

# Annual report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Disaster Management (DM)

**Appeal No.MAA00030**  
with links to the following reports:

- No. MAA00004 – International Disaster Response,  
Laws, Rules and Principles
- No. MAA00010 – Disaster Relief Emergency Fund
- No. MAA00019 – Shelter
- No. MAA00021 – Disaster Planning and Preparedness
- No. MAA00022 – Disaster Risk Reduction
- No. MAA00023 – Food Security in Africa
- No. MAA00024 – Disaster Response Tools
- No. MAA00025 – Relief
- No. MAA00026 – Security
- No. MAA00027 – Recovery
- No. MAA00028 – Logistics
- No. MAA00029 – Operations Coordination
- No. MAA00038 – IT and Telecommunications



Aerial view of the city of Gonaives, Haiti. Hanna, the 8th named storm of the Atlantic hurricane season affected Haiti on 2 September 2008.  
**International Federation**

**21/04/2009**

This report covers the period 01/01/2008 to  
31/12/2008

### In brief

**Programme purpose:** In order to achieve Global Agenda Goal 1, the disaster management programme places emphasis on a global disaster management capacity with a close integration between each of its components that increasingly reflects the new operating model.

**Programme summary:** This annual report aims at summarizing and highlighting progress achieved through the DM global programme during 2008. It places emphasis on outputs of individual plans that contributed to building the institutional capacity of the International Federation at all levels

(global, regional, country) by investing in key thematic areas, such as disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness, disaster response, and recovery.

**Financial situation:** The total DM Global Appeal budget (excluding DREF) is CHF 23,977,377 (USD 22,835,597 or EUR 15,984,918) of which 82 per cent covered. Expenditure overall was 66 per cent. The budget of the DM Coordination and Development appeal programme is CHF 2,128,463 (USD 2,027,108 or EUR 1,418,975) of which 30 per cent covered. Expenditure overall was 28 per cent.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

**No. of people we help:** It is estimated that the International Federation brings assistance through its disaster preparedness and response activities to around 30 million people annually, from refugees to people affected by natural disasters. In 2008, the International Federation estimates that over 23 million direct or indirect beneficiaries were assisted.

**Our partners:** Overall the most important partnerships for this global programme are with National Societies and institutional donors such as the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (DG ECHO) and the UK Department for International Development (DFID), who continue to assist the International Federation in achieving its disaster management objectives through essential financial, human and technical resources. Individual sectors have also benefited from specific partnerships with the wider humanitarian community, through the United Nations (UN) clusters, sectoral work with UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) mechanism, as well as with scientific institutions and academia.

## Context

This annual report aims at summarizing and highlighting progress achieved through the DM global programme during 2008. It places emphasis on outputs of individual plans that contributed to building the institutional capacity of the International Federation at all levels (global, regional, country) by investing in key thematic areas, such as disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness, disaster response, and recovery.

Over the last four years, the Red Cross and Red Crescent reports have shown a significant increase in the overall number of emergencies, in particular, floods and storm-related disasters, while health emergencies and epidemics related to flooding, increased, especially in Africa. The number of small-scale disasters that do not trigger international disaster response or international emergency appeals, and which are responded to at the local or national level has also increased. These developments call for coherent and integrated disaster response, as well as stepped up investments in disaster risk reduction to strengthen community safety and resilience, involving an increasing number of highly qualified practitioners in different areas of work at the international, regional and country level.

While 2008 differed from 2007 in the pattern of disasters, the International Federation's disaster response responsibilities (in the form of human and financial support to National Societies, or directly facilitating, managing, or coordinating larger-scale response operations) remained exceptionally heavy. Similar to trends encountered in 2007, there was a continued increase in smaller-scale type emergencies in the form of health and natural disasters. These were primarily responded to by the respective National Societies, with support from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), as well as large-scale disasters that required a flexible use of Federation disaster response tools (Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), Emergency Response Unit (ERU), Disaster

Management Information System (DMIS), and early warning (EW) /early action (EA) initiatives).

The impact of the cyclones in Bangladesh and Myanmar, the earthquake in China, the cold wave in Tajikistan, typhoons in the Philippines and civil unrest in South Africa also resulted in significant shelter needs for affected households in 2008. The scale of these disasters has prompted requests for international assistance from the respective governments, and the provision of inter-agency shelter coordination services by the International Federation.

