

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

May 2004

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries.

In Brief

Appeal No. 01.97/2003; Appeal Target: CHF 4,793,281; Appeal coverage: 52.5%;
(Click here to go directly to the attached Financial Report)

This Annual Report on the International Federation Global Programme "Promoting the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values" reflects activities implemented over a one-year period; they form part of, and are based on, longer-term, multi-year planning. All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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Programme developments

During the reporting period the DMC division revised the operational budget to CHF 2,835,340 - activities were either cancelled or postponed to next year, due to lack of funding.

Following close collaboration between Disaster Preparedness and Policy, Logistics and Operations, the DMC Division produced a brochure in 2003, showing disaster management within the Federation as an integrated and holistic system. This brochure was widely distributed to donors to underline the uniqueness of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's response to disaster management.

Extensive work was carried out to improve Disaster Management tools through consultations with National Societies, questionnaires, reviews and evaluations of preparedness and disaster operations from which the lessons learned were incorporated into preparedness planning and training.

The Disaster Management and Coordination global programme has served as to support the member national societies with disaster management advocacy, tools, best practices and guidelines and to provide coordination and support mechanisms to our members in the event of a large scale disaster response. In addition to funding these support global mechanisms it has made important contributions to disaster policy and accountability developments and to the production of preparedness, operational and coordination tools

At end 2003, due to changes in the Secretariat structure, the functions within Disaster Management and Coordination Division, Disaster Preparedness and Policy, Logistics and Operations, were redistributed and DMC as a division no longer exists.

Goal: to act speedily in sudden onset disasters and engage and advocate in slow onset disasters and through knowledge sharing and application of best practices thereby positively contributing to the development of National Society preparedness.

Objective 1: ensure that the Federation delivers relevant capacity building support to national societies, prioritized on the basis of disaster risk and commitment of national societies, through awareness and profile raising, the provision of tools, lessons learnt, best practices and training.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships

Interagency projects, hosted at the Federation Secretariat, such as the Sphere project to improve the quality of humanitarian assistance and accountability, Humanitarian Accountability Project, the Reach-Out Refugee protection and assistance training initiative, and the ProVention Consortium Secretariat, which includes major global actors in Disaster and Risk Management, notably UN agencies, academia and the private sector have been used to strengthen broad-based approaches to disaster preparedness and response and linkages with NS capacity building in DM. The Division has also been active in building partnerships and representation activities with strategic UN partners such as UNHCR, ISDR, WFP, OCHA and others. Formal partnerships have been established and agreements signed, with the ProVention Consortium, Organization of American States (OAS), UNHCR and the Netherlands Red Cross for the Centre for the Federation Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness Centre. In addition, much work has been done on a partnership agreement with WFP, which should be signed in 2004. As the host of the ProVention consortium, which involves major development actors such as the World Bank, UN agencies and the academic and private sector, the Federation has supported disaster management, which has also emphasized risk reduction strategies and advocated for a culture of prevention.

In July 2003, the Federation became the co-chair of the UN Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) Task Force on Natural Disasters with OCHA. The purpose is to improve interagency coordination of humanitarian response to natural disasters. This is being looked through pilot projects producing results and recommendations to the IASC in November 2004. In addition to the Federation and OCHA, the task force includes high level representation from UNDP, ISDR, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO IOM and UNHCR.

In addition, the Division coordinated with the NS Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction Working Group (DPRR) and the ongoing work and follow-up on action points of the National Society Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG), which included particular reference to some of the following programmes and activities:

Standard Operating Procedures

The constituent National Societies at the Disaster Management Working Group agreed to support the “*development of Standard Operating Procedures for FACT, RDRT and ERU and other Federation response mechanisms*” which would be inclusive of processes for alert and mobilisation, selection criteria for personnel, linkage to the Appeal process and determination of which tools are used in what situations and the various field coordination mechanisms. The development was initially delayed, due to a lack of resources and funding, however the project commenced in October 2003.

The preliminary phase included a review of the existing documentation and identification of gaps and what was required to be developed. In addition the inputs of legal, human resource management, finance, logistics and other related technical areas were included linking this together across the various tools. A working matrix was produced and shared with key stakeholders and development continued into 2004 with the aim to produce a first version by the end of April.

