

# 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 & COORDINATION

April 2005

### In Brief

Appeal No. 01.95/2004; Appeal target: CHF 4,474,759 (USD 3,391,125 or EUR 2,872,745);  
Appeal coverage: 106%.

*(click here to go directly to the attached Financial Report).*

*This Annual Report 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 [HYPERLINK "http://www.ifrc.org/" http://www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org/)*

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### Overall Analysis of the Programme – Objectives and Achievements

**Remaining a global leader in the development and use of technical tools and guidance in disaster management.**

The year 2004 was an extremely challenging one for the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in disaster response and for the humanitarian community generally. This impacted on the preparation of the World Conference on disaster Reduction in Kobe/Hyogo and led to an increased global understanding of the urgency to put measures for preparedness to response in place, and to address wider vulnerability and risk issues in relation to disasters, clearly identified in Strategy 2010 as a priority. By responding effectively to the many disasters that occurred, the International Federation illustrated the great strength of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement of being present at the community level, providing support to communities in disaster risk reduction in advance, including disaster preparedness and response, but also providing representation at the national, regional and international level. The full array of disaster response, preparedness, logistics and other training tools were used together in a cohesive way to positively impact and support national societies in their own response capacities. The Secretariat led and coordinated response by the Federation to the major disasters,

which included fund raising, the transportation and distribution of material and supplies, and delegation of human resources made available by its member national societies

More specifically related to the overall disaster management:

- **Goal: national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies have the capacity to successfully help people reduce risk, respond to and recover from disasters, thus alleviating human suffering efficiently and effectively) and**
- **Objective (the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are increasingly coordinated, effective, and technically competent in their disaster preparedness and response),**

timely and appropriate support was given to national societies' responses to the following major operations:

- In Sudan, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement worked together to assist the displaced population in Darfur, by supporting the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in its work alongside the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In eastern Chad, the Red Cross of Chad stepped up its support to Sudanese refugees in Tréguine camp, and the Federation carried out contingency planning with UNHCR. Three Emergency Response Units (ERUs) – logistics, basic healthcare and water and sanitation – provided the camp with basic facilities and the International Federation continues to support the Red Cross of Chad staff and volunteers in managing and running the camp.
- In South Asia, early monsoon rains caused severe flooding in Nepal, India and Bangladesh. The national societies in these regions are prepared for annual monsoon flooding and work closely with their communities to reduce the effects of the phenomena. Early warning systems, flood shelters and pre-positioned stocks of relief goods at the local level allowed them to come to the help of the communities affected. The regional delegation coordinated the assistance of the International Federation, raised funding and assistance through appeals to help the national societies to bring relief and replenish relief stocks. In October, the national societies concerned with support from the Federation, carried out real-time reviews of their response operations. The first conclusions from these reports indicate that community based disaster preparedness in these countries saves lives and the national societies will be looking for funding to develop their programmes further and make them sustainable.
- The 2004 Hurricane season in the Caribbean was the worst in 50 years. Four successive hurricanes, Charley, Frances, Ivan and Jeanne, caused extensive damage and loss of life throughout the Caribbean. The national societies in those countries affected carried out extensive early warning measures to bring people to shelters and provided for the needs of those who lost homes and belongings. The Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), which positions human resources and relief supplies in Panama to bring support to national societies in the region, coordinated relief operations to as many as nine countries at once. The international response tools of the Federation were all used to reinforce the regional response capacity: the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), international appeals, regional intervention teams (RiTs), and field assessment and coordination teams (FACT), and Emergency Response Units (ERUs) which were deployed to Grenada and Haiti especially to supplement logistical, health and water capacities. Information management was particularly important in a multi-country response, and the Disaster Management Information Systems (DMIS) was used to keep the International Federation informed of the operations, while information delegates provided the international media with constant coverage of the situation of people affected by the hurricanes. By coordinating the use of all its resources the International Federation was able to meet the surge of needs in the region and is working with the national societies of the countries affected to rebuild their lives and replace the preparedness stocks that proved indispensable following the hurricanes.
- At the end of the year, all the resources of the International Federation were called upon to meet the needs of the hundreds of thousands of people in the 14 countries in the Indian Ocean region affected by the Tsunami. In an extremely complex operational context, and over and above the logistical challenge of meeting the immediate needs of those people injured or having lost their homes, livelihoods, access to clean water, food and to basic health care, the scale of the disaster initiated an unprecedented response