Further, in 2008 the world has witnessed a high volatility in the price of food, creating a host of humanitarian, socio-economic, developmental, political, and security-related challenges, and most notably, difficulties in meeting food needs.

## Progress towards outcomes

The International Federation is facing many contemporary challenges, which require the organization to be flexible enough to adapt rapidly to changing circumstances. Adaptation work has been in many ways the focus of what has been achieved under this global programme, whereby trends such as climate change, urbanization, new and emerging public health threats have challenged the several methodologies, approaches and tools that are being used in disaster management. Supporting investments across different sectors helped to count for the unpredictable, developed capacity at the community level, while maintaining a surge capacity at the national and international level.

Within this context, and recognizing the need for increased disaster management services which seek to reduce disaster risk, alleviate immediate suffering and improve recovery, a three-year DM operational strategy was developed by the International Federation in the second half of 2008. The strategy enables the organization to work in a more integrated and holistic way across DM structures and disciplines, facilitating coordinated bilateral DM programmes, and the demand for greater technical advisory, logistics and response capacity within the secretariat zone structures.

Strategic objectives not only reflect current and future humanitarian trends and challenges, but rely upon the priorities noted by National Societies through qualitative and quantitative research and interviews during the disaster management team (DMT) services and improvement project carried out in 2008, the 2007 policy audit, the 2005 DM review, and the recovery review.

### **Disaster management planning and community preparedness**

In early 2008, a dedicated project team was identified to work with key internal stakeholders including more than 100 Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world to assess the current capabilities and needs of their disaster management systems. A gap analysis and analysis of critical literature's quantitative and qualitative data has been gathered to identify changes in the disaster risk profiles, and to prioritize needs for support services at the national level, through an online data collection tool and more than 10 reference group meetings around the world.

Phase 1 of the disaster coordination and development project was completed in May 2008. Federation leadership and disaster managers have been presented with analysis and plans for integration and prioritization of activities; definitions of services and prioritization based on National Society needs, indicators and frameworks for measuring impact and collecting such information; and recommendations for focused projects, which have contributed to align priorities, capacities, tools and systems to better assist local Red Cross and Red

Crescent disaster managers meet the growing needs of vulnerable people. The implementation of phase two was extended in order to accommodate strategic shifts springing from the appointment of the International Federation's new Secretary General and management team. Nevertheless, the process did not stop completely as recommendations from Phase 1 were used for the development of the global DM operational strategy which informed the DG ECHO capacity-building proposal for 2009/10, and the pilot work carried out in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Phase 3 is resuming in 2009.

In line with the revision of the International Federation's Strategy 2010, and the development of a new institutional vision for the future, it was decided that the entire policy framework for the International Federation needed to be revised. The process included the analysis of all existing policy and policy-related documents, and the rewriting of relevant texts. The development of a new policy framework and the associated training package has, however, been postponed until the elaboration of Strategy 2020 in order to ensure consistency. In the interim, research was carried out on best practices for policy making, specifically on how to integrate the core principles and values of the organization.

In moving the policy agenda of disaster risk reduction at the global level, the organization continued to lead an Inter-Agency Steering Committee working group on risk-informed humanitarian action, and provided a significant contribution to two European Union initiatives: the development of an EU-wide communication on disaster risk reduction, and on the evaluation of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into humanitarian action.

During 2008, the International Federation, in collaboration with 80 National Societies produced a *Framework for community safety and resilience* to guide its National Societies on the implementation of disaster risk reduction activities. The framework acknowledges the importance of key activities such as community-based disaster preparedness, early warning – especially the establishment of EW systems where climate change is an emerging issue - education, public awareness and the auxiliary status of National Societies to their respective governments. You can find more information by going to the [Disaster Risk Reduction Annual Report 2008](#) and [budget summary](#).

The Well-Prepared National Society (WPNS) tool has been useful in assessing and understanding the organization's disaster management capacity, prioritizing interventions, and planning programmes. A global analysis presenting the results of Phase II will be drafted and published in the first quarter of 2009. WPNS information proved to be a vital source of information for West and Central Africa, facilitating the preparation for the flood season. In Haiti, the process was completed before the hurricane season, with attendance from the National Society's headquarters and branches, as well as representatives of Participating National Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation. This enabled the Haiti Red Cross Society to reflect on existing capacities, and to better plan its seasonal interventions.