Needs Assessment Project

Within the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, the need for a more rigorous assessment methodology has been raised continuously over the last two years – specifically but not exclusively in relation to the development of the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT). As a consequence, the Secretariat in 2002 began a process to review current practices on assessment. Furthermore, the British Red Cross carried out a study on needs assessment methodology in 2002, which identified a number of key issues for the movement with respect to needs assessment. Building on these two initiatives, the Secretariat presented an Emergency Need Assessment Project to the Disaster Management Working Group in Washington, May 2003. The overall project goal was to improve the quality of the Red Cross Movement's Emergency Need assessment by developing a standard reference manual on emergency needs assessment and systematic training of staff (including delegates and National Society volunteers) in assessment methodology.

A consultant was hired to review the current practice of the Federation with respect to emergency needs assessment, by carrying out a desk study of the role of assessments in three to five major relief operations over the last two years. The operations included both sudden and slow onset disasters, and represented different types of hazards. The objectives of this preliminary study included an analysis of the way in which assessment information is used by various stakeholders within and outside the Federation, identification of the needs of a RC/RC needs assessment tool/guidelines, taking into account the tools used for project management (PPP, BPI, VCA etc.), and existing industry best practice and identify ways to Federation a movement wide ownership of a needs assessment methodology, including an analysis of the need for assessment training of disaster managers and other staff.

A follow-up meeting of interested stakeholders, National Societies, the Federation and representatives from the ICRC, UN/OCHA, WFP, WHO, UNICEF and MSF was held in December 2004 where there was broad agreement that the initiative should be progressed to developing a Field manual based on current best practice, however further developments will be dependent on funding in 2004.

ERU Working Group

Following up on an action point from the Disaster Management Working Group, the ERU Working Group was reconstituted and the first meeting held in June, hosted by the Spanish Red Cross.

This forum was attended by 12 National Societies, the ICRC and Federation and facilitated by DMC. The participants agreed on a Terms of Reference with the working group being the mechanism for enhancing the coordination and collaboration across National Societies on a range of ERU issues.

The ERU sub-working groups continued to provide a focus for technical development of ERUs. Technical meetings were held for the water-sanitation, logistics and health sub-groups. Work continued on the standardisation of the health ERUs and harmonisation of specifications with ICRC, with separate meetings held to review the surgical instruments and the updating of the new emergency health kit, together with WHO.

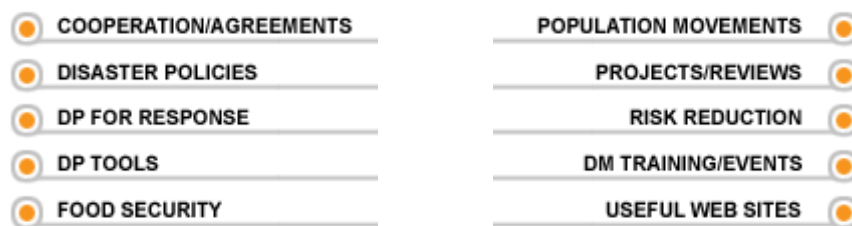
Knowledge Sharing & Information Management:

Significant improvements in Knowledge-sharing within disaster preparedness and response have been achieved in 2003 through the platform of the Disaster management information system (DMIS). DMIS has shared best practices and helped to decrease service duplication amongst partners in preparedness and response. Approx. 2,000 users (October 2003) have been able to find relevant information before and during emergencies much faster and thus advocate better for a more coherent response of the Federation network. Information flow between the field/national societies and the Secretariat has improved. The web-based functionalities of DMIS have been developed to improve visibility of slow onset disasters as well as to capture real-time information during major crisis. Special focus pages, giving operational information and links to relevant data, were prepared on the following emergencies in 2003:

- Cyclones in Indian Ocean.
- Humanitarian Crisis, Iraq, SARCS in Asia.
- Earthquake in Turkey.

- Flooding and landslides in Sri Lanka.
- Earthquake in Algeria.
- Floods in Kassala, Sudan.
- Population movements in eastern Chad.
- Hurricane season 2003.
- Earthquake in Bam, Iran.