from donors. The International Federation is striving to coordinate this response by combining all its forces, working closely with the ICRC and the National Societies of the affected countries in order to meet the emergency needs and to prepare comprehensive and coherent recovery programmes, in which all its partners can play a complementary and active part. Even before the results and recommendations of the reviews commissioned to evaluate the International Federation response are known, it is recognized that the organization will need to further scale-up its capacities in disaster preparedness and response at all levels from local to global to continue to maintain its reputation of the world leader in disaster response.

There is a lingering concern that the high profile of the Tsunami disaster and the unprecedented level of funding it attracted will detract from funding for other more “silent” disasters. OSD is using the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to help start up response to such disasters and support specific disaster preparedness projects. Specific funding to DREF for minor emergencies from the Netherlands Government and Red Cross Society has helped ensure that no operations become forgotten disasters.

Management reviews of the Sudan and Chad operation were undertaken, and lessons-learned were incorporated into planning and disaster response procedures. Real time reviews were conducted in Nepal, Bangladesh and India, which have allowed the national societies to measure the importance of their community based disaster preparedness programmes and to outline recommendations for adapting their future programmes, as well as emergency response preparedness.

An evaluation of the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) has been shared with the Federation, and has already allowed adjustments to the structure in line with the recommendations. This evaluation was carried out before the Hurricane season when PADRU clearly demonstrated its importance in coordinating and supporting disaster response in the region. The lessons learned will be built on when developing regional disaster management strategies for the Federation in other regions.

Following a meeting in October between the national societies which have IT/telecommunications ERUs, it was decided that the units would be re-modelled to become more responsive to various specific operational needs.

**Needs Assessment Methodology Review:** a proposal to develop a needs assessment handbook and training modules was developed and presented to the Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG). The British, Norwegian and Danish Red Cross funded the project and a consultant was hired to draft the handbook and training modules. Drafts 2 and 3 of the needs assessment guide were produced. Feedback has been received from technical departments of the Federation and ICRC as well as delegations. Draft 3 of the needs assessment guideline was used for the first pilot test in Eritrea. This is a chronic slow onset situation and provides a good opportunity to see the use of the tool by a national society and regional disaster response team members. The handbook will be published and further testing will take place in 2005.

#### Achievements:

- Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs): The SoP’s for disaster management will be revisited after the review of disaster management mechanisms and management of response has been reviewed in 2005.
- Access to adequate communications and operational support equipment is available for the teams in the field: existing communications equipment for FACT was used by emergency response teams for the emergency operations identified above, and the equipment has been supplemented and replaced with support from national societies.
- All FACT-trained team members are systematically registered in a central database for rapid access and analysis of skills and capacity and expedited deployments: the disaster management personnel database was used for FACT alerts and allowed rapid selection of qualified team members with specific technical skills. It is maintained and updated on a daily basis. Funding is being sought to further develop this database and improve its connectivity and use in the field.

- A training strategy is developed and a pedagogical review conducted for the harmonization of training courses: support was provided to Regional Disaster Response Team training in Turkey and the Caribbean and financial support allowed the Southern African and South American regions to organize regional training. A joint field team leader workshop was held in Finland at the end of October which brought together RDRT, FACT and ERU team leaders to increase their skills in leading emergency response teams for the Federation and to improve the coordination between the different tools. Work has continued - together with the ICRC - on standardization and coordination of tracing in natural disasters. The objective is to include tracing as a standard tool/activity in natural disaster response and incorporate the technical expertise of the ICRC in Federation operations. Tracing will therefore also be included as a component in standardized disaster preparedness training.

