

Annual report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction

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This report covers the period 1 January to 31
December 2010.



Disaster risk reduction is not limited to building earthquake resistant houses, constructing dikes, etc. It is also about public education and raising community awareness. For example, in Nias, Indonesia a radio talk show focused on disseminating messages on disaster risks. **IFRC/V. Agustina**

In brief

Programme outcome: The work carried out by the community preparedness and risk reduction (CPRR) department contributes to Strategy 2020's three strategic aims:

- 1) Save lives, protect livelihoods, and prepare for and recover from disasters and crises.
- 2) Enable healthy and safer living.
- 3) Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence.

Programme summary: To reduce the impact of disasters and complex emergencies, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) works on building community safety and resilience by strengthening its programme support in primarily three areas: 1) community-based disaster preparedness; 2) disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA); and 3) food security, nutrition and livelihoods. The IFRC's *Framework for Community Safety and Resilience* represents a common Red Cross Red Crescent understanding of DRR, and provides a foundation upon which all activities contributing to the building of safe and resilient communities can be created, developed and sustained. Beyond guiding integrated multi-sectoral approach to planning and programming, it also provides an opportunity to advocate on behalf of vulnerable communities and National Societies.

Financial situation: The total 2010 budget is CHF 3,236,417 of which CHF 3,895,121 (120 per cent) covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 2,477,688 (77 per cent) of the budget. Overall expenditure has been low as a result of delays in the implementation of some

activities as well as the recruitment process due to the on-going re-alignment of the IFRC secretariat.

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

No. of people we have reached: The IFRC reached out to more than 6.3 million beneficiaries through its disaster management programmes in 2010. The CPRR department primarily assisted and supported capacity-building in National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and facilitated community-based initiatives.

Our partners: The IFRC is continually working towards increasing coordination with external partners at all levels (governments, the UN system and associated bodies, private sector, academia and civil society) especially in the areas of information and technical expertise related to community preparedness, DRR, CCA, food security, nutrition and livelihoods. It works in partnership with many different governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for coordination, resource mobilization, advocacy and representation purposes.

Context

The increasing frequency of disasters, coupled with a number of emerging threats and trends, are leaving more people vulnerable to the effects of disasters; and inflicting greater damage, loss, and dislocation on vulnerable people worldwide. The January earthquake in Haiti alone left some 212,000 people dead and 300,000 injured (including an estimated 40,000 people whose limbs were amputated). Approximately 1.5 million people were displaced and continue to live in makeshift camps and settlements in thirteen municipalities including Port-au-Prince.

According to the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), 373 natural disasters were recorded in 2010, killing over 296,800 people, affecting over 207 million others. In 2010, natural disasters caused more than US\$ 109 billion in economic damages.

The situation of vulnerable people is further aggravated by evolving, complex threats such as climate change; new patterns of marginalization; demographic growth; a rising proportion of older people, unplanned urbanization, violence, involuntary migration, emerging infectious diseases and the growing burden of non-communicable diseases; environmental degradation; and the insecurity of access to food, water and natural resources. These pose a formidable hurdle to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goal (MDGs) of halving the number of hungry by 2015, as it has rendered traditional livelihoods unsustainable, and reduced the coping strategies of populations-at-risk.

DRR initiatives encapsulate the growing recognition that relief is not enough in mitigating disasters, and that resilient communities are key to reducing the impact and severity of natural hazards when they strike. Although relief initiatives and emergency appeals attract more donor attention, studies have indicated that investment in DRR can be highly cost-effective, and more importantly have a profound impact in saving lives and livelihoods when hazards strike.

The on-going impact from the extraordinary rise of global food prices in 2008 and the financial/economic crisis in 2009 have highlighted the fragility of global food and nutrition security. It has had broad reaching consequences for vulnerable groups, particularly within low-income food deficit countries.

Food prices remain relatively high in many countries, and are still reported to be above the five-year average. The number of undernourished has increased as a result, to over an

estimated one billion worldwide. Of these, 63 per cent live in Asia Pacific, 26 per cent in Africa, 5 per cent in Latin America and Caribbean, 4 per cent in Middle East and North Africa and 2 per cent in developed countries. While Asia contains the greatest number of food insecure, it is important to note that the rates of malnutrition are highest and rising in many African countries, and in pockets of Central American countries, as well as in Haiti.

Acute food insecurity became widespread in parts of eastern Africa in early 2010. Twenty-three million people require emergency assistance mainly in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and some parts of Uganda. As a result of good rain in the first and second quarters of 2010, food production, water and pasture conditions in some parts of the region have now improved, and the number of people requiring emergency assistance has dropped to 19 million after March 2010. The situation has been closely monitored at the National Society, zone and global levels.

