

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

May 2006

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 183 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA086; Original Appeal target: CHF 4,346,738 (USD 3,730,257 or EUR 2,862,530); Revised appeal target: CHF 6,649,309; Appeal coverage: 158.3%
[<click here to go directly to the attached Financial Report>](#)

The International Federation revised this Annual Appeal in June 2005 in order to incorporate the lessons learned from the Tsunami operation and recommendations from the Federation Disaster Management Review into the activities in the second half of 2005. New budget lines were introduced for risk reduction, Disaster Management Review recommendations and contingency planning, and logistics preparedness.

Under a thematic funding agreement with the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO), CHF 5.1 million (EUR 3.5 m) was allocated to this appeal to fund activities from October 2005 to September 2006. This explains the high appeal coverage and closing balance, which is carried over to 2006 to support ongoing programmes.

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 <http://www.ifrc.org>

For further information specifically related to this Annual Appeal please contact:

- *Operations Support Department (OSD); Peter Rees-Gildea, Head; phone: +41 22 730 4455; email: peter.rees@ifrc.org*
- *Disaster Preparedness and Response Department (DP/DR); Hisham Khogali, phone: +41 22 730 4442; email: hisham.khogali@ifrc.org*
- *Logistics Department; Birgitte Olsen, Head; phone: +41 22 730 4245; email: birgitte.olsen@ifrc.org*
- *Security; Lars Tangen, phone: +41 22 730 4445; email: lars.tangen@ifrc.org*

Overall analysis of the programme

Response to and recovery from the Asia Tsunami which affected hundreds of thousands of people at the end of 2004 largely affected and shaped the international humanitarian community's activities during 2005. The disaster

highlighted the need for governments, the United Nations, International Organisations and NGOs to make collective efforts reduce risk, increase disaster response capacity and improve support to recovery from disasters.

The International Federation is building on the lessons learned to further impress on Governments and other humanitarian partners the importance of working together to reduce risk of disasters. In January 2005, the World Conference on Disaster Reduction took place in Kobe, Japan, and brought together states, the international humanitarian community and the International Federation to discuss ways of implementing risk reduction. Participants developed and agreed on a framework for action, the *Hyogo Framework for Action: 2005 – 2015*, which proposes to strengthen the capacity of disaster-prone countries to address risk and invest heavily in disaster preparedness. The Governing Board of the International Federation endorsed the framework and in November 2005 at the General Assembly in Seoul, risk reduction was agreed as one of the key areas of focus for the International Federation's global agenda.

Through this Disaster Management and Coordination Appeal, support was given by donors to National Societies in developing risk reduction activities at community level. Under Phase II of the DfID and British Red Cross Disaster Reduction programme, which started in 2005, disaster reduction activities were supported in targeted national societies in Asia and Africa and allowed the International Federation to improve its knowledge, commitment and profile of risk reduction.

Response to the Tsunami has prompted the international humanitarian community to take a critical look at their capacity to meet the needs of people affected by disasters. Commissioned by the United Nations Organisation for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), a Humanitarian Response Review was carried out during the months following the Asia tsunami, looking at the gaps in capacity of the humanitarian community globally. The International Federation participated in the review and also carried out an internal Disaster Response Review drawing on evaluations of response operations over past few years. It put forward recommendations to management on improving the quality and timeliness of disaster response that were included in the revised appeal in July 2005. The worst hurricane season on record and the devastating earthquake in Pakistan in the second half of 2005, allowed both the UN and the International Federation to put recommendations into practice and to work together to meet the challenges these disasters presented. The major lessons learned from the Tsunami that were implemented in Pakistan were the wider and more integrated use of all regional and global response tools, an improved Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination platform and early assessment and consideration of recovery needs during the emergency phase. The support given to the operations during 2005 certainly slowed the start and completion of some activities under this appeal.

While response to these disasters was facilitated by excellent donor support to the emergency appeals, donors also recognized the efforts of the International Federation to improve its global response capacity and mechanisms. The European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO) provided EUR 3.5 million for the period October 2005 – September 2006 in support of the Disaster Management and Coordination Appeal. This support allowed the International Federation to move forward on implementing some major disaster risk reduction and response capacity building activities including in this appeal during the last quarter of the year, which will be sustained in 2006. The programmes strive to bring risk reduction, disaster preparedness, disaster response and logistics programmes closer together and coordinate capacity building across regions.