**Emergency Items Catalogue (version 2):** the need for improved standardization and harmonization of emergency relief and medical items provided by donors and major operational players has been expressed over the years. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross supported by National Societies have coordinated their joint efforts towards this objective

The catalogue is intended to facilitate the selection and acquisition of the suitable items notably during emergency operations. Standardization is intended to facilitate field operations and logistics support, improve quality insurance, communication and reporting, and also to avoid inapposite donations. The catalogue provides generic technical specifications for essential items.

The catalogue provides guidance and assistance to:

- Operation requesters, operational users and decision makers and also donors and national authorities concerned with planning, budgeting and execution of assistance programmes in emergency situations.
- Purchasers and suppliers involved with the supply of emergency items.

This is the second edition of the catalogue. It includes 3 volumes and it replaces the 2002 edition. It exists as hard copy and CD which includes a high resolution pdf file that enables quality printing.

**HLS (Humanitarian Logistics System):** HLS has been actively used by the Logistics Department and is also deployed in Regional Logistics Unit based in Panama (PADRU). The system has been used during the hurricane response operations in the region last year, as well as the Tsunami operations. System usability issues were worked on and partially addressed, mainly in the area of operations / projects spreading into multiple countries. A project governance team is now established and detailed project plan being developed for development of software from "first delivery point" to "extended delivery point", including warehouse management and stand-alone mode of operations. A global appeal is in place for development work required, and internal resources earmarked for project management. The system has been demonstrated within the RC Movement on several occasions during the year. Active participation is taking place for 3-4 National Societies and ICRC.

**Well Prepared National Society (WPNS): risk assessment (including VCA and BPI) is mainstreamed and used regularly by delegations and national societies as practical, integrated and inclusive national society and Federation assessment tools; and VCA and BPI assessment methodologies are incorporated into an integrated model for programming for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, water/sanitation and health promotion within communities:**

73% of all national societies have completed the first round of assessments in the 2002-2004 period and the global report is being published in early 2005. The Well-Prepared National Society capacity statement and analysis provides for the first time a global picture of the entire Federation disaster management organizational and material resources. This inventory serves for planning, benchmarking and impact performance. In some regions the tool is used for update annually to provide a constant understanding of assets in the region and a stimulus to exchange resources and knowledge. The tool has attracted interest from ECHO and has been used as a model for providing DM data information in the UN IASC study on Natural Disasters as well as to the OCHA Humanitarian Response Review. Round two with 60 national societies will begin in mid-2005 incorporating ICRC Safer Access

principles. During the last three years 50% of the national societies have carried out a VCA, and VCA has been used extensively by national societies as a planning tool for preparedness programming. The changed direction of training national society staff rather than delegates has proven successful, and there are now over 150 VCA facilitator/practitioners worldwide who are acting as resources for national societies to undertake VCA. This year two more global VCA Training of Trainers Courses were provided in Spain and in the Americas region. BPI principles have been amalgamated into the VCA training. The VCA Introductory Guide is currently being updated, based on recent VCAs, and will be published in 2005. The main improvement in the VCA concept is that the VCA is not only a risk assessment and analysis tool, but also leads to action and solutions. In practical terms many VCAs act to inspire national societies to reinforce action in disaster preparedness and response and improve understanding of the links to vulnerability and risk in line with Strategy 2010. The VCA Toolbox is being updated in conjunction with the ProVention Consortium, and should be completed in 2005. The opportunity to link to the ProVention Consortium means accessing and contributing to global VCA experience, tools and knowledge. The Federation is seen as a global leader in VCA. A best practice publication as a case study from a Pacific Region National Society, supported by the Federation, has been worked on and will be published in 2005. The case study presents national society VCA serving local disaster risk assessment, health care needs, and elements of BPI in practice. The case study adds to the increasing number of similar resources now available on FedNet.

**The Population Movement manual is linked to the overarching tool, reflecting the awareness of the specific vulnerabilities of the moving and displaced population.**

Achievements:

- Population Movement has been re-defined as technical speciality to be integrated into the overall Disaster Management framework, tools and trainings.
- Analysis of specific needs in the field of refugee and displaced population assistance and protection has been carried out. In 2005 training and guides for protection in natural disasters will be developed as well as guides for refugee assistance in emergencies.
- Population Movement Guide has been finalized and will provide guidance to national societies and federation staff when assisting displaced populations. It has been drafted in cooperation with the ICRC. It will be made available on the FedNet and DMIS in 2005.
- With the assistance of ICRC Restoring Family Links (RLF) activities has been integrated into DM through the development of training modules and tools to be deployed in times of natural disasters.
- Together with the ICRC guidance for national societies visiting migrants and asylum seekers in detention is being developed.