Due to scarce and erratic rainfall, more than 10 million people are facing a food security crisis in West and Central Africa, mainly in Chad, eastern Mali, Niger and northern Cameroon, with the most acute situations in Chad and Niger. The Sahel regional office has been involved in the assessment and has provided technical support to both National Societies in Chad and Niger, as well as in the development of food and nutrition security action plans, and in monitoring implementation of the operation.

Disaster mitigation, DRR, CCA, food security, nutrition and livelihood are key components of disaster management, as well as major contributors to building community safety, resilience and development.

Progress towards outcomes

Programme component 1: Community-based disaster preparedness

Outcome Increased community awareness and understanding of local disaster risk, emerging climate change consequences, and better community preparedness to respond and protect lives and livelihoods.

Activities and initiatives

- Ensure that vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) and programming are integrated with other sectors such as DRR, climate change, health, HIV and AIDS, pandemic preparedness, water and sanitation, shelter and organizational development.
- Maintain a pool of VCA expertise and, when called upon, support zones and National Societies in implementing and adapting VCAs to identify and monitor current and future risks including climate change impacts and vulnerability in urban environments.
- Provide guidance and participate in global initiatives to improve DRR education and awareness.
- In close collaboration with other departments and services, provide technical support to zones on community-based early warning (CBEW), promotion of community-based disaster preparedness, community-based contingency planning and public awareness and education on risk and community preparedness.
- Compile community preparedness practices and lessons learnt, provide analysis, policy recommendations and implementation guidelines/advice, and ensure that management, zones and National Societies have access to this information.

- Harmonize and update concepts, frameworks, strategies, positions, standards, guidelines and tools for community-based preparedness and risk reduction.
- Network and coordinate with NGOs, UN and other international organizations to ensure that the IFRC is kept informed of new or different approaches and issues related to community-based preparedness programming.
- Provide tools and guidance for community-based disaster preparedness systems to ensure sustainable disaster response capacity in high-risk communities.
- Organize inter-zonal community preparedness programming and training thereby enhancing their capacities.
- Work closely with other departments to improve surge capacity functions and human resources.

Achievements

In early 2010, steps were taken to integrate climate change and urban risks more fully into the VCA guide, upon further deliberation it was decided to build on this work in order to do conduct a more comprehensive review of the VCA tool in general. The VCA has been used by the Red Cross Red Crescent for over ten years and is a well-established assessment approach. However, it is important to conduct regular reviews to ensure that the VCA continues to serve as the best possible tool for National Societies and their multi-disciplinary activities. This in-depth comprehensive review of the VCA tool, which began in November 2010 will be carried out in conjunction with two leading universities in the United Kingdom to ensure the best and most up-to-date information on disaster and climate risk is captured. The review will also benefit from information collected during a series of inter-agency evaluations on the VCA, which took place in 2010 and will be continued into early 2011 in Bangladesh and the Caribbean, amongst other places.

Further to the finalization of *Global Guidelines on Public Awareness and Public Education for Risk Reduction*, a supplementary guide for National Societies is under development on the use of standard messaging in DRR. The aim is to compile a set of existing messages with the Red Cross Red Crescent network on different disaster hazards as a starting point for IFRC and National Societies for promulgating standard messages at the national and community levels. Standard messaging is considered to be a goal in disaster reduction education and is particularly important when it comes to scaling-up efforts to create a 'culture of safety.' The standard messaging pamphlet will complement the *Global Guidelines*, and together will be field-tested early 2011.

The development of guidelines on CBEW systems is well underway. Many National Societies have long been involved in CBEW but the IFRC has lacked guidance as to the needed standards and good practices that should be observed when establishing such systems. Monitoring systems in communities that face quick or slow onset disasters or a combination of both need to be included in the guidelines. With a growth in the use of mobile technology, the guidelines will also include options for CBEW systems based on mobile phones as well as models for situations where no mobile technology exists. Capturing different scenarios and providing global guidance for National Societies in the area of CBEW will require making linkages with the different governments and NGOs working in early warning as well as with the climate and meteorological sector.

Under the framework of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the department has contributed to on-going inter-agency efforts to increase the level of funding for preparedness. The results of the IASC's task team on funding for preparedness will be presented to the 78th IASC working group meeting in Rome in early November.

Concurrently, the department is working with a number of UN agencies to develop global guidance on DRR in schools based on the model of hospital safety guidance which already

exists as an inter-agency product. A terms of reference for the School Safety Guidelines have been developed and it is anticipated that they will be completed well in advance of the Global Platform in 2011 where they will be showcased.

Programme Component 2: Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

Outcome National Societies and zones are provided with sufficient coordination, global representation, guidance, tools and technical support to enable community-level DRR and CCA to be effectively improved and increased.