This funding, and the operational priorities in 2005 – particularly the Hurricane season in the Americas and the Pakistan earthquake – which made a big demand on the International Federation's resources, explain the high figure of funding carried over to 2006. Some workshops were postponed or cancelled due to the response operations. The strengthening of regional logistics stocks, included in the revised budget (CHF 1.5m), was implemented in the first quarter of 2006, along with contingency planning workshops (CHF 230,000).

Support was given in 2005 to the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Commission in the development of a comprehensive disaster management framework and policy which reflects this holistic approach to disaster management and provides a foundation for further consultation and development of a disaster management strategy in 2006.

Objectives, Achievements, and Constraints

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.

Overall Programme Objective: The national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies are increasingly coordinated, effective and technically competent in their disaster preparedness and response.

Expected Programme Results

Expected result 1: The capacities of national societies to reduce risk, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters are strengthened.

In 2005, funding allowed further development and strengthening of existing disaster assessment tools to allow national societies to improve their disaster management:

- The Secretariat produced a summary of the results of the first round (2002 – 2004) of the Well Prepared National Societies (WPNS) questionnaire, which gives the International Federation a snap shot of the preparedness of its members and each participant a more systematic way of measuring their own preparedness. It developed an updated version of the questionnaire for the next round (2005 – 2007). This version includes new elements on response preparedness and was harmonized with the ICRC's Safer Access model.

The success of the tool lies in the fact that it is designed as a working as well as a monitoring tool for national societies, and it is being used by them as a checklist to help planning and programming in disaster preparedness and response. It is also used by the International Federation for planning, drafting regional appeals and highlighting gaps and priorities. The Asia Pacific department is currently reviewing the results of the WPNS questionnaire 2002 – 2004 from national societies in the region to draw up a detailed framework for a Disaster Response centre and for disaster management approach in the region. In the event of large-scale disasters, WPNS has been found to be a valuable tool for the International Federation in planning appropriate response.

- By pooling feedback and learning from national societies and delegates that had used the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) guide during three regional meetings in the Americas, Europe and Middle East / North Africa, an updated and simplified guide was developed along with training modules. This process ensured that the updated guide was grounded in national society practice and reality and closer to their needs. The materials are being translated and will be available in the four official languages of the International Federation in the first quarter of 2006.
- To support national society community-based programming and with funding from the ProVention Consortium nine modules on assessment and disaster risk reduction measures at community level were produced in the Americas region. As part of the same project, 16 communities in four countries of Central America developed Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments. The outcome of the assessments allowed the national societies to identify micro projects and has helped them establish operational alliances to address main vulnerabilities in some communities. Good practice on community-based activities from the Caribbean national societies was shared at the ProVention Consortium in Cape Town and made available to the International Federation on FedNet.

New disaster management tools and guidelines were developed and piloted:

- The Guidelines for Emergency Assessment were finalized in October 2005 and the first version piloted by delegates in the Pakistan response operation and in Guatemala. Printed versions in the four languages are being produced and will be widely disseminated within and outside the International Federation. Feedback from users will be used to adapt this pilot version after a two year test period. As other response organizations collaborated with the International Federation on the preparation of the guidelines, they have been distributed to UN OCHA and to the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response to try and influence needs assessment practice across other humanitarian organizations
- The publication "*How to conduct a food security assessment – a step-by-step guide for National Societies in Africa*" was produced to support the development of National Societies food security programmes. It was finalized at the end 2005 and is available in English and French. A special training module was developed to complement the guide. Trainings will start in West and East Africa in January 2006. The

general food security training will allow National Societies to improve their capacity to make food security strategic plans, as suggested in the Algiers Plan of Action.

An evaluation of the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society (BSRCS) programme on communal and individual projects on food security was carried out (funded by Finnish Red Cross). Lessons learned from these projects are being drafted, and BSRCS and the Harare Regional Delegation will put together a practical 'how to do backyard gardening' guide for wider use by national societies. This particular project was recognized as one of the more useful interventions for families with People living with HIV/AIDS.

There were several important food security operations in 2005 and widespread support was provided, particularly to the Sahel operation. As a result, food security trainings were postponed to the first half of 2006.