The assessment methodology for pre-Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) and post-disasters emergency assessments has been harmonized and standardized with the publication of the Emergency Assessment Guidelines, March 2008 and the Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) – Training guide, April 2008. Efforts are now ongoing to update the assessment modules in the various DM trainings conducted by the International Federation. The VCA process has clearly demonstrated its usefulness in increasing communities' resilience, better risk-awareness, and ways in which risks can be addressed, which in turn can lead to reduce vulnerabilities.

Contingency planning remained a high priority for the organization and the recently developed guidelines have been used by 32 National Societies throughout 2007 and 2008 with support from this global programme. This exercise has benefited for example, the

Egyptian Red Crescent Society in its response to the Gaza crisis that started in late 2008. The National Society planned for various scenarios including the continued coordination, mobilization and dispatch of relief and medical supplies into Gaza, as well as preparing for the influx of displaced populations into Egypt's border areas. In addition, the operations coordination team focused its efforts during the first half of the year in mapping existing disaster response and contingency plans throughout all regions, analyzing their quality, relevance, and effectiveness.

Recognizing the centrality of appropriate national disaster preparedness and response mechanisms, several National Societies in South Asia and Europe implemented the recently developed National Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism (NDPRM) guidelines, improving their respective response strategies. You can find more information by going to the [Disaster Planning and Preparedness Annual Report 2008](#) and [budget summary](#).

In 2008, Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar, the earthquake in China and an active hurricane season in the Americas reaffirmed the importance of legal preparedness for disaster response, and the complexity of international disaster operations. Technical support projects on the "Guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance" (International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL) Guidelines) adopted at the 30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent were thus initiated for the governments and National Societies of four countries. The groundwork was laid for several others to be begun in 2009. Informal advice was provided to several additional governments, and planning began on the development of a model IDRL legislation. Additionally, support was provided to a number of National Societies that have started discussions with their governments about how best to implement the Guidelines, including through intensive regional training workshops and the development of a draft legislative advocacy manual. You can find more information by going to the [IDRL Annual Report 2008](#) and [budget summary](#).

With regard to food security, the International Federation and the ICRC have been monitoring the impact of increasing food prices volatility on vulnerable communities, and have set up a task force to enable appropriate action. The International Federation developed a point of view on worldwide food price increases, as well as sent practical guidance detailing specific action to be taken in addressing food price increases to all National Societies and delegations. Technical support was also provided to various emergency operations during the year, in particular, to the exceptional launch of the Horn of Africa food security appeal.

The Horn of Africa appeal complements the Africa food security initiative – a five-year strategic framework for 15 African National Societies - by building a strong recovery focus for the communities affected by the current crisis. It contributes to building resilience and increasing capacity for timely response should similar cases arise in the future. The long-term food security framework has been developed in line with National Societies' strategic priorities, and it aims at strengthening community-based food security monitoring systems, and better understanding early warning efforts. This initiative is already seeing results in specific National Societies' programmes that include marketing and income-generating initiatives, training on food preservation techniques, gardening techniques and conservation-based agricultural development. You can find more information by going to the [Food Security in Africa Annual Report 2008](#) and [budget summary](#).

As for early warning and early action at the community level, guidelines are being researched for creating community-based monitoring systems that National Societies could develop to complement the secretariat EWEA system. In the meantime 452 of the planned 6,509 tsunami-affected communities have completed their community-based early warning systems under a wider disaster risk reduction programme. In West and Central Africa, the

International Federation is working towards bridging gaps between climatologists and humanitarian actors. In order to do this, the zone office in Dakar organized a climate risk management workshop in October 2008, aimed at familiarizing those concerned with the nature and use of climate risk management tools and metrological information in order to translate these tools and data into community actions.

### **Organizational preparedness**

The majority of disasters, especially weather-related, are predictable. The International Federation, through partnerships with actors such as the Climate Centre, and with other scientific and humanitarian organizations, such as the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Dartmouth flood observatory, is actively reducing the effects of disasters on vulnerable people through a greater ability to access, interpret, analyze, share and act on early warning from a local to a global level. Access to this data and better and timelier analysis has allowed the International Federation to take early action based on early warning, funded by the DREF. This was the case in Southern Africa at the beginning of 2008, and in West and Central Africa in the summer. This use of DREF for response preparedness in the case of imminent crisis has proven particularly successful.