Activities and initiatives

- Active participation in internal and external forums to advocate and support the importance of community-level DRR and CCA.
- Continued participation in inter-agency discussions on the outcomes of climate change negotiations including follow-up to UNFCCC 15th Conference of Parties (COP15) outcomes.
- Consistent engagement with key donors and Partner National Societies to coordinate, incorporate and prioritize community-based DRR and CCA considerations in their policies.
- Support at least 30 National Societies in developing and implementing DRR (incorporating CCA) plans and programmes to increase community safety and resilience (with a special focus on Global Alliance for DRR countries).
- Development of enhanced methodologies and applications to measure impacts and benefits of community-based DRR and CCA.
- Develop guidelines, advocate and support integrated community-based programmes including climate change, DRR, disaster preparedness and food security/livelihoods.
- Support the preparation of the World Disasters Report (WDR). Include relevant DRR, CCA, food security and livelihoods issues as appropriate, and support the use of WDR for advocacy purposes within and beyond the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.
- Promote, coordinate and monitor activities in relation to the *Framework for Community Safety and Resilience* for Federation-wide implementation of integrated cross-sectoral community-based programming to improve and increase DRR and CCA.
- Support peer-to-peer learning, experience exchange and capacity reinforcement to scale-up DRR and CCA programming.
- Ensure gender perspectives and coordination with youth and volunteers are incorporated into global DRR and CCA programming to improve impact.
- Support the development and dissemination of guidelines, tools and necessary materials to improve community-based DRR and CCA.
- Advocate on behalf of, support resource mobilization for and provide technical support to the Zambezi River Basin Initiative (ZRBI) under the umbrella of the Global Alliance for DRR as requested by the southern Africa Zone.

Achievements

The CPRR department led a panel on “Community-Based Risk Assessment” at the Understanding Risk conference in Washington, organized by the World Bank GFDRR, UNISDR and the Global Earthquake Model (GEM). The session was well attended, and the participants appreciated the people-focused messages delivered by the panellists from the Armenian Red Cross Society, IFRC’s Caribbean delegation, SEEDS India and World Vision Lebanon.

The IFRC collaborated with the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre to prepare and deliver a speech at the World Health Assembly, which was held in Geneva from 17 to 21

May 2010. The speech highlighted the Red Cross Red Crescent's role in advocacy, public awareness and building partnerships while profiling its commitment to address the health effects of climate change.

The department also coordinated the participation of the IFRC's delegation at the International Disaster and Risk Conference which was held in Davos from 30 May to 3 June 2010. The conference brought together leading experts and practitioners, policy and decision-makers, academics, researchers, and other risk management professionals dealing with risk reduction, disaster management, sustainable development, natural resource management, climate change and land degradation from around the world. Presentations were made during various sessions by (the Canadian Red Cross Society, IFRC's Viet Nam delegation and the secretariat in Geneva). The objective of the sessions/special session was to "make the case" for investing in safer and resilient communities. The following provides an overview of the delegation's five presentations and booth at the conference:

1. Tsunami recovery (poster presentation), the Canadian Red Cross Society.
2. The post-tsunami recovery programmes: lessons from managing mega-disaster programmes from an internal institutional perspective, the Canadian Red Cross Society.
3. Wise use of natural resources against climate change and natural hazards (mangrove plantation), IFRC's Viet Nam delegation.
4. Integrated community-based risk reduction: an approach to building disaster resilient communities, the Canadian Red Cross Society in Sri Lanka
5. Disaster risk management in the Americas – International Disaster Response Laws (IDRL), Rules and Principles Programme and IDRL guidelines and the role of the IFRC.
6. The booth attracted the attention of many organizations, freelancers, academics, researchers and government officials throughout the conference.

CPRR consolidated and delivered the Red Cross Red Crescent perspective on the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) to the GFCS High-Level Task Force, also participating in consultative sessions for technical design and planning.

CPRR has been regularly participating in UNISDR Inter-Agency Group (IAG) meetings. At one such meeting, CPRR presented the Red Cross Red Crescent's vision of risk assessment. The focus was on VCA and the efforts made to improve it and to use outputs to influence upstream decision-making.

CPRR staff participated in a four-day meeting on climate change and risk reduction that was organized by the Americas Zone in Panama from 26 to 30 September 2010. The meeting aimed to promote a continuous exchange of experiences, information and knowledge, as well as to strengthen ties between National Societies, governments and members of civil society. It also sought to define a holistic and integrated strategy for UNFCCC COP16, which was held in Cancun.

With the *Framework for Community Safety and Resilience* providing an umbrella under which to develop integrated community resilience programming, a multi-sectoral global forum will strengthen coordination, consolidation and capacity-building for implementation. The previously separate Red Cross Red Crescent global forums for DRR and food security have been merged to better support a holistic approach for strengthening safety and resilience. Preparations are underway for the Global Red Cross Red Crescent Community Safety and Resilience Forum, a biennial event planned for March 2011 in Syria.