Achievements:

- **Public Information Material:** a communication packet on Disaster Risk Reduction (including a fact sheet, case studies, best practices, key messages, an opinion piece and a press release) was shared with all members for use in October at the World Disaster Reduction Day. The Federation Secretariat also launched the day with the United Nations' International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Secretariat in a joint press conference at the UN.

**Strengthening linkages and brokering partnerships between the Federation and national societies with other key actors in risk reduction:** disaster risk reduction linkages continue to be strengthened with States, UN agencies and other international organizations through the disaster preparedness and response department's participation on the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction (IATF/ISDR). In addition, the Federation has participated in the preparatory meetings for the World Conference for Disaster Reduction, which will take place in early 2005 in Kobe/Hyogo, and which has reinforced relations with UN/ISDR and other partners. The priorities that came out of the 28<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Agenda for Humanitarian Action, 3.1 on Disaster risk reduction have been reinforced by National Societies and the Federation Secretariat through correspondence, discussions and a number of regional and thematic meetings on Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' impact and lessons learned in disaster risk reduction. This has included work over the decade as well as gathering perspectives on the national society role during the conference. The Centre on

Climate change and disaster management, the International Federation and Netherlands Red Cross joint initiative to highlight the crucial factor of climate variability and change in increasing the urgency for disaster preparedness and reduction, is now well established in the Hague. It has made several contributions to the global debate and participated in the COP conference in Buenos Aires in December 2004 as well as at the UN World conference in Kobe/Hyogo.

At a meeting in March 2004, the World Bank and the International Federation Secretariat agreed to extend the ProVention Consortium management arrangements at the Federation Secretariat in Geneva until December 2006. This also implies that the ProVention Consortium Secretariat will continue to be managed and hosted at the Federation Secretariat in Geneva. This partnership continues to create new opportunities and partnerships for national societies. ProVention led a workshop on Social Vulnerability Assessment which was hosted at the Federation Secretariat in May 2004. The workshop attracted the participation of a number of leading NGOs, academics and civil society organizations, which led to collaboration on shared Vulnerability and Risk assessment tools. In addition, an agreement was signed between the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Federation on 13 March 2004 in Washington, DC. With the support of ProVention, beginning in July, both organizations have started implementation of a joint four country project in Central America to strengthen the capacities of local authorities, Red Cross national societies and communities to reduce vulnerabilities. In October 2004 the Federation provided a key note speech and participated in the Swiss Agency for Development-ProVention international conference - Solidarity and Opportunity: The Potential of Insurance for Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries. The International Federation secretariat has on behalf of national societies signed a joint letter with the World Food Programme of the United Nations. This has led to three main activities planned at the global level. These are: a study to gather lessons about previous cooperation, a template for field level agreement, and a transport support package. A key Federation initiative within the ProVention context is the global recovery study, synthesizing experience from Bangladesh, Honduras, India, Mozambique and Turkey. The first study was published in 2004, entitled: The Case of Honduras, and will be followed in 2005 by other reports. This work will influence policy and practice in the post-tsunami recovery. Reports are available on [www.proventionconsortium.org](http://www.proventionconsortium.org)