In line with this new approach, the Federation's DMIS has been further developed and adapted with an emphasis on disaster tracking; and data collection, while taking into account the information needs of National Societies.

During the reporting period, a range of collaborative activities were developed and implemented to enable the International Federation meet its commitment to take a lead role in the shelter sector. Meetings with National Societies in workshops and other events have provided the organizations with opportunities to discuss and agree on collaborative shelter initiatives at the national, regional and global level. To build on the shelter experiences to date of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and to inform the development of appropriate shelter capacities and capabilities, an online database of shelter activities has been established which will also assist the identification and promotion of best practices.

Field visits, including Nepal and Southern Africa, have also provided opportunities to capture ongoing shelter experiences, and to share emerging best practices and methodologies. In Bangladesh, the experiences from the previous responses in the Philippines and Pakistan usefully informed the development shelter strategies. The International Federation convened shelter coordination meetings with interested Movement partners. This experience, and the use of household shelter kits, also informed the subsequent shelter response in Myanmar.

To increase operational preparedness to meet shelter-specific needs, 29,000 shelter kits each comprising tarpaulins, tools and fixings have been pre-positioned in the regional logistic units (RLU) and outreach warehouses in Dubai, Panama, Kuala Lumpur, Nairobi and Harare. Each kit is designed for an individual disaster-affected household, providing a set of tools, fixings and plastic sheeting to enable one individual household to independently construct their own temporary shelter solution, with additional framing elements as required. Awareness of shelter programming requirements and skill sets has been advanced through shelter components (training module) in FACT, global relief, relief and water and sanitation ERU trainings, and the inaugural shelter technical training which will be provided two times a year. This has resulted in increased in-country shelter technical support provided to relief operations in Bangladesh, Nepal, Tajikistan, Myanmar and China. You can find more information by going to the [Shelter Annual Report 2008](#) and [budget summary](#).

To sustainably increase delivery speed, quality and capacity of logistics services to disaster-affected communities, the International Federation has continued, throughout 2008, to invest in its global and regional logistics infrastructure and stock capacity, by developing a range of systems and tools in the form of framework agreements, online logistics standards, warehouse and procurement, tracking and reporting systems, as well as a humanitarian procurement centre. This was matched by strengthened support and capacity building to National Societies through the regional logistic units' services and training to respond to specific technical requests. You can find more information by going to the [Logistics Annual Report 2008](#) and [budget summary](#).

While communications problems encompass a whole set of issues, there are important elements based on information technology (IT) and telecommunications technology that can be optimized for disaster response. Investments made in 2008, aimed at addressing the always high demand for IT and telecom solutions, and to provide a sound basis for the appropriate provision of technology and relevant human resources engaging with it during emergencies today. You can find more information by going to the [Information Technology and Telecommunications Annual Report 2008](#) and [budget summary](#).

During the period, the programme also supported the development of a security culture within the International Federation through security training and education, conducting security assessments, and ensuring 24/7 security support to those seeking advice and guidance. The integration of sound security measures into general disaster management is critical to the improvement of the capability of both Federation and National Society field managers and operations to monitor and manage security effectively, thus enabling the organization to provide effective aid to beneficiaries. You can find more information by going to the [Security Annual Report 2008](#) and [budget summary](#).

## **Disaster Response**

Over the course of 2008, the International Federation continued to mount successful disaster response action by relying on its range of disaster response tools to effectively respond to disasters. Depending on operational needs and realities, operations support was flexibly provided by FACT (six deployments) and/or RDRT (81 deployments), ERUs (22 deployments), and the DREF. These tools rely on the DMIS and the ongoing development of more robust early warning and early action methods. In the process, the International Federation estimates that over 23 million beneficiaries were directly or indirectly assisted, and an average of 21 major operations per month received critical logistics support through the three RLUs. The Africa, Americas, and Asia Pacific regions had the highest rate of disasters (178, 185 and 201 respectively), of which the majority were hydro-meteorological and human related (56 per cent and 20 per cent respectively). You can find more information by going to the [Disaster Response Tools Annual Report 2008](#) and [budget summary](#).