The IASC task force on climate change, with IFRC as chair, is being brought to its natural conclusion, with a final meeting planned for January 2011. Discussions are underway for a follow-up mechanism, to be supported through the broader UNISDR system. CPRR has

been representing the IFRC in the task force, also taking on chairing roles during the second half of 2010. CPRR staff participated in UNDP-led multi-agency workshops aimed to strengthen comprehensive DRR programming in selected high-risk countries. Other involved agencies include OCHA, UNICEF, UNISDR, WFP, WHO, WMO and World Bank GFDRR.

The department also engaged in a meeting on climate finance and the future role of the World Bank, with the director of the World Bank's Environment department, at the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) in Oslo. Meetings were also held with the Global Risk Identification Programme (GRIP) to share future plans and discuss potential collaborations.

CPRR compiled global Red Cross Red Crescent perspectives for the Hyogo Framework for Action mid-term review, aiming to monitor, evaluate and report on the implementation of DRR measures at the national, regional and global levels. A consolidated Red Cross Red Crescent was delivered to the UNISDR secretariat.

CPRR contributed to the *2011 UN Global Assessment Report on DRR*, specifically on the issue of decision-making support through cost-benefit analysis. While it appears at the macro-level policy decisions can be made based on generic "one size fits all" analyses, CPRR together with partner INGOs argue that at the community-level DRR programming must be context-specific and respond to the specific needs of the vulnerable.

Together with the IFRC health department and WHO, CPRR has been developing a proposal for *Partnership for healthy communities: strengthening community safety and resilience through scaling-up the local-level health workforce*. Concurrently and in partnership with UNISDR and UNICEF, CPRR is supporting the development of an ISDR thematic platform on DRR for health.

CPRR continued to support and collaborate with the Participating National Society-driven DRR group. A meeting held in November in Madrid led to the agreement on some key issues practitioners are grappling with to both scale-up and ensure quality in DRR programming.

A DRR performance framework was developed through a consolidated process involving multiple IFRC secretariat departments, zones and Participating National Societies. This framework provides a menu of options to help National Societies translate longer-term national DRR and CCA strategies into a logical planning framework. At its core are goals, outcomes, outputs and related indicators to help better plan, design, implement and monitor DRR/CCA programming.

Together with the IFRC tsunami unit and five Participating National Societies a study on post-Indian Ocean tsunami programming has been initiated. The study aims to identify and document lessons learned in implementing at-scale DRR projects to strengthen community safety and resilience.

A pilot vulnerability tracking system has started in Viet Nam in non-paid partnership with Parson's School of Design in New York. The draft prototype is a platform linked to a layered data set that links the community, district, province, national and global levels.

Two mapping exercises were initiated: a) to identify various funding sources for climate financing, indicating which funding was available for humanitarian actors to directly tap into; and b) climate mitigation– to explore what needs doing both at the community and organizational level following commitments made in Strategy 2020.

Building on the success of the 2009 DRR mapping exercise, which was achieved primarily with the help and input of Participating National Societies, the 2010 DRR mapping was extended to include the data collection initiative to Host National Societies as well. The goals of this data collection/mapping exercise are to:

- Compile a simple baseline for assessing our DRR impact across the globe (this also includes also climate change and food security/livelihoods)
- Documenting DRR contribution to the disaster management continuum

CPRR participated in and facilitated the pilot testing of the *Training kit on advocacy for disaster risk reduction*, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 8 to 11 June 2010. The training kit targets field practitioners and the community in order to improve the overall quality and impact of the DRR initiatives in South Asia. The training guide was put together by the regional delegation for South Asia within the “building safer communities” initiative.

IFRC together with the Mexican Red Cross and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre attended the UNFCCC 16th Conference of Parties (COP 16) in Cancun, Mexico end-November/early-December. While there were no major expectations from COP 16, the Red Cross Red Crescent continued to engage actively in the process in the aim of:

1. Continuing to monitor the UNFCCC negotiation text and maintaining its influence to include humanitarian impacts of climate change on vulnerable people.
2. Linking up with the national governments and other key players, to advocate that national CCA policies and programmes recognize the needs and capacities of the most vulnerable people and include community-based climate risk reduction programmes.
3. Strengthening interaction with relevant knowledge centres, inter-governmental agencies, civil society organizations and others to learn and improve on-going Red Cross Red Crescent climate change related plans and programmes.

A joint IFRC/Mexican Red Cross stand was set up and active at the Cancun conference centre. The stand featured audio-visual materials to promote Red Cross Red Crescent messages on climate change. In the climate change village, the Mexican Red Cross set up a stand, which showcased educational posters as well as videos designed to raise awareness about climate change in Mexico.