- Guidelines on assistance to displaced populations in natural disasters and refugee crises were developed and special issues relating to protection highlighted. The target group for using the guidelines is primarily national society disaster managers and Regional Disaster Response Team members. They should be finalized in the first quarter of 2006 and will be field tested in the second half of 2006.

Points of view on issues related to migration and refugee protection were drafted and extensive support was given advocacy for national societies work with displaced populations. Support was also given to various regions with regard to refugee protection, assistance to migrants, detention and displacement.

The Federation is working with the ICRC on extending the scope of tracing and Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities to natural disaster and other situations outside a non-conflict context.

Best practice was captured and shared, along with improved training modules for use by national societies:

- A draft *disaster management resource framework* was developed and can be found on the Federation's extranet system FedNet. The draft framework is divided into basic components and cross-cutting themes of disaster management. For each component and theme, guidance and tools, practices and case studies, as well as monitoring and evaluation documents are made available for consultation and use by national societies. There is still extensive work to be done on the framework in relation to collecting documents from all the different regions and uploading them into the framework and further simplification for easier user access. This will be continued in 2006.
- Disaster Management Information Systems (DMIS) provided an information sharing platform for national societies on disaster management. Over 600 field reports were posted by National Societies and delegations on DMIS in 2005, which underlined the work being carried out by national societies and allowed them to raise the profile of their daily disaster response activities.

Budgeted translation of key documents on DMIS was not carried out due to lack of resources and funding.

The disaster response capacities of national societies were strengthened through training and the development of response tools, logistics stocks and systems:

- Technical support was provided to Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) training in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas. The regions have reached different levels of development of RDRT capacity, but much support and attention was given to strengthening the training curriculum and national societies recognize the value of regional support in emergencies and in strengthening their response capacity. Funding was provided to allow unfunded regional team members to attend the Field Assessment and Coordination (FACT) training and Team Leader training and particular attention was given to increase the regional representation of these workshops.

Donors strongly supported RDRT and FACT training activities. Response to flood operations in the Americas and Europe, as well as the Pakistan earthquake, demonstrated increased regional response capacity and a more integrated use of FACT and RDRT resources.

- Technical support was also provided to assist national societies develop their Emergency Response Unit (ERU) capacity. This included support to those developing further capacity, including logistics, relief,

sanitation and IT Telecommunications, and also to new national societies developing capacity and resources to support existing ERUs or study the feasibility of developing their own units.

- The ECHO thematic funding was particularly instrumental in allowing the International Federation to undertake global strengthening of logistics preparedness through the increase of stocks. The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) supported national societies in the Americas and Caribbean during the exceptionally serious hurricane season, and stock building commenced in Panama in the final quarter of the year. Global capacity building was planned and initiated for the other regions and will be further implemented in 2006.
- Before extending the use of the Humanitarian Logistics Software (HLS) to national societies, which will allow the International Federation to improve global logistics reporting and standards, the system was strengthened by investigating usability issues and implementing changes. Use of HLS will first be extended to all regional logistics units, before training national societies in its use.

Expected result 2: the International Federation's response to sudden and slow onset disasters is strengthened and improved by building effective disaster response and coordination mechanisms.

The International Federation built on lessons learned and evaluations of emergency response operations, including the Tsunami, to strengthen its disaster response mechanisms and capacities. Implementation of some of the recommendations made in the Disaster Management Review, which was delivered to management in June, were included in the revised appeal which was updated in July. The objective of the ECHO thematic funding is to strengthen emergency response systems, tools and mechanisms.

- In May, all the International Federation's disaster managers were brought together in Geneva to discuss how to start strengthening contingency and disaster response planning in national societies. Financial and technical support was given in several regions to start the process of contingency planning in national societies including West Africa, the Caribbean and Tajikistan and this remains a priority for the Secretariat in 2006. Contingency planning is taking place in close cooperation with the UN and UN OCHA in these areas.
- During the worst hurricane season on record in 2005, the national societies in Central America and the Caribbean were primarily supported by the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and Regional Intervention Teams (RITs) to meet the needs of people affected by the floods and storm damage. Pre-positioned relief supplies and human resources from PADRU were used in all the major response operations. Funding from ECHO has allowed PADRU to replenish and increase these stocks before the next hurricane season. It has also supported contingency planning amongst national societies in the region and a linked relief container programme. Technical support was also provided through Field Assessment and Coordination Team members in Guatemala, where water sanitation needs were extensive following a series of storms including Hurricane Stan hit the country in October.

