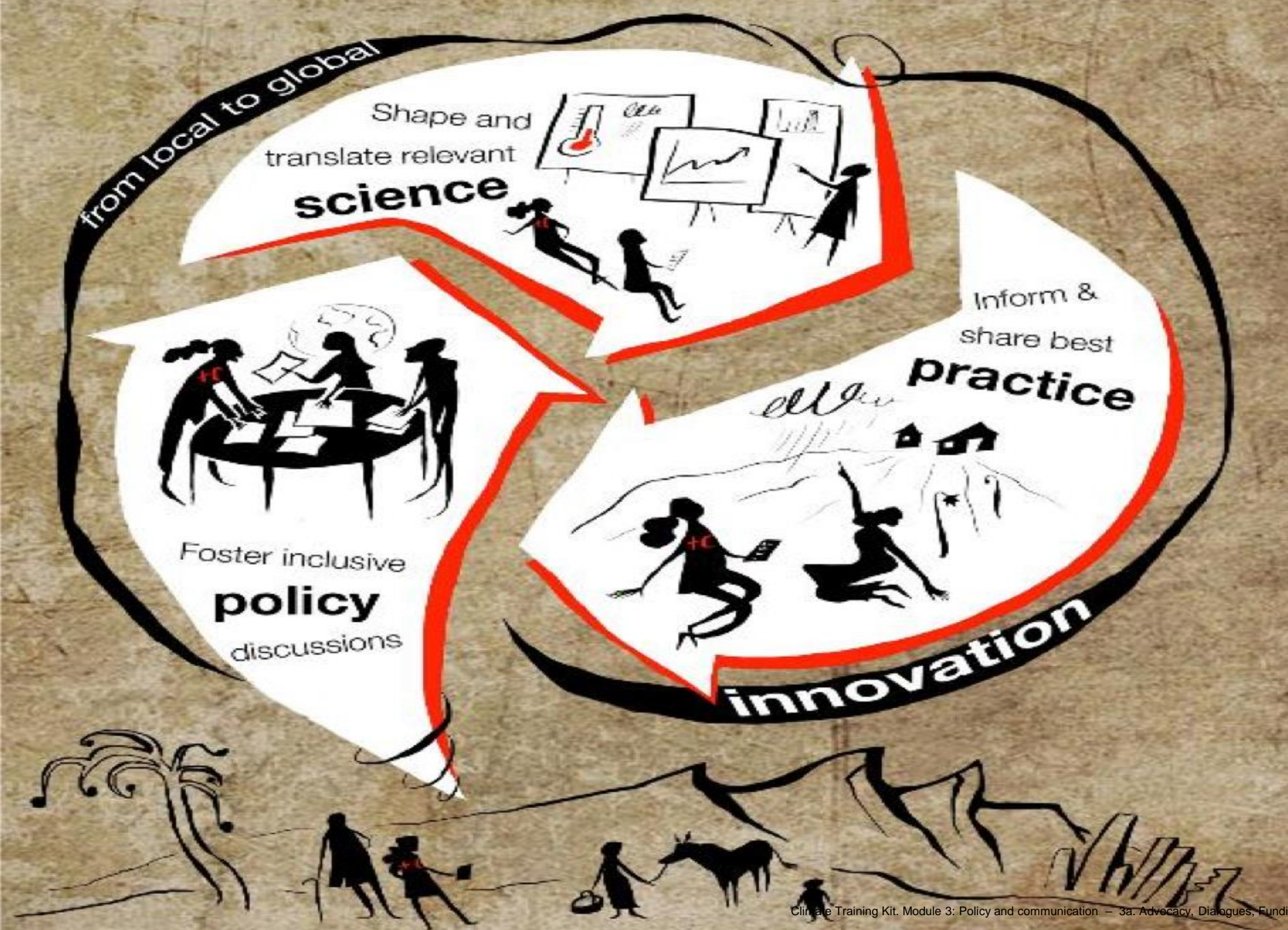
1. What we seek to achieve through engagement in climate-related policy processes
2. RCRC key messages or “policy asks”
3. The Paris Agreement: what is it and why does it matter for **our work?**
4. Global to local: connecting global processes to our national engagement, **drawing on local needs and perspectives**
 - 'National Adaptation Plans' and climate laws