In preparation for COP17, the IFRC delegation had the opportunity to meet with organizers from COP16 to exchange ideas and contacts. All different members of the Red Cross Red Crescent delegation (from youth volunteers to senior management) had the opportunity to attend several side events, and non-official meetings, ensuring Red Cross Red Crescent visibility both formally and informally.

Together with the Norwegian Red Cross and leaders from the National Societies of Belize, Colombia, Cuba and Guatemala, CPRR conducted a “mini-seminar” on DRR and CCA for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NORAD. A meeting was also arranged with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and the Swedish Red Cross to discuss how the IFRC is supporting the implementation of quality community safety and resilience programming.

A follow-up meeting was arranged with the World Bank GFDRR to discuss the original track two partnership agreement and proposals, as well as the west African south-south proposal and potential collaboration in moving forward.

The Palestine Red Crescent Society and Lebanese Red Cross have officially joined the Global Alliance for DRR, while the Ghana Red Cross Society and Mali Red Cross have indicated their intentions to join. This brings the total Global Alliance focus countries to 29.

In a meeting with the American Red Cross in Washington, CPRR discussed various issues of common interest including “rapid” DRR and cash programming in Haiti, the ZRBI, the new American Red Cross programme - Latin American Risk Reduction Activity as well as organizational development for, indigenous knowledge in and a new USAID approach to DRR.

In support of the southern Africa zone, a meeting was held with WMO to discuss a potential training for focal points of the ZRBI on integrated flood management.

A cost-benefit analysis (CBA) summary guidance document has been published. Based on experiences during three Red Cross Red Crescent CBA case studies (Nepal, Philippines and Sudan), it highlights the applicability, uses and limitations of CBA in the Red Cross Red Crescent DRR context.

The case study *Empowering communities to prepare for cyclones* was published. It was a joint effort made by the CPRR department, the German Red Cross and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, and is based on a critical evaluation of a community-based disaster preparedness programme in 1996-2002.

The case study *Building capacity in disaster risk management* was published. It was a joint effort made by the CPRR department, the Danish Red Cross and the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, and is based on a critical evaluation of a multi-focus disaster management programme started in 2006.

Technical support and guidance was provided to IFRC’s country office in Syria on how to integrate climate change considerations in a workshop on hygiene promotion targeting women at the household-level in Syria.

CPRR is currently engaging a senior consultant to lead a consultative process to agree on realistic and pragmatic climate change mitigation actions for the Red Cross Red Crescent at both community and institutional levels. As final deliverables, the consultant will draft the IFRC position paper on climate change mitigation and provide recommendations for guidance for National Societies and the IFRC.

The 2010 edition of WDR was launched on 22 September 2010 in 102 global locations. Other events linked to the launch of the report took place in October, and included a joint event in London with the Overseas Development Institute. For the first time in its 18-year history, WDR’s media launch was organized in Nairobi, Kenya on 21 September 2010, led by the communications department. One of our corporate donors, Zurich Foundation featured a blog (www.zurichriskdebate.com) on their website about the publication. The decision to take this year’s global launch to Nairobi was based on three main factors:

- Context: launch the report in a location that had relevance and proximity to the actual issues being addressed by the report. Importantly, this provided an opportunity to provide a platform that gave a voice to the most vulnerable by directly involving people affected by urban risk.
- Partnership: engage the National Society of the host country as real partners not just in the launch event itself, but also as advocates of the report’s substance. Additionally, partnering with both humanitarian and political actors is more effective and strategic when contextualized. UNISDR and UN-Habitat, both members of the editorial board, participated at this event. Additionally, MSF and the Kenya Alliance for Residents Association made key contributions to the event.
- Positioning: through the event, strengthen the profile and demonstrate the significant convening powers of the IFRC to bring diverse stakeholders (from national authorities to civil society) together in a constructive and collaborative dialogue. Capitalize on the

opportunities presented by the event to take a more medium-term outlook in terms of humanitarian diplomacy, future forums and building partnerships.

A presentation was also made in October in Geneva to 70 representatives of permanent missions and international organizations in Geneva.

The publication – which is also available in an e-pub version via Apple and Amazon – provides an in-depth look at the dramatic surge in the numbers of persons living in cities and towns which will be the hallmark of the 21st century, and its consequences for the work of the humanitarian community. It examines the issues that are linked to this irreversible trend, as the world comes to terms with the fact that more people now live in cities and towns than in the countryside for the first time in human history. The services of a renowned team of urban specialists were retained to support the development of the contents of five of the seven chapters. It also features case studies highlighting the work of National Societies and other key actors in urban vulnerability reduction.

A 12-month follow-up process was developed to continue the research conducted and identify key steps for the engagement of Red Cross Red Crescent leading up to the 2011 International Conference. Work will also commence shortly on the 2011 edition.