A total amount of CHF 17.8 million was allocated from DREF in support of 101 different response operations, an increase of 40 per cent over 2007. This increase is mostly due to the continuing rise in the number of hydro-meteorological events, not only of extreme weather events, but also of abnormal weather patterns and especially small-scale disasters often dealt with at the national level. You can find more information by going to the [DREF Annual Report 2008](#) and [budget summary](#).

Technical relief support has been provided in-country to relief operations in Myanmar, China, Bangladesh, Haiti and South Africa, and to the development of relief response capacities of the volunteers and staff of National Societies in the West Africa, Indian Ocean and MENA. These emergencies, together with desktop reviews and evaluations, have provided

opportunities to identify best practices and provide input to the development of appropriate relief guidance. This has been collated together with specific relief tools, under a CD-ROM called Mission Assistant, which matched by relief components has now been reviewed and incorporated into FACT, RDRT and ERU trainings, and contributes to promote the understanding of, and support of, appropriate relief response activities. You can find more information by going to the [Relief Annual Report 2008](#) and [budget summary](#).

In 2008, the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) covered 26 operations in 21 countries in the America region. The unit had DREF operations for CHF 3.5 million, and emergency appeals for CHF 24 million. Fifty-three experts (RITs, delegates and staff) have been deployed, and 800 tons of aid dispatched. The Asia Pacific Disaster Management Unit (APDMU) supported emergency operations throughout the Asia Pacific region, of which four emergency appeals were launched for Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar, the Sichuan earthquake in China, Typhoon Fengshen in the Philippines and the Baluchistan earthquake in Pakistan. During the period, the RDRTs were effectively deployed to provide the required support to affected National Societies. You can find more information by going to the [Operations Coordination Annual Report 2008](#) and [budget summary](#).

## Recovery

Throughout 2008, the International Federation capacity for quality post-disaster recovery programming was built upon the back of major disaster operations in West and Southern Africa, Bangladesh, China, Myanmar and the Caribbean. These operations provided the opportunities to further develop recovery skills, strategies, tools and approaches, and yielded valuable lessons learned. A number of successful global and regional training and capacity-building activities were conducted, and have substantially increased knowledge sharing and coordination on key aspects of recovery programming (including cash transfer programming and livelihoods) within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The development of recovery surge team capacity has been enhanced through operations and training, and through linkages with Movement and non-Movement partners – particularly for detailed post-disaster recovery assessment. Case studies of good recovery programming practices and lessons learned have been documented from around the world, and guidelines for livelihoods programming in early recovery were developed for piloting in 2009. You can find more information by going to the [Recovery Programme Annual Report 2008](#) and [budget summary](#).

## Coordination

The operations coordination team (OCT) has coordinated the launch of 31 emergency appeals during the first six months of the year. Two of these appeals were launched in May in response to major sudden-onset disasters: Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar, as well as the earthquake that hit Sichuan province and others in China. The coordination of these emergency appeals involved extensive, regular, and fluid communication at the different levels, and departments of the International Federation's secretariat, Movement members, and external partners. In addition, the operations coordination team facilitated a total of 104 allocations to DREF operations.

At the global level, the International Federation continued to co-chair the global level emergency shelter cluster, and to support the range of capacity-building and preparedness activities being developed and implemented by cluster partner agencies, with cluster appeal and complementary International Federation funding. These activities included training for coordinators, shelter technical advisors and information managers; the development of commonly agreed standards for shelter relief items; a standard assessment tool and shelter

recovery options; environmental guidelines and field advisory capacity; and the required information management tools and procedures.

Drawing upon the cluster coordination trainings, experiences from cluster deployments and the International Federation's internal coordination team workshops, a limited roster of coordinators, information managers and technical advisors was developed. This currently comprises 35 individuals (Federation employees and independents who have undergone the training and have experience in coordination in the field, as well as those individuals who have provisional understandings with their supervisors that they will be released as appropriate for deployment). At present this roster is independent of the main Federation human resources database, but will be merged in 2009. In consultation with key cluster partners, a complementary roster has also been developed of cluster partner personnel and independent consultants who would be deployed under contract to the partner agency, but funded by the International Federation as part of a Federation-led shelter coordination team. This roster covers technical, shelter recovery advisors and environmental advisors.