An increased number of monitoring field reports (5 to 6 weekly) were posted to DMIS directly from the field, thus further promoting the disaster tracking capacity of the Federation. An interactive training CD-Rom for DMIS users was produced and distributed to National Societies and delegations. In addition, in 2003 the Disaster Preparedness and Policy Department supported the creation of the following sections on the DMIS site to support NS disaster preparedness and policy development:



Further, during 2003 the DP Dept has supported National Societies in the production of eleven case-studies from their work in disaster preparedness and mitigation. This new emphasis on knowledge sharing gives the opportunity to national societies, which are linked to DMIS and or FedNet, to be inspired and learn from each other in a global collaboration, in which good practice and lessons learnt is increasingly acknowledged to be as important as training if not more. The Flood Review completed in 2002 also added to this and was a key document at the Symposium on Climate Change in the Netherlands during 2003. A climate change study was also prepared for the International Conference, November 2003. During the year the nine modules for disaster response training created in Central Asia in addition to the nine already published Disaster preparedness training modules have been put on to DMIS.

Disaster Reduction

A highlight of the department's work in 2003 was in preparing for and participating in the 28th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent where a theme was 'Reducing Risk'. This provided an opportunity to contribute to the future direction of the Movement, building on Strategy 2010. Eight Risk Reduction case studies were developed and highlighted at the conference. In addition, the department facilitated a number of Workshops and provided technical input to the development of the International Conference Declaration and Agenda for Humanitarian Action.

The strategic document "Reducing risks and improving coordination: towards and integral Disaster Management system in the Americas" was approved by the XVII Inter-American Conference in 2003 and, has been edited in Spanish and English.

The DFID funded Disaster Risk Reduction initiative came to a formal close in mid-2003 after 21 months of implementation in South Asia and East Africa. However, many activities developed under the programme continue to be funded by DFID annual partnership funds and National Society commitment to disaster reduction approaches developed through this programme remains very high.

In the final stages of the programme, the Rwanda Red Cross followed the community- based VCA that it carried out with mitigation activities, developed in full consultation with local community representatives. The mitigation work was piloted in one Province in Rwanda and is now expected to lead to further similar work in other

Provinces over the coming year. A case study of the Rwanda experience in VCA at the national and community level was developed and published in English and French.

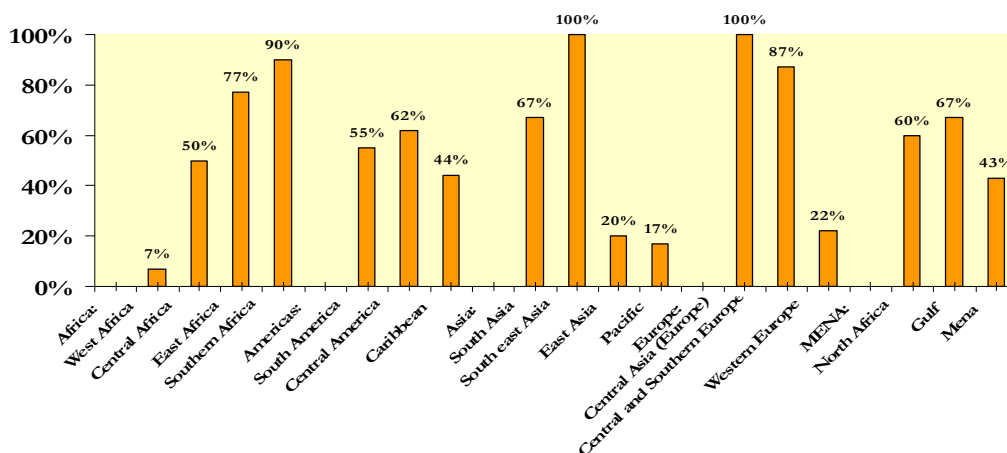
Also partly as a result of the disaster preparedness work carried out under the DFID programme, the Assam Branch of the India Red Cross and the Kassala Branch of the Sudanese Red Crescent both carried out strong responses to seasonal local disasters in 2003. Case studies of disaster reduction work in India and Sudan were produced during 2003 with the support of the National Societies and are available in English, Arabic and Spanish.

New funding for Disaster Reduction, managed and coordinated in a similar way to the last programme which put a strong emphasis on National Society capacity building in disaster preparedness and risk reduction is now being considered by DFID, with a new programme likely to commence in late 2004.

The Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness, a Netherlands Red Cross idea to create a "centre of excellence" to serve the International Federation national societies, has been developed over the last two years with the purpose of raising awareness, developing risk reduction policy and programmes in relation to climate change and to advocate the dialogue on climate change and the humanitarian consequences with policy makers on all levels. During the International Conference at the end of 2003, the agreement to establish the centre as an International Red Cross and Red Crescent Centre was signed by the Secretaries General of the Federation and the Netherlands Red Cross. The Centre on Climate Change produced a publication on Preparedness for Climate Change and cases studies that were disseminated at the International Conference and put on to DMIS.

Well Prepared National Societies:

The objective of the "Well Prepared National Societies" (WPNS) questionnaire is to assist the National Societies in assessing their preparedness status, to identify areas for improvement and alert other parts of the network of the needs for change. It also aims at providing National Societies, with support from the delegations, with indicators for the overall planning. The global baseline provides an annual indicator of the National Society disaster management capacity and enables to measure progress. By the end of 2003, 121 out of 179 (now 181) National Societies had responded to the WPNS questionnaire. This represents an overall response rate approaching 70 percent. The questionnaire is currently being revised and adapted to incorporate ICRC's Safer Access model with regards to Conflict Preparedness. In revising the questionnaire, feedback from delegates, DP officers, NS focus group meetings and other consultations have taken place in the last quarter of 2003. In the next round of assessments, which will be piloted in 2004, we will be sending out the questionnaire as a module to Monitoring and Evaluations National Society Self-Assessment. Regional analysis reports were provided to Regional Departments and Delegations for use in the 2004/7 Appeal and planning process, and a critical analysis report was synthesized for use at Global, Regional and National level by the end of the year.



Response to the WPNS Questionnaire

Vulnerability Capacity Assessments & Better Programming Initiative

The review of 22 vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) has been completed. Around 48% of the people trained as trainers in 2002 have been active in 17 of these VCA projects. In addition, work was initiated in integrating BPI concepts, health and OD into the VCA model. A major review of VCA methodologies and the toolbox was also undertaken in 2003, which is the basis for an updated Assessment toolbox and technical support of methodologies in 2004. The new training manual related to the Better Programming Initiative (BPI) and a lessons learnt publication have been developed and published. The design of the population movement database has been completed and information loaded.

Harmonization with Conflict Preparedness

A safer access module for National Societies, which has been developed by ICRC to include the conflict dimension of disaster preparedness, has been supported for integration in the DP/DR tool kit. Joint ICRC and Federation involvement in key meetings in Indonesia where lessons learned were reviewed by concerned national societies within the Asia Pacific region have further assisted the harmonisation process with ICRC Conflict Preparedness activities. The outcome of this was used along with a Case Study from Uganda in a Workshop at the International Conference. It builds on earlier work in 2001 and 2002 where ICRC and Federation have supported Emergency Management trainings in the Pacific and participated in RDRT and FACT courses. ICRC participated in the annual DM Delegates meeting in Panama where a key issue was the harmonisation of conflict and disaster preparedness and place of Safer Access within the DM Framework and training modules.

World Disasters Report

In its eleventh annual edition, The World Disasters Report examined the ethical challenges faced by those working on the front line in disasters. This year's edition on Ethics in Aid was launched on the 17th of July by 67 National Societies and 18 Delegations. NS's and Delegations organised their respective launches in the forms of discussions, press conferences, debates/seminars, presentation of the report to the diplomatic communities etc. An innovative approach used this past year was round table discussion organized by various NS such as the Libyan RC, Netherlands RC, and the Swiss RC with support from Geneva. WDR is getting wider circulation and recognition and is now widely quoted among international media and humanitarian leaders and is increasingly referenced in the global DM literature.

Food Security & Nutrition

Following on from commitments made at the Ouagadougou conference food security work in 2003 focussed on the development of a new food security and nutrition policy. This policy was adopted by the Governing Board in October 2003 and is available on the International Federations Website. A strategy was developed to focus National Society work on two key areas, namely food security in relation to disaster vulnerability reduction and to reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. DMIS was used for knowledge sharing purposes, with a page on food security developed containing resource documents, presentations and case studies of food security work. In 2004 work on developing a Fednet page will begin.