The key reason for policy dialogue

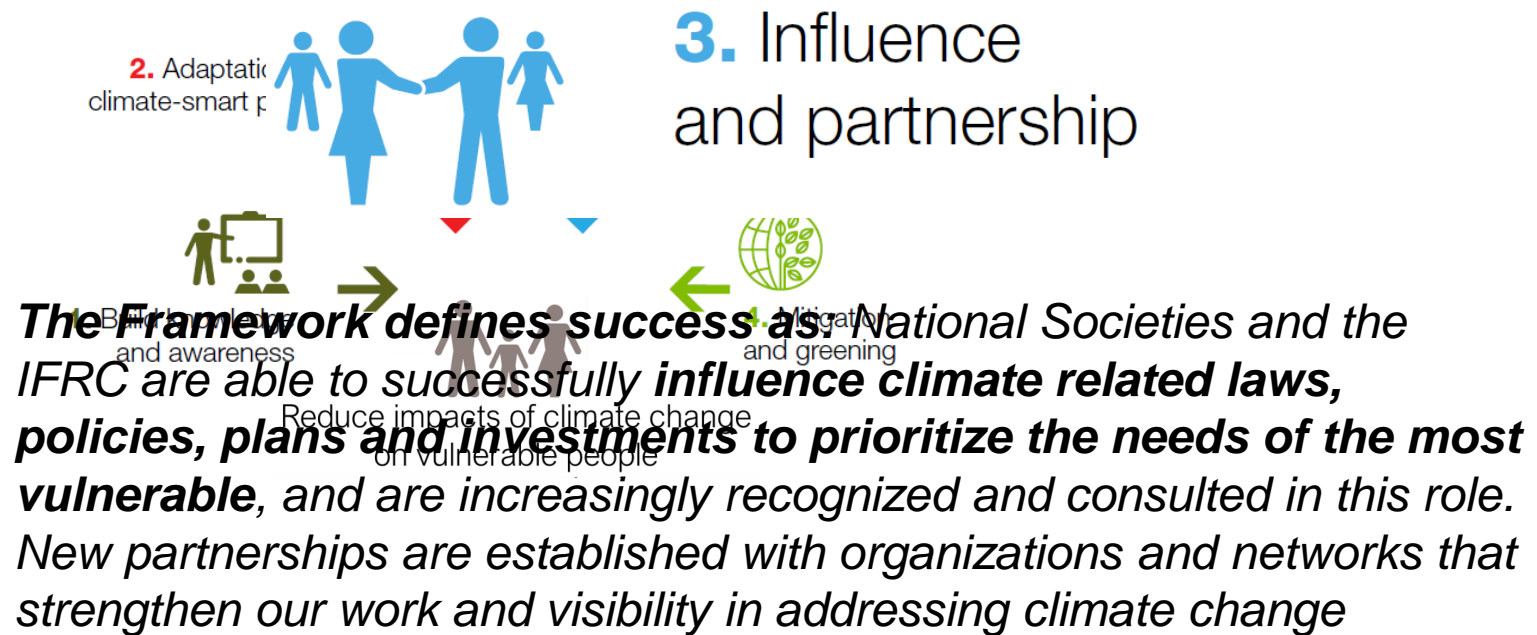
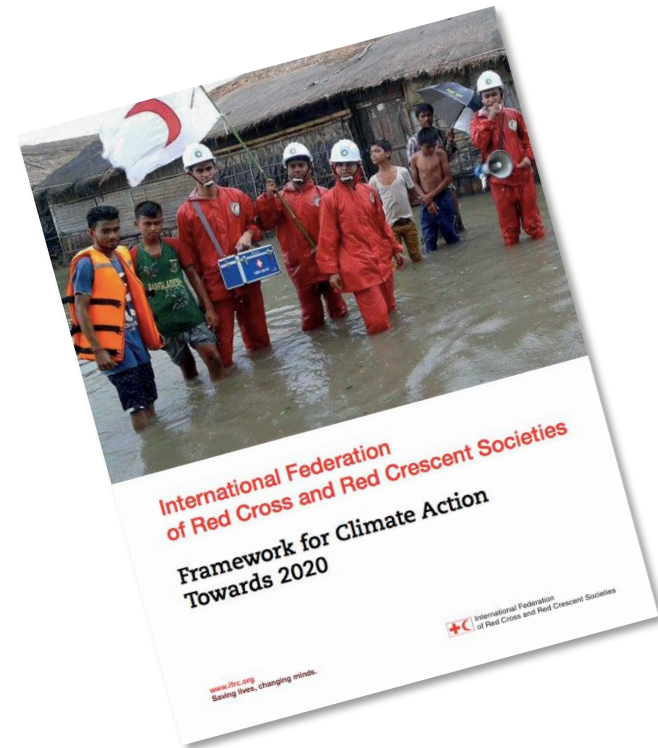