Response to the earthquake in Pakistan in October involved all the disaster response tools which were coordinated by the Secretariat. This was a particularly challenging operation but the response was rapid and extensive.

- Support in information management was provided by DMIS through field reports in the first two days, and a Special Focus feature page was used throughout the emergency operation, giving access to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to all the operational information available and maps.
- A 16 member FACT team was deployed in the first days, to assist the Pakistan Red Crescent Society to start up the emergency operation and coordinate support from the International Federation and with the ICRC. The FACT team supported the deployment of 13 Emergency Response Units (ERU) from 10 national societies. Six of the ERUs were deployed to work with the ICRC. The operation was also supported by Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT) firstly from the South Asia region and also from South East Asia, as well as team members from Central Asia and Central Europe who worked with the Pakistan Red Crescent and the FACT team. In all 67 RDRT member supported the operation, especially in logistics, relief distribution and health roles. A review of the RDRT deployment was carried

out two months after the earthquake and recommendations from the report are being implemented in through training 2006.

- During the year, 6 complete IT and telecommunications kits were prepared for the FACT teams and sent out with teams to Guatemala and Pakistan. This equipment was replenished before the end of 2005. It was one of the recommendations from the RDRT review that the teams should be sufficiently equipped and therefore it is now a priority to provide personal kits and telecommunications equipment for RDRT to be positioned in regional delegations.
- The logistics support to the Pakistan operation was extensive: it handled nearly 200 aircraft from various countries, sent over 1,900 trucks of relief goods to the affected areas. The Pakistan Red Crescent and the International Federation distributed a range of non-food items more than 81,000 families and up to 50,000 families received a complete shelter package including tents, blankets, stoves, cooking sets, hygiene parcels and jerry cans. Shelter materials and repair kits were also distributed according to need.
- Earlier in the year, RDRT and ERUs were used to start up an emergency response operation to the food insecurity situation in the Sahel region of Africa. RDRT trained human resources provided extensive support to the operation both in the emergency and longer term phase of the operation.
- Regional telecommunications and logistics support for disaster response is being developed in regional support units in Panama, Kuala Lumpur and Dubai.

Expected result 3: disaster preparedness and response mechanisms are improved through systematic disaster monitoring and information sharing

Disaster Management Information Systems (DMIS) provided a platform for information sharing during the year:

- Special focus pages on major operations were provided on the Tsunami operation, Hurricanes Katrina and Stan, the earthquake in South Asia and avian influenza, including logistics pipeline and mobilization tables. Close cooperation with ICRC to jointly map Red Cross Red Crescent Movement activities in Pakistan.
- New mapping software allowed production of specific and detailed maps of International Federation operations
- The DMIS team cooperated with the UN Reliefweb for mapping activities (exchange of data, information and maps), with UNOSAT for satellite imagery and mapping (identification of area affected) and with the Earth Observation User Liaison Office (UN) for Information and Communication Technology policies/studies
- An information management unit bringing together DMIS and reporting was established at the Secretariat to better coordinate and streamline information management during disasters
- Work has been completed to ensure closer integration between Logistics Systems (HLS) and Finance (CODA).
- The outcomes of the Well Prepared National Society (WPNS) questionnaires were used as primary data in preparation of appropriate response to the Pakistan earthquake, and flooding in Guatemala and El Salvador.

Expected result 4: Disaster Risk Management policy framework is approved and implemented, and standards and accountability respected in all disaster management activities.

Related Projects and Activities:

- Work on a new disaster risk management policy framework, which includes cross-cutting issues such as gender, quality and accountability and environment perspectives, was carried out throughout the year and presented by the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Commission to the Governing Board. Consultation with national societies is being carried out to ensure the policy reflects their needs before finalizing the framework.
- Following a survey conducted with national societies on the relevance and knowledge of the Principles and Rules for Red Cross Red Crescent disaster relief, the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Commission requested the Secretariat to update the Principles and Rules in order to align them with national societies

needs. Work started on preparing a training module and to ensure it is more widely applied by members of the Federation in relief operations