### **Disaster Information Management and Monitoring.**

#### Achievements:

- **DMIS:** DMIS was used extensively by national societies and the Federation for disaster tracking, particularly during the hurricane and typhoon seasons. Over 1,000 reports of disasters and national society response were posted on DMIS over the year, providing valuable statistics on the International Federation's response to disasters. DMIS provided real time operational information, maps and field reports during all the major operations reported above and carried Special Focus pages on Sudan / Chad, South Asia Floods, the Caribbean Hurricane season, the Philippines typhoon, and the Tsunami disaster. The site was developed and improved and 12 Country Profiles were posted under the Monitoring section..
- **Access to and improved/efficient use of the expertise and knowledge in disaster management of national societies and the Federation:** much work has been done to improve knowledge sharing among our members in disaster management. Currently on FedNet there is access to new case studies depicting lessons learned and evaluations and reviews. Much work has also been done to capture, define and map all the components, tools and steps that are advocated in disaster management, into a framework which will be depicted on to FedNet in 2005 with guidance notes to help national societies with easy access to help themselves. Several hundred community tool have currently been mapped.
- **Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships with key stakeholders within the humanitarian community are strengthened, with particular focus on information exchange in emergencies:** both DP/DR and Operations Support Departments have been actively involved in various interagency Task Forces designed to share information on disaster risk "hot spots", early warning systems, and improved coordination during times of disaster. The Secretariat is represented in several Inter Agency Standing Committee groups, notably the sub working group on contingency planning and disaster preparedness. One important result of this cooperation is HEWSweb, a humanitarian early

warning website, which displays the latest forecasts, reports and alerts on drought, floods, tropical storms, locust infestation, El Nino, earthquakes and volcanic activity. Another main task is the co-chairing of the Task Force on Natural Disasters with OCHA. The aim of that task force is to improve coordination in natural disasters among UN agencies, the Federation and NGOs, building on outcome from five pilot studies undertaken. Early pilot results portray the Red Cross and Red Crescent in a very positive way. The Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response, led by the CEOs of the nine major international humanitarian organizations, among them the Federation and ICRC, has carried out a fruitful peer review process among its members. The theme has been a look at each organizations policies, procedures, guidance, training and other tools related to protection against sexual abuse and exploitation. Another focus of SCHR is knowledge exchange in vital humanitarian areas such as relationships and coordination with the UN system, and issues such as integrated missions, civil-military cooperation and strategic and operational information exchange. Coordination and cooperation have continued in the now well established Sphere project management committee and in the Reach-Out Refugee Protection training initiative.

### **Disaster Management: Standards and Accountability**

#### Achievements:

- **Increased awareness among staff about the concepts of quality, standard setting and accountability and their relevance to the work of the International Federation for humanitarian action:** the Secretariat and the Netherlands Red Cross have actively supported a project led by a group of Dutch humanitarian organisations, and connected to the initiative of the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR) and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA). The Dutch project looked at ways of revitalising the Red Cross and Red Crescent and NGO Code of Conduct, whereas the SCHR/ICVA initiative will provide a Commentary to the Code of Conduct, based on field needs and practice. The Secretariat has contributed to the work on the commentary to the Code of Conduct, which has taken place during the autumn. Support has been given to various National Societies in developing their work with Sphere and the Code of Conduct, for example the National Societies in the East African region during the annual RDRT training in Rwanda, the Irish Red Cross which organised a conference on the Code of Conduct and the Middle East region during their annual disaster management training.
- **Improved standard of quality and organizational accountability at the Secretariat, achieved through various initiatives, emphasizing inter-departmental collaboration, learning, monitoring, and learning from results:** during the course of 2004 efforts were underway to integrate and improve the elements of SPHERE and the Code of Conduct training in all Secretariat-led response and preparedness training. Currently in the MENA region all National Intervention Team (NIT), Regional Response Team (RRT), and technical DM trainings in camp management and emergency health have incorporated SPHERE training modules and Code of Conduct learning and practice. This is further followed up with measurable indicators used in evaluations after a disaster has occurred. A training which includes Sphere is being organized for Secretariat staff. The next step is to review the quality of all training components on Sphere in Secretariat-led training and update and improve the modules. A SPHERE case-study with practice from the Middle East has been produced.

Increased awareness among staff about the concepts of quality, standard setting and accountability and their relevance to the work of the International Federation for humanitarian action: in order to stimulate dialogue and thinking around the issues of quality standards and accountability, two research studies were carried out during this period. The first study analyzed how quality and accountability concepts are represented in International Federation disaster management policies. The second study focused on how quality and accountability concepts are covered in emergency appeals and project evaluations. The conclusions of both studies revealed that there is a) little shared understanding about what quality and accountability means for International Federation at the level of policy or at the level of operational response b) there is little evidence of systematic project reporting on quality and accountability issues.