Our volunteers are standing on the front line and are witnessing how climate risks are disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable communities in the world

We need to bring this knowledge to the attention of the decision makers



Framework for Climate Action **Area of Work 3: Influence and partner to increase our impact**



- **Global Level** – UNFCCC (COPs, Loss & Damage, Adaptation Committee, etc.),
- **Regional level** – regional organizations, frameworks (e.g. Pacific Resilience Framework, Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction)
- **National level** – National Adaptation Plans, laws, policies, proposals/projects

The Red Cross Red Crescent is not working on this in isolation



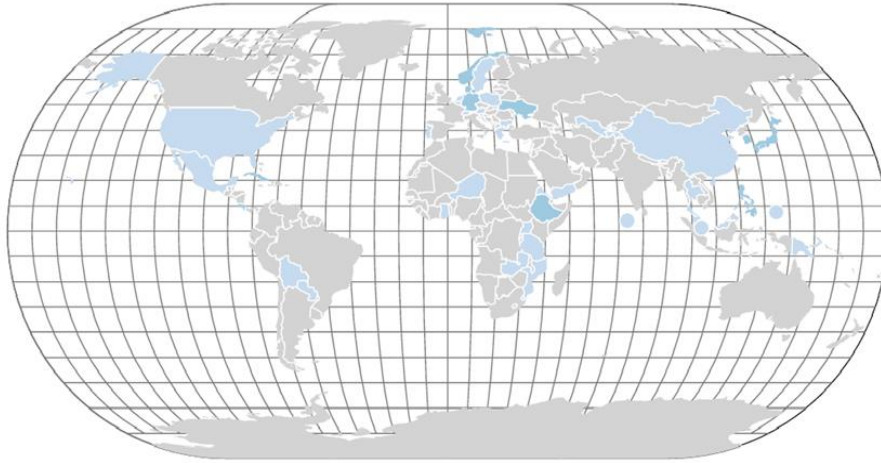
Successful engagements in climate policy and planning processes:

- **Result in changes in policy documents, decisions, and ways of working** in the interests of the most vulnerable people
- **Draw on Red Cross Red Crescent Movement** and experience (e.g. from DRR or resilience projects) to influence policy and planning
- **Build partnerships and coalitions, and facilitate local voices being heard**, bringing coherence across humanitarian, development and climate agendas
- **Utilize innovation** to enhance impact, influence and sustainability

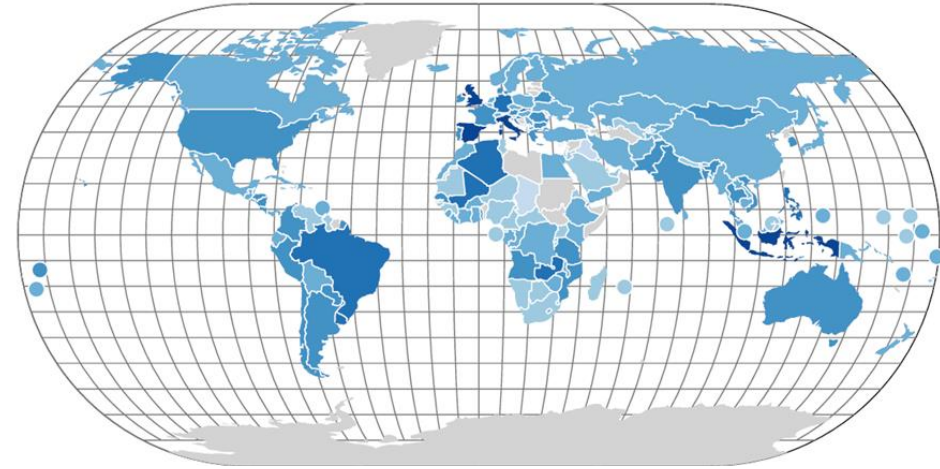


Climate in legislation

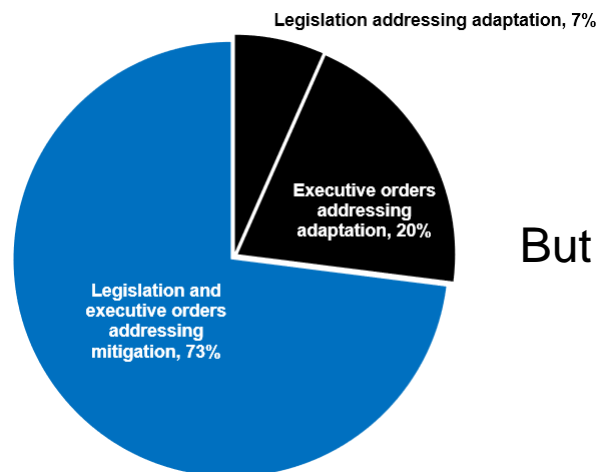
Climate legislation 1997:
70 laws and policies in 177 countries