In order to raise awareness and knowledge of Sphere Standards and the Code of Conduct within the International Federation training modules and workshops were carried out:

- Sphere trainings were carried out by national societies in South East Asia, Southern Africa, Central Asia and Central America. Approximately 300 people were trained in the MENA region on Sphere in 2005, many of those as trainer of trainers. A summary publication of the Sphere project was produced in Arabic and Sphere trained national society members established a regional working group on quality and accountability to share experience and support work on Sphere within the region.
- Training on the Code of Conduct and Sphere was carried out with National Societies in Algeria, Yemen, Egypt, Syria, Morocco, Tunisia and New Zealand as well as for the regional disaster management training in North Africa and for the Field Assessment and Coordination Team training in Geneva.
- A training manual on the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations in Disaster Relief was produced as a draft and is now being tested before finalization.
- The peer review on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian operations carried out by the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response, of which the International Federation is a member, was finalized and recommendations are being taken forward through the International Federation's Task Force on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

Expected result 5: Strategic partnerships, coordination and cooperation with key stakeholders within the humanitarian community are strengthened to improve the support to national societies and their beneficiaries.

Participation by the International Federation in partnerships with other actors in the humanitarian world and cooperation with key players in the humanitarian system, such as the UN agencies, NGOs, interagency initiatives, academic and corporate sector partners enabled it to highlight the role of Red Cross Red Crescent national societies in disaster management and to influence global humanitarian policy development. Cooperation with the United Nations enables the International Federation to best place and use its resources most effectively for the benefit of those affected by disasters.

- The Secretariat supported and participated, along with several national societies, in the United Nations Humanitarian Response Review (HRR) initiative initiated by Jan Egeland, an NGO capacity mapping questionnaire which has fed into HRR report to Inter Agency Steering Committee (IASC) working group. As a result of the HRR, the International Federation is cooperating with the IASC on developing a lead role in the provision of emergency shelter in disaster response. The Federation's role will be that of a convener of interested agencies at the global level with the purpose of mapping capacity and contingency planning in order to improve the predictability, timeliness and effectiveness of a comprehensive emergency shelter response in natural disasters.
- Contingency planning was carried out by regional delegations and national societies in several regions in cooperation with the UN and making sure the national societies are in a good position to help the in-country IASC planning process. It participated in several UNDAC disaster preparedness planning missions carried out at the request of Governments, in close cooperation with the national societies in the countries concerned (Georgia and Tajikistan). The Secretariat participated in the IASC Working Group Task Force on Natural Disasters, which submitted a report and recommendations to the IASC WG in June. A self-assessment tool and guidelines, based very much on the International Federation's model was produced to promote joint regional and country level disaster and contingency planning amongst IASC members.
- The International Federation seconded a staff member to undertake a joint study with World Food Programme (WFP) on factors that contribute to good cooperation between the two organizations. A second element of work planned with WFP will be followed up in 2006.

- The Federation has continued to engage with key humanitarian and development bodies, the United Nations and governments to influence policy and practice in disaster risk reduction. Having made a significant contribution at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, the Federation has played an influential role through regional forums - including Mumbai, Beijing and three events in the Americas - as well as in national platforms on moving forward commitments made in the Hyogo Framework for Action. The Secretariat has also continued to provide management oversight of the ProVention Consortium - a key body addressing the management of disaster risk - and has actively engaged in the reform of the ISDR System. The Federation has strengthened links to the NGOs, specifically through linkages made through the DFID funded Disaster Reduction Programme.
- During 2005 staff from the Netherlands Red Cross Climate Centre in The Hague worked with the Federation at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, at a number of regional follow up forums and at the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction conference hosted by the Climate Centre in Holland. In addition, while collaboration in specific countries such as Nicaragua, Bangladesh and Mozambique continued, new opportunities were advanced through a capacity building initiative launched in mid 2005. The project aims to enhance the resilience of the programmes of Red Cross/Red Crescent National Societies.
- The International Federation participated in the IASC Logistics cluster and helped to identify seven key gaps that can be worked on to improve logistics response. Three items were identified as priority for the cluster: development of an interagency support cell, development of an inter agency logistics response team and stockpile mapping, and these will now be made into an implementation plan by WFP which is the cluster lead. The International Federation will participate and support this plan.
- Partnerships between donor national societies and African national societies were brokered to support food security and to identify funding sources to recruit regional food security officers. Currently all three Delegations in Africa have filled food security positions through regional recruitment.