The results of this research will lead to a number of initiatives in 2005 and beyond which aim to improve the level of understanding, awareness and application of quality standards and the concept accountability as relevant to disaster management. As two immediate measures, the results of the research project have informed the development of an umbrella framework for disaster management which will be presented to the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Commission in April 2005. The research has also led to a greater emphasis being placed on quality standards and accountability in relation to the Tsunami response operation with an 'Accountability framework' now guiding the institutional approach towards planning and responding to this large scale disaster.

Improved standard of quality and organizational accountability at the Secretariat, achieved through various initiatives, emphasizing inter-departmental collaboration, learning, monitoring, and learning from results:

From the perspective of disaster management, improved quality and accountability of our preparedness and response work, can be partly achieved through greater respect for and adherence to two institutionally endorsed tools, namely the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) and the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief (Code of Conduct). These two tools, when combined with other specialized technical tools in the areas of health and water/sanitation and disaster management, represent the fundamental norms of operation throughout the project cycle.

One of the biggest challenges that the International Federation has in the quality and accountability of its disaster management operations is ensuring the consistent application of these complex and comprehensive tools. Promoting the relevance of the norms of the Sphere project and the principles of the Code of Conduct in our daily operations is a process which requires constant work at the national, regional and global levels. It requires training and retraining, advocacy, awareness raising, coordination, monitoring and established processes for lessons learning. As the demands for higher standards of humanitarian response by the general public and the global donor community grow each year, the need to increase work in relation to Sphere and the Code of Conduct becomes more pressing.

In the last year, the work with these two tools has focused on the following:

- Creating a better understanding institutionally of what quality and accountability concepts mean for disaster management operations for the International Federation through research and dissemination. 2004 was the 10<sup>th</sup> year of the development of the Code of Conduct and during this year, a number of trainings and advocacy events in National Societies and in the humanitarian community were supported in order to raise awareness about the Code of Conduct.
- Identifying areas of good and poor practice in the application of quality standards at the national, regional and global levels in order to understand where emphasis for further work needs to be placed. In 2004, a case study on work with Sphere in the Middle East and North Africa region was published and disseminated widely.
- Working across technical sectors to identify opportunities for collaboration and harmonization of efforts to improve quality and accountability in all work relating to disaster preparedness and response. This includes working across technical sectors such as health and care and water and sanitation, as well as thematic sectors such as gender and protection. Increasingly, there also needs to be greater emphasis on quality standards and accountability in the planning and evaluation sides of the disaster operation.
- Working with focus regions to provide direct support to their work with Sphere and the Code of Conduct. During 2004, direct support on quality and accountability was provided to the Eastern Africa region, Europe and the Middle East regions.
- Creating opportunities to improve work with quality standards and accountability in disaster management in other regions through the sharing of global expertise and resources. A global working group on standards and accountability was formed in 2004 with Disaster Management

representatives from different regions. In the coming year, a training package on quality standards and accountability will be developed to help to synthesize the key concepts of quality and accountability in a way which can be more practical and accessible to regional delegations. In 2004, a FedNet webpage on quality and accountability was created and is regularly updated.

- Maintaining the global roster of Sphere trainers within the International Federation up to date and identifying needs and opportunities for further training at the global level.
- Engaging with other organizations working on quality and accountability and tapping into the body of knowledge and good practice that exists.

One particular area of quality and accountability which has acquired increasing importance is the efforts to prevent cases of sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian crisis from occurring. The Disaster Preparedness and Response Department is engaged in this area of work because the majority of exploitation and abuse occurs in disaster operations where there may be a breakdown in observance of behavioural codes of conduct. The International Federation is guided by the standards set by the Inter-Agency Standing Commission (IASC) on the Prevention of Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crisis and is embarking on a series of activities to reinforce efforts in this area, together with the Canadian Red Cross. In 2004, the International Federation also took part in the Peer Review process in 2004 which was established through the framework of the IASC Taskforce as a means of strengthening preventative approaches in this area within and between organizations active in humanitarian operations.