Federation-led shelter coordination teams have been deployed in response to the cyclones in Bangladesh and Myanmar, the cold wave emergency in Tajikistan, and the typhoon in the Philippines. In accordance with agreed coordination commitments, the International Federation has coordinated throughout the emergency phase for up to three months, before handing over to other agencies to coordinate the recovery phase. In Bangladesh, as well as promoting locally appropriate shelter strategies and coordinating international shelter relief activities, the shelter coordination issues addressed included advocacy on the scale of unmet shelter needs which involved the International Federation as the global emergency shelter cluster convener. In Myanmar, the United Nations Refugee Agency's (UNHCR) in-country office provided much appreciated initial coordination services and ongoing support to the International Federation's shelter coordination team, reflecting the collaboration between the two agencies at the global level as co-chairs of the emergency shelter cluster. In Tajikistan, support from the global level cluster was provided to the established in-country coordination mechanisms to meet the excessive demands of the cold wave emergency, and to capitalize on globally developed relationships, tools and strategic approaches.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

While individual programmes encountered specific constraints or challenges, an important global challenge under this plan has been in keeping all parts of the DM network functioning optimally, in a coordinated and complementary way. A balance always needs to be found between devolving more responsibility, resources and capacity to the different parts of the International Federation, while keeping what is necessary centrally.

## **Working in partnership**

Overall, the most important partnerships for this global programme are with National Societies, and institutional donors such as DG ECHO and DFID, who continue to assist the International Federation in achieving its disaster management objectives through essential financial, human and technical resources. Individual sectors have also benefited from specific partnerships with the wider humanitarian community, through the UN clusters, sectoral work with UN agencies and NGOs, the IASC mechanism, as well as with scientific institutions and academia.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

Many of the lessons learned of the large number of disasters occurred during the past years have continued to guide the way that the Red Cross Red Crescent prepares for, and responds to disasters. This situation has helped the International Federation further develop disaster management by:

- Ensuring a more integrated approach and thinking to disaster management.
- Strengthening early recovery and recovery, and ensuring it becomes a natural part of disaster response.
- Strengthening relief through training, and adopting a more holistic approach to relief programming.
- Developing a better shelter approach within the wider International Federation and for the benefit of the entire humanitarian community.
- Acknowledging and addressing climate change and its affects.
- Engaging in, and starting to create an early warning system leading into an early action process for communities and the whole organization.

Much of the longer-term institutional capacity building has revolved around standardization and harmonization across all levels of the institution, whilst respecting the local environment. Some new areas of work like shelter, relief and early recovery were included within the institutional practice. A number of tools, guidelines and policies were further developed and will support National Societies in their work in the future.

## Looking Ahead

Please refer to the individual projects under the disaster management programme.

Appeal	Appeal Name	Appeal Budget	Total Funding	Total Expenditure	% Funding vs Budget	% Expenditure vs Budget
MAA00004	International Disaster Response Laws (IDRL)	1,294,652	1,137,547	597,819	88%	46%
MAA00019	Shelter	5,330,723	5,203,352	4,776,795	98%	90%
MAA00021	Disaster Planning and Preparedness	3,175,881	2,934,544	2,564,018	92%	81%
MAA00022	Disaster Risk Reduction	575,548	955,445	259,809	166%	45%
MAA00023	Food Security in Africa	1,477,005	832,355	512,043	56%	35%
MAA00024	Disaster Response Tools	1,068,105	1,035,541	1,011,040	97%	95%
MAA00025	Relief	391,497	313,666	318,534	80%	81%
MAA00026	Security	428,182	531,169	459,475	124%	107%
MAA00027	Recovery	758,342	536,306	449,081	71%	59%
MAA00028	Logistics	3,366,820	2,862,541	2,355,387	85%	70%
MAA00029	Operations Coordination	3,580,608	2,470,770	1,700,723	69%	47%
MAA00030	Disaster Coordination and Development	2,128,463	648,956	593,935	30%	28%
MAA00038	IT and Telecommunications	401,551	247,155	247,127	62%	62%
<b>Total Global DM Appeal</b>		<b>23,977,377</b>	<b>19,709,347</b>	<b>15,845,786</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>66%</b>

## How we work

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

- **Birgitte Stalder-Olsen, Deputy Director Disaster Management, Geneva; e-mail: [birgitte.olsen@ifrc.org](mailto:birgitte.olsen@ifrc.org); phone +41 22 730 4245; and fax +41 22 733 0395.**