Expected result 6: Advocacy for disaster management policies and national society activities raises the profile of the International Federation within the international humanitarian community.

The International Federation uses its position as a leader in global disaster management to raise awareness of the work carried out by its members and volunteers, to highlight issues that affect its work and generate positive discussion around these main themes. The main tool is the World Disasters Report. The World Disasters Report is regarded as a high profile publication containing credible and informative contributions to the knowledge on disaster preparedness, reduction, response and recovery. It provides facts and statistics, analysis and exploration of trends.

- The World Disasters Report 2005 focused on the topical theme of information in disaster and generated the desired impact in the humanitarian world. The report was launched successfully worldwide in 97 countries by national societies, delegations and the Secretariat. The launches were organized in the form of press conferences, debates, seminars, round table discussions and presentation of the report to the diplomatic community.
- As in the past, the summarized version of the report was printed in Arabic, French and Spanish. In addition it was translated into 16 other languages by national societies and Federation delegations. The Japanese Red Cross continues to translate the full version of the report into Japanese.
- WDR continues to be extensively quoted in UN reports and by NGO's. It is widely used and referenced in scientific and aid literature as a publication respected by the disaster management community and governments, donors, academics and journalists.

Expected result 7: Local, national and regional capacities in disaster reduction and disaster management are strengthened through activities funded under phase 2 of the Disaster Reduction Program.

Phase II of the British Red Cross and DFID supported disaster reduction programme (May 2005 to April 2008) supports the core disaster management work of National Societies in Southern Africa and South Asia. Through these activities and through a global component, the programme also addresses the following specific areas:

- Applying and learning around Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment;

- Developing methodologies to measure impact of local risk reduction;
- Learning around gender and disaster risk reduction;
- Adapting disaster management programmes to climate change;
- Integrated approaches to reducing vulnerability and disaster risk;
- Promoting the Federation's commitment to disaster risk reduction at global level;
- Influencing policy and practice with wider stakeholders;

Over and above raising the awareness of disaster risk reduction as a key policy issue for the Federation, the impact of the initiative has been limited at this early stage in the programme cycle.

Regional planning took place in South Asia and Southern Africa in May and June 2005 respectively. The two 3-day workshops brought together National Society project managers and practitioners and developed a framework and timeline for the programme. Subsequent planning workshops took place at national level. In addition to one programme review meeting held in Namibia, a meeting to monitor progress was held with DFID in November and two meetings took place with British Red Cross in London.

Overall while planning at the local and national levels has taken longer than expected – this in itself has meant a slower than planned rate of financial expenditure – by late 2005 there was a firm foundation to begin significant activities. While planning dominated 2005, RDRT training took place in both regions and at the global level some activities moved ahead. Notably the following outputs were achieved:

- The inclusion of disaster risk reduction in the Federation's *Global Agenda*; this has led to the first steps in developing a campaign – to deliver on disaster risk reduction – called *Safer Communities*;
- Awareness of Red Cross / Red Crescent work in disaster risk reduction through the World Conference on Disaster Reduction as well as at conferences in Beijing, Mumbai and Hong Kong;
- An alliance of NGOs based in the United Kingdom working in disaster risk reduction;
- A key role in advising and influencing the development of the UN-ISDR System;

The single biggest challenge has been the slow rate of implementation (and associated expenditure). A significant factor has been the erosion and re-deployment of National Society and delegation human resource capacities in the context of drought & HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa and the Tsunami and Pakistan earthquake operations in South Asia.

Expected result 8: Security

In order to raise awareness and an inherent understanding of security in its operations, the International Federation worked with its delegates to ensure their preparedness and awareness:

- The security unit conducted 9 security training during 2005 for a total of 280 national society staff members and security briefings and debriefings of most of the delegates were held as an important preparation and feedback process for the security management.
- The Security Unit participated actively in the Sahel, Tsunami and Pakistan operations Task Forces, making sure that security issues were taken into consideration from the start-up of the operations. Security assessment missions were carried out during operations in Turkey, Chad and Sri Lanka (2) Indonesia, Kenya, Afghanistan as well as security delegate support to the Sahel Operation, Nairobi Regional Delegation, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. These missions have been an important factor in the low security incidents number within our operations and enabled us to maintain high security awareness amongst our delegates and staff.
- The much appreciated weekly security updates called "Security Hot Spots" continue as a part of information sharing to be distributed to the senior management in house and to national societies seconding delegates to Federation operations. Active cooperation and exchange of security information is maintained with ICRC, ECHO, UN and the Inter Agency community.