## Food Security

### Achievements:

- **Food Security assessment methods and emergency appeals are improved:** the British Red Cross, in collaboration with the Federation Secretariat, will lead a piece of work to develop training modules on food security for national societies that follows the project cycle. This work will further develop existing training modules used during the Southern Africa operation and training of the East Africa Working group on Food Security. A consultant has started work on the training modules. Initially a meeting was held with British Red Cross to discuss how the training modules can be used. The training modules will be completed by the end of January, 2006.
- **Food Security for people living with HIV/AIDS and their household members is improved:** working in collaboration with regional delegations in southern and east Africa as well as the Red Cross EU office in Brussels, a proposal for food and seeds support has been developed for submission under the Federation Secretariat International Organisation status. The proposal has been submitted to the Federation EU office. However follow-up meetings have proved difficult to organise. This will be a priority for the following year with regards to funding sources.
- **Awareness and understanding of food security is increased internally and externally:** currently attending regular meetings of the Health Department to interact more regularly on issues of HIV/AIDS and how best to incorporate food security programming in Home Based Care. Seven case studies were produced that describe various project work of national societies in food security. These were used during the VI Pan African conference and will be used for further knowledge sharing as opportunities arise. The Pan African conference re-enforced commitments by African national societies to work in food security. A number of external speakers discussed food security with particular emphasis on partnership, social mobilization and resource mobilization.
- **Technical support to national society food security programming is improved:** discussions have continued on establishing regionally based support through recruitment of food security technicians to be based in regional delegations. These discussions are ongoing in Southern Africa and East Africa and will depend on funding. The SRO in Geneva was involved in a short-listing exercise. In East Africa a strategic unit for food security is planned in next years appeal to cover the Horn of Africa countries while in the Regional Sub-Office for the Sahel a Disaster Preparedness officer with food security responsibilities is planned for recruitment. These recruitments will require more efforts with regards to coordination by the Geneva secretariat next year to ensure consistency.

**World Disasters Report (WDR)**

## Achievements:

The global launch of the World Disasters Report 2004 (WDR) on Community Resilience took place in October (2004). The theme was a winner in the sense that it highlighted both the crucial role of national societies and local communities as contributors to disaster management building on their capacity and coping mechanisms and as a powerful contribution to the global debate related to the World Conference on Disaster Reduction. The report was launched successfully by 90 national societies and delegations who organized launches in forms of roundtable discussions, press conferences, debates/seminars, presentation of the report to the government and diplomatic communities etc. Last year saw a remarkable buy-in of the report by the national societies and delegations and, again, increased media coverage. It also contributed to the debate running up to the United Nations' World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe/Hyogo early this year as well as conclusions, and it influenced world agenda on disasters by increasing attention to local capacity.

The print run for WDR was 10,000 copies in English. A summarized version of the report was printed in Arabic, French and Spanish. In addition to these, the summary was translated into 12 other languages by National societies and Federation delegations. As in the past, the Japanese Red Cross will be translating the full version of the report into Japanese. Until recently World Disasters Report sales have been marginal, but in 2003 over 300 copies were sold, increasing in 2004 to over 2,100.

Up until 2003 the Federation relied on a very limited number of external donors to fund the World Disasters Report. In 2004 contributors indicated a need for a broader financial commitment and buy-in by Red Cross and Red Crescent National societies themselves if they were to continue their support. Hence National societies were contacted last year and we were able to secure funding for the entire report for the first time with the help of our now ten partners.