Climate legislation 2018:
1500 laws and policies globally



Source: Grantham research institute on climate change and the environment



But adaptation is under-legislated...

The Paris Agreement – a global framework



A few insights from the Paris Agreement



Strong attention to adaptation

- For the first time *adaptation* in balance with attention to *mitigation*
- Long-term goal on adaptation
- Strong focus on stakeholder engagement
- Explicit attention to the most vulnerable people

Note: Two interlinked key 'processes' or 'documents' guide national adaptation planning:

- *Nationally Determined Contributions* (NDCs)
- *National Adaptation Plans* (NAP)



A few insights from the Paris Agreement



Mandatory reviews

- Each country must communicate **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**
- NDCs reviewed/updated every 5 years (from 2023)
- Note: NAPs (National Adaptation Plans) are only 'required' for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) although most countries have something similar



How are NAPs and NDCs linked?

- NDCs focus is on 'mitigation', but many countries include 'adaptation' aspects
- If NDC includes adaptation components, the NDCs *communicate internationally* a country's contribution to dealing with the impacts of climate change (the high-level "what")
- NAPs are *domestic planning processes* that allow a country to identify, address, and review their evolving adaptation needs through stakeholder engagement (the "how")
- If NDCs do not have (adequate) adaptation elements, the NAP process may help infuse that in the 5-year revision of NDC – a policy dialogue opportunity
- A key detail: NDCs are what countries formally report on to the UN, so they are more "powerful" than the NAPs

A few insights from the Paris Agreement

Big financial commitments



Developed countries should provide at least

✓ **\$100 billion per year**

to assist developing countries up to 2020

✓ **for both mitigation and adaptation**

Ambition to be raised in 2025



What is climate finance?

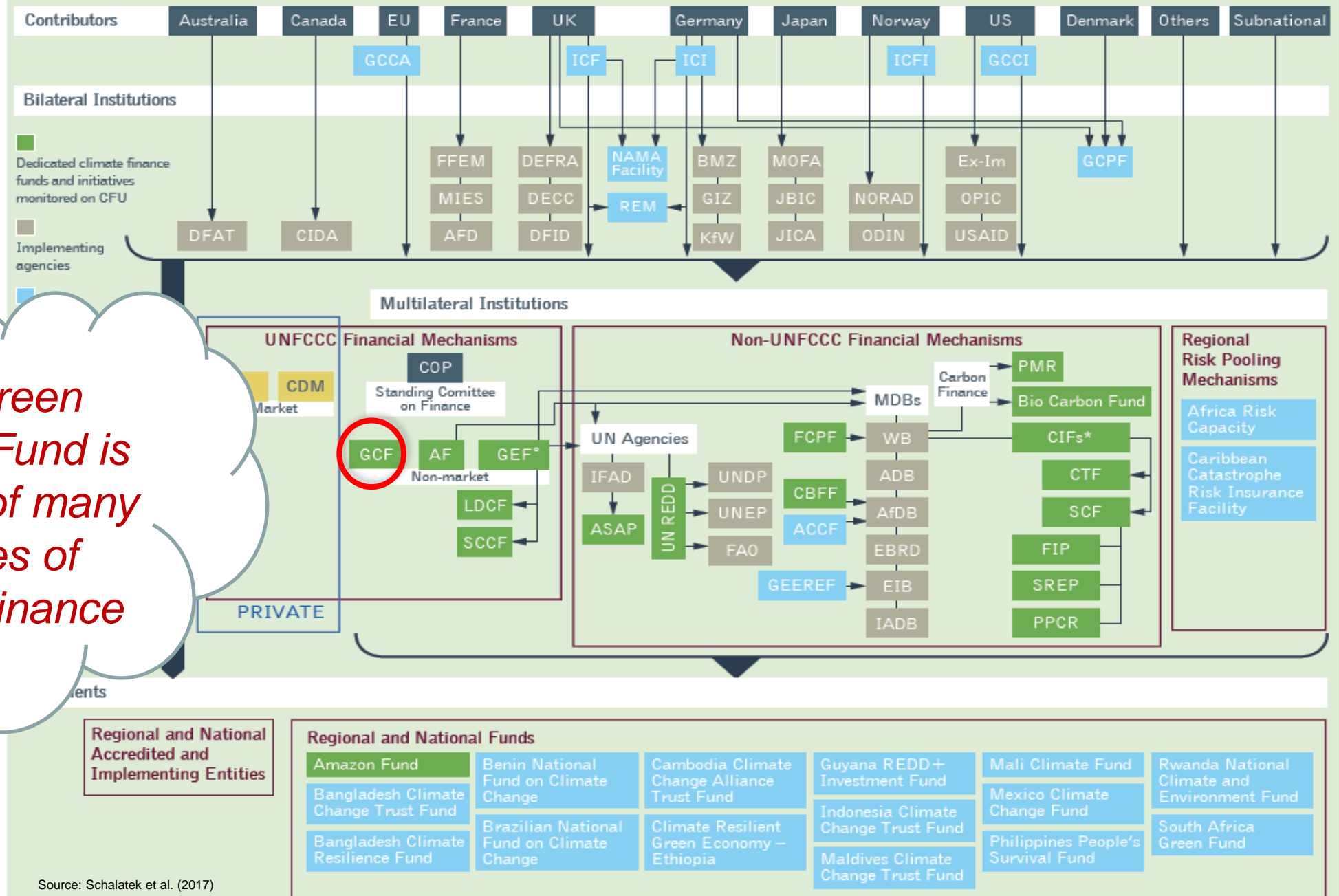
IPCC AR5 glossary:

There is no agreed definition of climate finance. The term climate finance applies both to ***financial resources*** aimed at tackling climate change ***globally*** and to financial flows to ***developing countries*** to help them address climate change. (Annex II, 2014)

Paris Agreement:

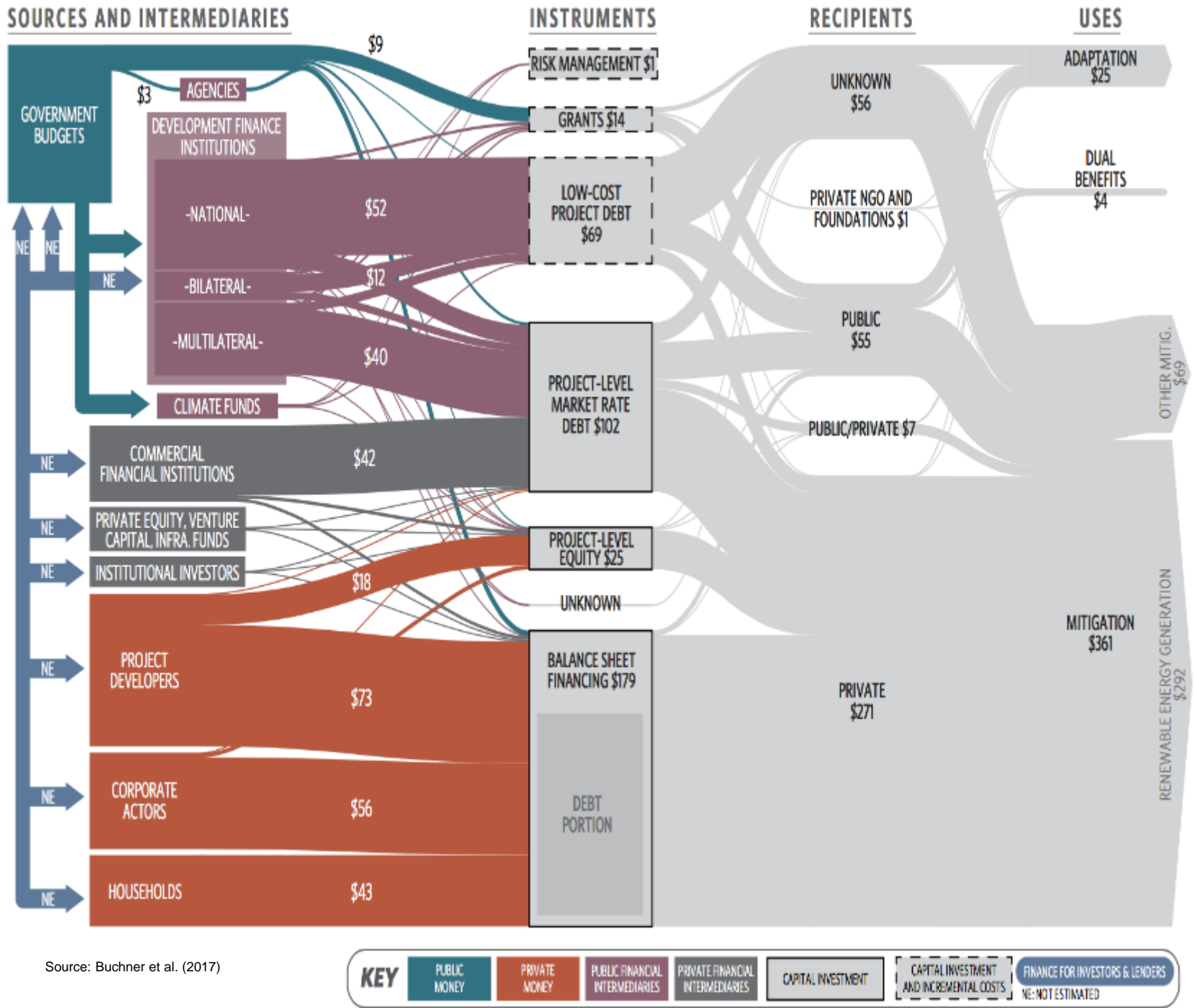
Climate finance are those flows that are "**consistent with low carbon development and climate resilience**". (Article 2, paragraph 1 (c))