Constraints or challenges

Structural modifications to the management of WDR proved to be a challenge during the development of the 2010 edition. However, this has provided some learning for future reports, and will be reflected upon once the current report has been sent to print.

Resource, capacity limitations and high turnover in staff, particularly in the zones, continue to limit the up-scaling of DRR and climate change activities and its mainstreaming in Red Cross Red Crescent programming.

Programme component 3: Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Outcome National Societies have scaled-up integrated community-based food security and/or livelihoods programming and have the necessary structures and capacities to contribute to the reduction of chronic and transitory food insecurity.

Activities and initiatives

- Provide specific and/or tailor-made technical support to National Societies and zones in the areas of food security/livelihoods and nutrition.
- Provide global guidance on integrating long-term food security programmes with other programmes such as health, water and sanitation, organizational development and humanitarian values.
- Advise and support four zones and National Societies to build food security networks and capacities in monitoring food security situations, and to become more active in national (government and inter-agency) food security programme planning and coordination mechanisms.
- Develop global food security/livelihoods frameworks, tools and guidance and; as required, support National Societies to develop educational materials on community-based integrated food security programming and nutrition education to increase the capacity (knowledge) of staff and volunteers.
- Liaise with and support zones and National Society's governance to follow-up their commitments to engage in long-term food security (Ouagadougou, Algiers, Johannesburg).
- Strengthen the IFRC's food security, livelihood and nutrition networks and participate in global policy forums, meetings, workshops, seminars, etc.

Achievements

The evolving global food security and nutrition environment has created new energy among policy-makers and donors, including emphasis on the development of national planning processes and new donor policies and strategies. The CPRR department has increased its engagement in dialogue, and planning is underway for strategic technical support for zones, and to enhance collaboration across departments and members in the respective programme areas. Zonal and Partner National Society consultations are underway, while activities and initiatives are being carried out under the following framework:

- Strategy and guidance: updating and harmonizing frameworks, strategies, positions and guidelines
- Advocacy: leveraging IFRC's expertise and capacity through engagement with food security, nutrition and livelihoods networks; and
- Technical support: promoting better technical practices and integrated cross-sectoral programming in support of the Africa Long-Term Food Security Initiative

Following an informal consultative process with the IFRC, regional/zonal staff, and some National Societies, a brief strategic positioning document for nutrition was developed to provide a current update of global priorities and directions.

A mapping exercise identified 31 countries where nutrition interventions are being implemented by National Societies, primarily nutrition education and hygiene promotion. However, it should be noted that growth monitoring programmes and micronutrient supplementation are included among the 11 intervention areas. While capacity is mixed, there is real potential to position some National Societies to play a useful part of local nutrition solutions and networks. Nutrition is included in a fairly limited way in training and reference materials on community health.

The development of nutrition education materials for volunteers to use at the community-level has been initiated, in consultation with health department staff. A review of better practices and related materials was conducted during June and July, and a first draft was prepared in December 2010. It will be reviewed in early 2011 and pilot tested in some countries during the year.

CPRR staff participated in Global Nutrition Cluster meetings, supporting session facilitation and raising some awareness among global nutrition players of the IFRC's interest in the issue.

A breastfeeding technical note was released to coincide with the world breastfeeding week (1 to 7 August), stressing the importance of breastfeeding, citing key fact and figures, as well as elaborating on how National Societies can support breastfeeding. It was distributed to National Societies and the public via the IFRC website.

The IFRC officially endorsed the global Scaling-up Nutrition Initiative which is serving as a roadmap for addressing nutrition issues, and supports building capacity of local civil society for long-term solutions at-scale.

A case study on Red Cross and Red Crescent engagement in tackling malnutrition in Niger was prepared, underlying the importance of Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers in screening and referrals. It will be launched early January 2011 along with communication material to raise awareness of the difficult situation in the Sahel.

A nutrition section was developed on FedNet (<https://fednet.ifrc.org/sw192764.asp>) it includes donor/policy resources, technical resources, training material and useful web links and videos.

A draft IFRC Global Food Security Strategy policy/position document was prepared and circulated, but not finalized due to turnover in senior management turnover and the decision to hold new policy documents. Departmental food security positioning and analytical documents were subsequently prepared to summarize current global priorities and directions, and briefly characterize the nature of IFRC member interventions.

In promoting the IFRC's community resilience programming, in particular especially in food security and livelihoods, CPRR represented the IFRC in the Annual Conference of Swiss Humanitarian Aid organized by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation which was held in March.

Together with the pandemic department, CPRR staff participated in a WFP consultation with other pandemic preparedness stakeholders on leveraging and mainstreaming the planning and lessons learnt to other global threats and disaster preparedness. Risk reduction via response planning potential was raised with an interest in an elevated degree of partnership between WFP and IFRC, especially in urban contexts.