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

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2005/1-2005/9998
Appeal Code	M05AA086
Budget Type	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		6,655,855				6,655,855
B. Opening Balance		1,571,630				1,571,630
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>		52,653				52,653
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		48,315				48,315
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>		10,761				10,761
<i>British Red Cross</i>		652,069				652,069
<i>Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		503,175				503,175
<i>European Commission</i>		4,333,000				4,333,000
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		30,960				30,960
<i>Irish Government</i>		77,425				77,425
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		95,214				95,214
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>		64,611				64,611
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		482,794				482,794
<i>On Line donations</i>		3,237				3,237
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		806				806
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		216,727				216,727
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>		193,625				193,625
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>		64,733				64,733
<i>WFP</i>		31,159				31,159
C1. Cash contributions		6,861,264				6,861,264
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>		21,316				21,316
<i>British Red Cross</i>		15,595				15,595
<i>European Commission</i>		1,089,550				1,089,550
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>		15,565				15,565
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		1,142,026				1,142,026
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
<i>European Commission</i>		-157,470				-157,470
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		-19,541				-19,541
C3. Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another ap)		-177,011				-177,011
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>		68,200				68,200
<i>British Red Cross</i>		99,200				99,200
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		12,400				12,400
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		74,400				74,400
C5. Inkind Personnel		254,200				254,200
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>		75,935				75,935
C6. Other Income		75,935				75,935
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		8,156,414				8,156,414
D. Total Funding = B +C		9,728,044				9,728,044

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		1,571,630				1,571,630
C. Income		8,156,414				8,156,414
E. Expenditure		-3,404,676				-3,404,676
F. Closing Balance = (B+C+E)		6,323,368				6,323,368

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
DISASTER MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2005/1-2005/9998
Appeal	M05AA086
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
BUDGET (C)		6,655,855					6,655,855	
Supplies								
Clothing & textiles			6,904				6,904	-6,904
Other Supplies & Services	1,500,000							1,500,000
Total Supplies	1,500,000		6,904				6,904	1,493,096
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	6,000							6,000
Computers & Telecom	263,000		24,823				24,823	238,177
Others Machinery & Equipment	85,000							85,000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	354,000		24,823				24,823	329,177
Transport & Storage								
Storage	115,000							115,000
Distribution & Monitoring			1,571				1,571	-1,571
Transport & Vehicle Costs			3,349				3,349	-3,349
Total Transport & Storage	115,000		4,921				4,921	110,079
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	1,868,300		1,336,476				1,336,476	531,824
Delegate Benefits			193,892				193,892	-193,892
National Staff			5,839				5,839	-5,839
National Society Staff			6,247				6,247	-6,247
Consultants	634,500		567,661				567,661	66,839
Total Personnel Expenditures	2,502,800		2,110,115				2,110,115	392,685
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	826,000		153,307				153,307	672,693
Total Workshops & Training	826,000		153,307				153,307	672,693
General Expenditure								
Travel	324,000		337,343				337,343	-13,343
Information & Public Relation	366,000		331,383				331,383	34,617
Office Costs	67,296		80,518				80,518	-13,222
Communications	19,628		66,379				66,379	-46,751
Professional Fees	141,000							141,000
Financial Charges	500		-319				-319	819
Other General Expenses	7,000		4,370				4,370	2,630
Total General Expenditure	925,424		819,674				819,674	105,750
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers Others			2,624				2,624	-2,624
Federation Contributions			18,449				18,449	-18,449
Total Federation Contributions & Tr			21,073				21,073	-21,073
Program Support								
Program Support	432,631		220,225				220,225	212,406
Total Program Support	432,631		220,225				220,225	212,406
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			43,634				43,634	-43,634
Total Operational Provisions			43,634				43,634	-43,634
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	6,655,855		3,404,676				3,404,676	3,251,179
VARIANCE (C - D)			3,251,179				3,251,179	