Figure 1: Global climate finance architecture diagram



The Green Climate Fund is just one of many sources of climate finance

What types of climate finance come from what sources?

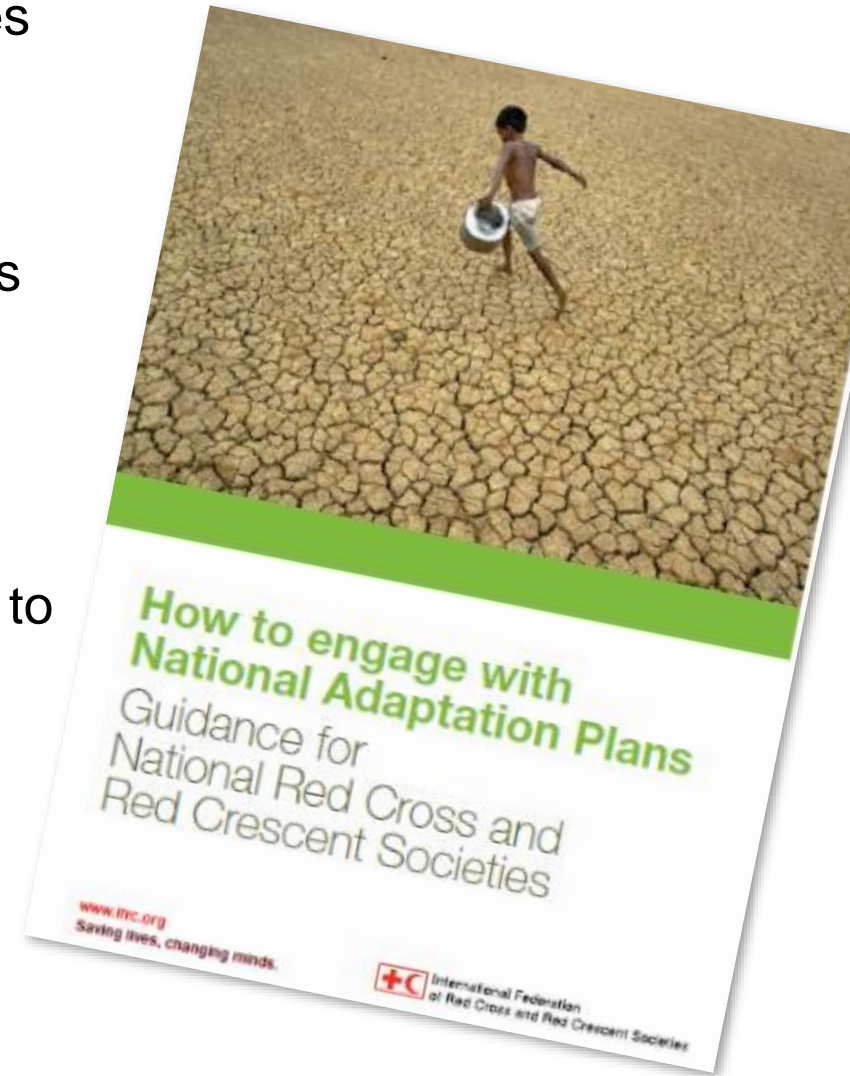


Where do we start then?