Capacity building of National Societies was supported through support to the facilitation of an East Africa Food Security Working Group training hosted by the Sudanese Red Crescent. This group is a resource to be used in the East Africa region.

Discussions have also started with WFP on developing a formal agreement. A position paper was developed through an adhoc working group and this awaits comments by WFP. Further progress on this will be made during 2004.

An evaluation of the Ouagadougou declaration started in preparation for the 6th Pan African conference in September 2004. The evaluation will enable National Societies to revisit commitments made and develop action plans and mechanisms for follow up.

Population Movement

A Population Movement Policy was prepared and approved at the International Conference. Points of View on Population Movement were prepared along with a European Strategy paper on human trafficking. A Protection Module for NS's was developed as well as a RC/RC module for the Reach-Out training. In addition, the disaster preparedness and policy department has been working with ICRC on developing guidance and an approach to tracing in natural disasters

Disaster Policy & Quality and Accountability

Throughout 2003, work to support the agenda of the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Commission was carried out by the Disaster Preparedness and Policy department. The main areas were; support and promotion of a policy and practice linkage between disaster preparedness and climate change, increased focus on quality and accountability within the International Federation, the revision of International Federation policies in disaster management. The refugee and other displaced people and the Food Security and Nutrition policies were developed and approved by the Governing Board and the General Assembly. Further development of these areas, as well as several other key themes of global concern in disaster management are identified in the Agenda for Humanitarian Action, as continuing priorities for further work over the next four years.

The Secretariat has been increasingly involved in emerging discussions around the quality and accountability of humanitarian assistance. The pilot Humanitarian Accountability Project (HAP), of which the International Federation has been a main supporter over the last two years turned into a new membership based organisation. This marks a new inter-agency approach to accountability and the International Federation is now embarking on dialogue and analysis about its own institutional position towards the new HAP and more broadly in relation to the increasingly important issue of humanitarian accountability.

At the same time, the Disaster Policy department continued to provide support to the promotion and development of the Humanitarian Charter and SPHERE Minimum Standards in Disaster Response. Regional SPHERE trainings were held and the Secretariat supported the participation of several International Federation staff in the SPHERE Project Trainer of Trainers held in Geneva. Technical staff from throughout the International Federation also provided input into the international evaluation of the SPHERE Project

Advocacy work included the preparation of the Quality and Accountability Study following the setting up of the project in 2002 which proposed a systematic approach to implementation of standards in disaster operations. It was presented to the Governing Board in 2003.

Objective 2: Improve the efficiency and speed of disaster response in sudden onset disasters and intervene and advocate for slow onset disasters by improving the quality and availability of standardized disaster management tool and standardized logistics tools for the use by all National Societies in emergencies requiring disaster response.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The year started with contingency planning for the **Humanitarian Crisis in the Middle East** and for **population movement in West Africa**. An Emergency Appeal was launched for contingency planning in Iraq and the surrounding countries in March 2003, which was revised in September 2003. The Operations Department coordinated this operation until it was handed over to the Middle East North Africa Department in July. The contingency planning carried out in the surrounding countries allowed capacity building in the concerned National Societies and funding to the Appeal fully covered this preparedness planning and operational expenses. Some preparedness stocks were used at the end of the year in response the earthquake in Bam, Iran.

New initiatives during this period included a joint ERU team leader-briefing seminar and the deployment of a pre-ERU assessment team to Iran. Subsequent to this a FACT team was deployed to undertake assessments of need in post-conflict Iraq. http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/0803revised.pdf

A Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) was sent to **West Africa** to assess the needs of the people displaced from Côte d'Ivoire and a revision to the December 2002 Appeal was issued in April 2003 to reinforce the ongoing relief and humanitarian assistance work being carried out by national Red Cross Societies in the affected countries and ensure adequate contingency planning should the situation worsen. DMC supported a regional disaster management workshop in the region in June, to strengthen the capacity of National Societies in the region in preparedness and relief.