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

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

01.95/2004 DISASTER MANAGEMENT & CO-

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA095
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>Budget (A)</b>		<b>3,832,101</b>				<b>3,832,101</b>
<b>Opening Balance (B)</b>		<b>541,260</b>				<b>541,260</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
American Red Cross		58,493				58,493
Australian Red Cross		44,350				44,350
British Red Cross		659,899				659,899
Canadian Red Cross Society		525,586				525,586
Danish Red Cross		11408				11408
Finnish Red Cross		396,740				396,740
Great Britain - Private Donors		541,000				541,000
Irish Government		77,050				77,050
Japanese Red Cross Society		94,807				94,807
Netherlands Red Cross		15,290				15,290
Norwegian Red Cross		425,386				425,386
On Line donations		670				670
Austrian Red Cross		2,418				2,418
Spanish Red Cross		9,174				9,174
Swedish Red Cross		238,374				238,374
Swiss Red Cross		30,000				30,000
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent S		11,994				11,994
<b>Cash contributions (C1)</b>		<b>3,142,638</b>				<b>3,142,638</b>
<b>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</b>						
British Government		21,965				21,965
British Red Cross		-6,000				-6,000
Danish Red Cross		0				0
On Line donations		0				0
<b>Reallocations (C2)</b>		<b>15,965</b>				<b>15,965</b>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>						
American Red Cross		93,000				93,000
Austrian Red Cross		31,000				31,000
Danish Red Cross		31,000				31,000
Norwegian Red Cross		74,400				74,400
Swedish Red Cross		49,600				49,600
<b>Inkind Personnel (C4)</b>		<b>279,000</b>				<b>279,000</b>
<b>Other Income</b>						
Miscellaneous Income		57,827				57,827
<b>Other Income (C5)</b>		<b>57,827</b>				<b>57,827</b>
<b>Total Income (C) = SUM(C1..C5)</b>		<b>3,495,430</b>				<b>3,495,430</b>
<b>Total Funding (B + C)</b>		<b>4,036,690</b>				<b>4,036,690</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>Opening Balance (B)</b>		541,260				<b>541,260</b>
<b>Income (C)</b>		3,495,430				<b>3,495,430</b>
<b>Expenditure (D)</b>		-2,429,996				<b>-2,429,996</b>
<b>Closing Balance (B + C + D)</b>		1,606,693				<b>1,606,693</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

01.95/2004 DISASTER MANAGEMENT & CO-

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA095
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>3,832,101</b>					<b>3,832,101</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Medical & First Aid	5,000							5,000
Teaching Materials	5,000							5,000
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>10,000</b>							<b>10,000</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>								
Computers & Telecom	246,200		20,590				20,590	225,610
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>246,200</b>		<b>20,590</b>				<b>20,590</b>	<b>225,610</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	120,000							120,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs			148				148	-148
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>120,000</b>		<b>148</b>				<b>148</b>	<b>119,852</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
Delegates Payroll	1,203,284		591,774				591,774	611,510
Delegate Benefits			40,574				40,574	-40,574
Regionally Deployed Staff	31,000							31,000
Staff-on-Loan	47,250		399,443				399,443	-352,193
National & National Society Staff			8,353				8,353	-8,353
Consultants	643,900		507,506				507,506	136,394
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>1,925,434</b>		<b>1,547,649</b>				<b>1,547,649</b>	<b>377,785</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	510,000		183,686				183,686	326,314
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>510,000</b>		<b>183,686</b>				<b>183,686</b>	<b>326,314</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	214,000		196,264				196,264	17,736
Information & Public Relation	403,000		184,737				184,737	218,263
Office Costs	24,900		53,724				53,724	-28,824
Communications	46,480		58,892				58,892	-12,412
Professional Fees	3,000		10,785				10,785	-7,785
Financial Charges	80,000		-1,726				-1,726	81,726
Other General Expenses			2,628				2,628	-2,628
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>771,380</b>		<b>505,305</b>				<b>505,305</b>	<b>266,075</b>
<b>Federation Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers Others			6,323				6,323	-6,323
Membership Fees			340				340	-340
<b>Total Federation Contributions &amp; Tr</b>			<b>6,662</b>				<b>6,662</b>	<b>-6,662</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	249,087		156,816				156,816	92,271
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>249,087</b>		<b>156,816</b>				<b>156,816</b>	<b>92,271</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			9,140				9,140	-9,140
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>9,140</b>				<b>9,140</b>	<b>-9,140</b>
								0
<b>Total</b>								0
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3,832,101</b>		<b>2,429,996</b>				<b>2,429,996</b>	<b>1,402,104</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>1,402,104</b>				<b>1,402,104</b>	