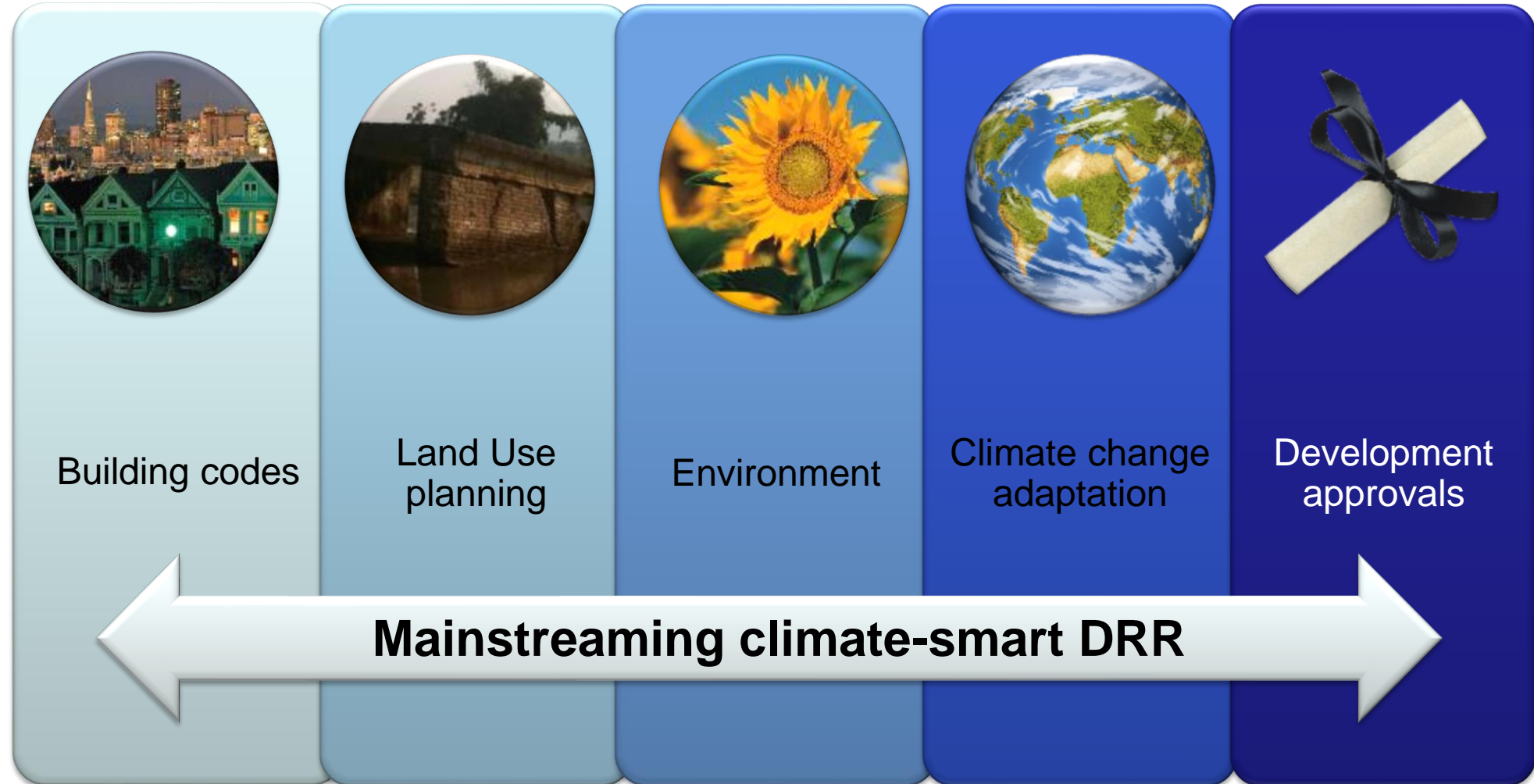
How to engage in adaptation planning?