A rapid needs assessment was carried out in **Mauritania** with support from DMC and an appeal was launched in February (http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/050301rev.pdf). DMC continued to support Africa Department and National Societies in **Southern Africa**. A member of the Department also participated in the evaluation of the management of the operation in the autumn. http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?02/1202if.pdf

The Operations Department coordinated international response together with the Asia Pacific department in response the floods in **Sri Lanka** in May. The response to the floods was prompt with the Regional Disaster Response Delegate and Regional Disaster Preparedness Manager being deployed immediately to Sri Lanka. The rapid response was also aided by the fact that the Region's second Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) training had taken place in Sri Lanka just before the floods and 3 officers deployed by SLRCS for assessment were fully RDRT trained. A joint task force consisting of 3 FACT members, 1 RDRT member and key SLRCS staff members was constituted to coordinate and support the Red Cross assistance to the most vulnerable people through a well targeted and realistic plan. The Emergency Appeal was 100% covered.

http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/130304.pdf

The Operations Department took responsibility for coordinating the response to the earthquake that occurred in Algeria on May 21. A joint FACT and regional team was deployed and coordinated the arrival and setting up of three ERUs: logistics, water treatment and supply line, water distribution and trucking modules from the French Red Cross deployed to Bourmedes, and a Spanish Red Cross basic health care ERU dispatched to Reghaia. A preliminary appeal for CHF 1.9 million was fully covered, and following a plan of action prepared with the Algerian Red Crescent, MENA department and Tunis regional office, a revised appeal for CHF 4.8 million was launched at the end of June to support 40,000 beneficiaries for 12 months. This appeal has also been fully covered.

http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/140304.pdf

In August/September 2003 DMC coordinated the Federation's response to flooding in Kassala in eastern Sudan. After rapid assessment with National Society staff and regional RDRT specialists, an emergency appeal for CHF 2 million was launched and immediate response was made flying in medical and relief items and deploying a joint German and Austrian Red Cross water and sanitation ERU. The ERU supported the Sudanese Red Crescent in providing safe drinking water to around 150,000 people, assisted the local authorities in repairing the existing water supply system and provided essential sanitation and vector control interventions. The main impact of the deployment was to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases to the affected population.

The objectives of the appeal were met within 3 weeks thanks to the speedy response by many Red Cross and governmental donors and both the National Society and Government expressed their appreciated for the well-targeted operation and timely response.

http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/1903if.pdf

In October 2003 the worsening situation in eastern Chad, where an estimated 65,000 refugees had fled across the border to escape a conflict situation in western Sudan, prompted the Secretariat and regional delegation, in close consultation with the National Society, to carry out an assessment mission to the area. Local authorities in eastern Chad, with support from UNHCR, were planning to move the caseload into two separate settlements, each designed to hold round 30,000 people. The Red Cross of Chad (RCC), a traditional partner of the UN in Chad, has been approached to assist with food and non-food distributions, provide health support and education to parts of the caseload, and targeting assistance to some of the most vulnerable families, primarily those headed by women.

DMC coordinated the assessment mission and a team, which included the deputy Secretary General of the Chad Red Cross, reported back to the Federation in mid November before an Emergency Appeal was launched on 2 December for CHF 2.3 million. Information on this operation, which is on-going in 2004, was posted in a Special Focus page on Disaster Management Information Systems (DMIS) and is still being updated in 2004. DMIS also carried Special Focus pages on the Sri Lanka and Kassala floods and the earthquake in Algeria.

http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/230301.pdf

The year ended with the earthquake that occurred in Bam, Iran on 26 December 2003. Despite the major holiday season, a task force was rapidly assembled in Geneva, an Emergency Appeal launched in support of the Iranian Red Crescent Society, and a FACT team and 10 ERUs deployed to the site within 4 days of the disaster. These activities will be fully reported on in 2004.

Objective 3: To contribute to ensuring that all operational human resources, equipment and disaster management tools are provided in support of National Societies and regional Federation delegations before, during and after a disaster strikes, and that personnel are trained and equipped to the highest standards.

Disaster Management Training

With regards to training, the DMC continued to provide support for National Societies in a variety of disaster management training - this included the development of curriculum, provision of materials and facilitation at the:

- 3 x RDRT workshops (Ghana, Indonesia, Southern Africa,) + 1 Training of Trainers for RDRT;
- 2 FACT induction workshops (Paris, hosted by the French Red Cross and Copenhagen, hosted by the Danish Red Cross);
- 8 ERU workshops – various health, logistics, relief, watsan and an ERU rehearsal exercise.