As a member of an expert's panel, CPRR staff participated in a consultative meeting on food aid quality organized by the Tufts University's Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy. Discussions were also initiated with the Feinstein International Centre regarding potential collaboration opportunities around DRR. The meetings also resulted in the identification of a highly qualified intern who provided support for nutrition mapping and best practice review.

CPRR staff coordinated IFRC engagement in the "Dialogue on the Revised Comprehensive Framework for Action," organized by the high-level task force on Global Food Security Crisis in Dublin in May. The Irish Red Cross Society, Rwandan Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Zimbabwe Red Cross Society were all engaged.

The department also represented the IFRC in several meetings with the FAO and WFP to discuss the establishment of the newly proposed Global Food Security Cluster. The discussions focused on the exchange of experiences in cluster implementation and the cluster concept note.

WFP/FAO DRR and food security consultation: the southern Africa regional representation participated in FAO/WFP meeting on DRR and disaster risk management for food security held in Addis Ababa from 18 to 19 October 2010. The main purpose of this two-day seminar was to develop a WFP-FAO harmonized approach and road map for future collaboration and coordination in eastern, central and southern Africa.

Food Aid Convention: CPRR staff participated in the Trans-Atlantic Food Aid Dialogue consultation regarding the integration of nutrition perspectives and food aid quality issues into the new inter-governmental food aid commitments currently being renegotiated as part of the Convention.

WFP NGO consultations: CPRR staff engaged in annual implementing partners meetings with WFP and secured WFP Executive Director commitment to ensure that Red Cross Red Crescent programming would in the future be reflected in WFP formal partner reporting mechanisms.

The Sphere chapter on food security, nutrition and food aid was reviewed and feedback provided to the working group, as part of the Handbook revision process.

To mark World Food Day on 16 October 2010, a food security and climate change technical note was prepared which synthesized underlying key messages as well as facts and figures around hunger, climate change and renewed efforts required to meet the MDG of halving hunger and malnutrition by 2015. This was shared with National Societies and highlighted on the IFRC web site around World Food Day.

An issue brief on the food crises in Niger was prepared, examining the humanitarian response to the 2005 and 2010 crises. The most recent response was improved, however, the brief underlined the need for donors to scale-up longer-term and flexible funding to support food security programming, invest in livelihoods development and increase the provision of essential health and nutrition services.

Feedback was provided to the EU, via the Red Cross Red Crescent Brussels office, on the EU consultative 'green paper' on development, as well as the food security policy framework.

The CPRR department staff delivered a presentation on global food security trends during the climate change and DRR workshop held in Panama in January 2010.

Consultative workshops on food security, nutrition and livelihoods were initiated in 2010. The workshops included a field visit which served as a basis for exploring issues of programme quality. Other topics such as integrated programming, assessments, monitoring and evaluation as well as strategic positioning were also discussed. The first workshop took place in Niamey, Niger, from 17 to 19 August. It was attended by West and Central African National Society food security focal points, as well as IFRC regional representatives from Dakar and Yaoundé and Participating National Societies working in Niger. The second took place in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 4 to 7 October. It was attended by food security focal points from nine southern African National Societies, as well as from the southern Africa regional representation, Geneva team, ICRC and Participating National Societies working in Zimbabwe. The third was planned for December but was postponed by the east Africa regional office and is scheduled to take place in the first quarter of 2011. The outcome of the workshops is to provide a forum for exchange regarding programming issues and priorities with the intent of expanding programming and enhancing impact.

CPRR staff took part in the Niger food security assessment, assessing the various activities carried out by different components of the Movement during the current operation. The team was comprised of staff from the regional office in Dakar, the CPRR department, the Cameroon Red Cross Society, and Red Cross Society of Niger, and led by an external consultant from Agrhymet. The assessment includes literature reviews, meetings with different stakeholders and IFRC representatives, focus group discussions, field visits in the areas of Dosso, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua and Zinder. The results of the assessment were presented to the Red Cross Society of Niger, for incorporation into their programming plans. The final report was submitted to the National Society and the recommendations have been taken into account for its 2011 planning.

The Kenya Red Cross Society hosted an East Africa drought preparedness planning meeting held in Garissa, Kenya from 25 to 26 October 2010, followed by a field visit to Kenya Red Cross Society's food security activities. It was attended by the Ethiopian Red Cross, ICRC, IFRC eastern Africa representation, the Kenya Red Cross Society's branch offices and Uganda Red Cross.

Technical input was provided to MENA zone office regarding organization of a food security and nutrition training for the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

Technical input was provided to southern Africa region in relation to their planning, including the food security component in the ZRBI.

CPRR staff participated in an IFRC and UNDP Humanitarian Diplomacy dialogue on MDGs beyond 2010 in Johannesburg.