1. Check the [NDC document](#) for your country (check for opportunities for engagement / contribution)
2. Check if a **National Adaptation Plan** (or similar) is available
3. Compare the **NAP and NDC** for your country and identify the areas where your organisation can be engaged
4. Convene **stakeholders' meetings** on the implementation of NDC and NAP
5. Investigate opportunities to have a seat on **committees** dedicated to national climate change issues
6. Engage in **mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA)** and access locally available funds for DRR and CCA work
7. Consistently **follow up on the stakeholders' meeting outcomes**



Findings IFRC Disaster Law Programme:

Sectoral laws are equally important to reduce risks



The Checklist on Law and (climate-smart) DRR



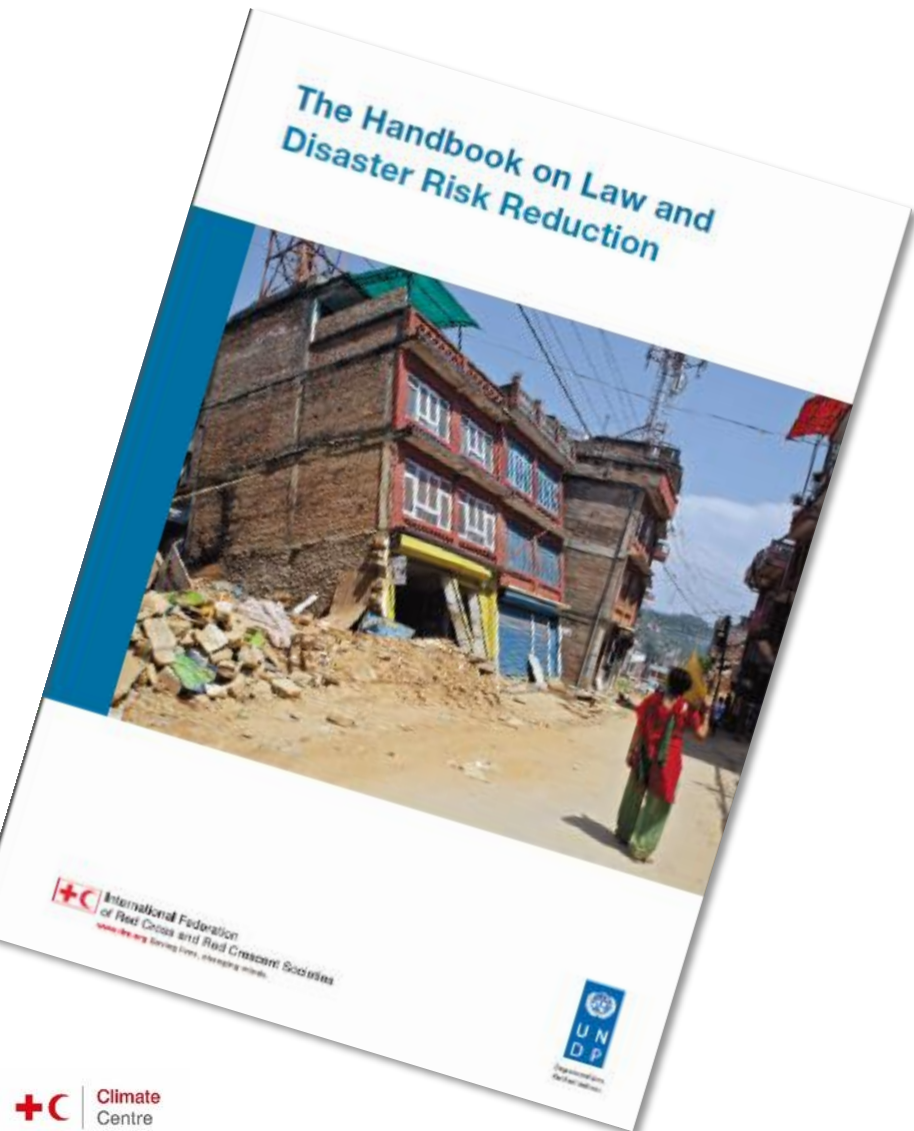
- Draws on key findings of the multi-country study and 3 years of consultations at the country, regional and global level
- Designed to guide a review or assessment process of laws and regulations for DRR

The **strengths** in the legal framework

Where greater focus is needed on **implementation**

If **drafting** or revising legislation is needed

The Handbook on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction



- The Handbook provides guidance on how to use the Checklist. For each Checklist question it sets out:
 - ✓ An explanation and rationale
 - ✓ Issues that need to be considered to properly address and answer the question
 - ✓ Examples of good practice from different countries
- It provides suggested steps on undertaking a legislative review process, drawing from country experience