Two hundred and fifty people have been trained in Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards, supported by a pool of 15 Federation trainers in all four Federation languages, and more than 15 trainers of trainers have been trained in the Better Programming Initiative.

1 joint Field Team Leader workshop for RDRT, FACT and ERU co-hosted by the Finnish Red Cross in Finland. The aim of this workshop was to bring together experienced FACT, RDRT and ERU personnel in order to strengthen the team leader skills of the participants and to enhance the collaboration and effectiveness of different teams in the field through joint training. This will contribute to developing a pool of National Society disaster managers with team leadership qualities. The greater harmonisation across the tools was consolidated in the joint training and emphasised the practical ways in which the different tools complement each other.

The overall impact was an increased pool of RDRT, FACT and ERU team members trained and available for deployment and who can increase the awareness of the disaster management tools in their respective National Societies.

The Federation was represented at both the UN OCHA EFCT (Emergency Field Coordination Training for complex emergencies) and UNDAC (UN disaster assessment and coordination) training workshops. This provided an excellent opportunity to strengthen working networks with key UN agencies (OCHA; UNHCR, WFP), provide dissemination of information about disaster management tools including RDRT / FACT and ERUs and improve coordination amongst key agencies.

The impact has been to collaborate with UNHCR / IASC working group regarding the ongoing development of the competencies for field team leaders in emergency settings. This information was especially useful for development of the curriculum for the Federation Field Team Leader training.

Global DM Coordinator Delegate Strategic Planning Meeting

The Global DM delegates meeting was held in Panama resulting in the formulation of the Panama Action Plan. The plan consists of twenty action points under the general categories of Coordination, Technical and NS Empowerment. It builds on the progress from the 2002 Morocco Action Plan and continues the proactive cooperation of the Geneva Secretariat and Regional DM Coordinators in support of NS priorities in DM. The methodology has time-lined follow-up teleconference to ensure action orientation to targets. During 2003, 90 per cent of all action points were acted upon.

Objective 4: To reinforce the Federation's logistics capacity by offering high quality training, a stock positioning strategy, and a fleet management manual and relief items catalogue to update and have better access to logistics information and resource mobilization and management.

The logistics budget has been revised to include only the Humanitarian Logistics Software (HLS) and the Emergency Items Catalogue. All other programmes were cancelled due to lack of funding.

Emergency Items Catalogue

The 2nd version of the catalogue will be launched by end of September 2003/2004. Various meetings have been held with national societies involved with health and hospital ERU's in order to agree on surgical instrument contents and on medical consumables and drugs. The new version of the catalogue will consist of 3 volumes. The 1st and 2nd volumes have been up-graded, and the third volume will contain the various ERU's item lists and specifications.

Humanitarian Logistics Software (HLS)

The 1st version of HLS went live in September, 2003?. The system is currently being upgraded to handle in-kind donations and goods PMN's. HLS was used for the Morocco Earthquake mobilization, and the mobilization table was posted on DMIS. The system is being?? piloted in three delegations year 2004.

Objective 5: To reduce the vulnerability and the suffering of victims of natural and technological disasters by utilizing the expertise and knowledge base of the International Federation in the area of International Disaster Response Law (IDRL).

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The compilation and publication of existing and relevant international law, rule and other instruments relating to disaster response

Six national societies took the lead in conducting research in over 30 countries assisted by host National Societies and, where present, Federation delegations in each country. More than 300 international documents were gathered, compiled, categorized and published on CD Rom.

The collection of documents was analyzed from a number of different perspectives by representatives from a number of National Societies, universities, governments, the United Nations and NGOs. This resulted in a publication entitled "IDRL: Reflections, prospects and challenges" in December 2003, containing a series of research papers on different topics of IDRL.

Findings and recommendations from the research process were published in the IDRL Project Report which was submitted to the International Conference, as well as in individual studies published on the IDRL website

The collection of field experience and an evaluation as to where existing rules and laws do/do not respond effectively to the requirements of humanitarian actors in the field.

Field studies were conducted in 15 countries by the Federation Secretariat and Norwegian Red Cross. Key representatives from humanitarian organizations and governments were consulted during the studies and individual research reports containing findings from the studies were published on the IDRL website. Results from the field studies and subsequent recommendations were included in the IDRL Project Report.

Advocate for the continued development and implementation of IDRL

The IDRL Project was the subject of several interventions by the International Federation in various international forums, including the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as some functional commissions and in Specialized Agencies. It was also included in a number of news items and press releases, and raised in other international forums, both within and external to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. A full description of these activities were included in the IDRL Project Report.

The Federation's advocacy efforts have resulted in significant recognition and support for this work by states and National Societies, reflected in the outcomes of the International Conference in 2003. Many National Societies were also involved in advocating with some success for their governments to ratify the Tampere Convention, seen as a positive example of IDRL.

The development of a future strategy for IDRL

The results of the document collection, analysis and field research were included in the IDRL Project with a number of recommendations for the further study and development of this area. These recommendations were incorporated into the Agenda for Humanitarian Action of the International Conference and adopted in December 2003. The outcomes of the International Conference in relation to IDRL will form the basis for future activities of the Federation, states and National Societies in this area.

[Financial report below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.97/2003 Disaster Management And Coordination

Period: year 2003

Project(s): G31000, 32000, 32510, 32520, 32540, 32550, 32600, 37900, 31110, 31120, 31130, 31150, 31201, 31311, 31314, 31320, 31600

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	4,793,281				
less					
Cash brought forward	575,936				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	4,217,345				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
American Red Cross (DNUS)	285,315				285,315
Australia - Private Donors (DPAU)	38,114				38,114
Australian Red Cross (DNAU)	4,506				4,506
British Red Cross (DNGB)	122,699				122,699
Danish Red Cross (DN DK)	281,783				281,783
DFID - British Government (DFID)	160,000				160,000
DFID 4- British Government (DFID04)	423,272				423,272
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	21,180				21,180
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	84,645				84,645
Icelandic Red Cross (DNIS)	8,597				8,597
ICRC (DM04)	270,000				270,000
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	53,548				53,548
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	161,256				161,256
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	17,917				17,917
Private Donors-online donations (DPOLD)	478				478
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	189,636				189,636
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	3,096				3,096
Swiss Government (DGCH)	20,000				20,000
Swiss Govt.via Swiss Red Cross (DGNCH)	50,000				50,000
The World Bank (DH16)	2,646				2,646
United States - Private Donors (DPUS)	1,492				1,492
TOTAL	2,200,181				2,200,181

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	575,936
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	2,200,181
CASH EXPENDITURE	-2,100,300

CASH BALANCE	675,817

CONTROL

CASH	2,776,117
KIND + SERV	
	-2,776,117

Appeal No & title: 01.97/2003 Disaster Management And Coordination

Period: year 2003

Project(s): G31000, 32000, 32510, 32520, 32540, 32550, 32600, 37900, 31110, 31120, 31130, 31150, 31201, 31311, 31314, 31320, 31600

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction						
Clothing & Textiles						
Food & Seeds						
Water & sanitation						
Medical & First Aid						
Teaching materials	80,000					80,000
Utensils & Tools	297,000					297,000
Other relief supplies	40,000					40,000
Sub-Total	417,000					417,000
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles						
Computers & Telecom equip.	172,500	4,579			4,579	167,921
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures						
Sub-Total	172,500	4,579			4,579	167,921
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>						
Warehouse & distribution	20,000					20,000
Transport & vehicles		378			378	-378
Sub-Total	20,000	378			378	19,622
<u>PERSONNEL & TRAINING</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	675,000	663,148			663,148	11,852
Personnel (regional, national staff)		159,841			159,841	-159,841
Consultants	975,000	423,553			423,553	551,447
Workshops & training	1,008,900	91,447			91,447	917,453
Sub-Total	2,658,900	1,337,988			1,337,988	1,320,912
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Travel & related expenses	253,000	184,471			184,471	68,529
Information expenses	703,000	247,668			247,668	455,332
Admin./general expenses	257,318	148,096			148,096	109,222
Sub-Total	1,213,318	580,235			580,235	633,083
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
	311,563	136,520			136,520	175,043
Operational provisions		-2,086			-2,086	2,086
Transfers & contributions		42,688			42,688	-42,688
TOTAL BUDGET	4,793,281	2,100,300			2,100,300	2,692,981