A new three-year agreement was signed with Nestle to support for food security capacity-building and technical assistance. CPRR staff provided input to the proposal, joined discussion meetings and consultations with Nestle.

Two days of informal discussions were conducted in Doha from 23 to 24 March between the Qatar Red Crescent Society, the MENA zone and the CPPR department to follow up on the National Society and Islamic Development Bank's funding commitments in support of food security/livelihoods programming in Niger, as well as exploring possibilities to involve other Gulf National Societies.

A mapping of Red Cross Red Crescent food aid distribution was prepared, covering the period of 2005 to 2009 for resource mobilization purposes. The results indicated that Red Cross Red Crescent has been a modest player.

A concept paper on food security, nutrition and livelihoods in the Sahel Region was developed and shared with the Swedish Red Cross.

Sectoral allocations for 2010 were agreed to for the three-year cooperation (2009 to 2011) with the Norwegian Red Cross (supported by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs) on DRR, disaster preparedness and food security. CPRR collected zone requests for food security/livelihoods allocations.

Extensive input was provided to the IFRC *Livelihoods Manual* to support its application in long-term programming contexts, as well as emergency response and recovery. Technical content was finalized in 2010, the publication will be available for distribution in early 2011.

An IFRC *Livelihoods Policy Background* document was developed and shared with the Global Advisory Council. It also serves as a key reference document for the Livelihoods Resource Centre.

Detailed input was provided to the British Red Cross on the Household Economic Security Module final documentation.

Informal discussions were held with ICRC regarding livelihoods priorities and potential for enhanced collaboration.

Liaison support was provided to IFRC management regarding the planning and establishment of the Livelihoods Resource Centre. In particular, substantial input was provided on planning and coordination documents, consultative meetings and a global workshop, technical input and internal coordination. A Memorandum of Understanding establishing the Resource Centre was signed in November.

Constraints or challenges

Staff turnover in the field and ad hoc funding are important challenges in ensuring the implementation of quality programmes, establishing a base for adequate technical assistance for project support in design, monitoring and evaluation. It also poses significant challenges

in as well as strategic positioning for programming policy, partnership and resource mobilization at the field-level.

Additionally, efficiency and effectiveness around technical quality support (allowing for National Societies to expand programming) would be enhanced by improved collaboration across departments, zones and regions. This should ideally lead to a clear approach and strategy to support programme quality.

Working in partnership

The IFRC's secretariat is a member of UNISDR and also participates in the Global Platform for DRR, and is also represented in the Management Oversight Board of UNISDR. It is also a member of the Results Management Council of the World Bank's GFDRR. It is working with global partners such as Zurich Financial Services.

The secretariat of the IFRC works in partnership with IASC members working group on "risk informed humanitarian action." It is a member in many of the different UN-led thematic clusters that bring together humanitarian actors working in disaster operations. In moving the policy agenda of DRR to the global level, the IFRC continues to lead an IASC working group on risk-informed humanitarian action.

Partnership is critical to our work in nutrition, food security and livelihoods, but in different ways at different levels. Obviously our implementing and advocacy partners include the National Societies and Participating National Societies. However in order to support them, and our broader efforts, partners within the IFRC secretariat include:

- humanitarian diplomacy for advocacy around food security and nutrition.
- organizational development for developing joined up approaches to National Society *technical* capacity strengthening.
- knowledge management for coordinated approaches to targeted training.
- disaster management to coordinate technical input around emergencies, and
- health to develop effectively linked nutrition programming and support options.

External partners are also key interlocutors and have included not just Participating National Societies, but donors such as DFID, Nestle and UN agencies. Increasingly we must support relations not just with WFP and FAO in order to encourage their engagement with National Societies, but also with UNICEF on nutrition. DFID, EU, CIDA, USAID and others may also have interest in working not just with us directly on nutrition, food security, and/or livelihoods, but also particularly with Participating National Societies and Host National Societies. Our role as a technical unit within the secretariat is in part to support and facilitate these relationships, whether or not we are one of the direct players in a given context.

Working in partnership at the implementing level *at-scale* may also mean better recognizing and leveraging our added value at the ground level. In food security, nutrition and livelihoods, our National Societies may be better able to exploit their long-term local presence more than their technical expertise, although improving the latter is also important. This may be an important step to developing capacity and experience, demonstrating competency and expertise, and obtaining the influence and resources to both advocate and intervene for vulnerable groups.

Our approach to exploring partnerships in 2011, will take into account both opportunities for modest global partnerships, as well as encouraging local partnerships as implementing partners. Multi-year strategies will need to be established and agreed upon, as relationship building takes time, and requires trust and demonstrated confidence.

With the finalization of the Strategy 2020, and the stabilization of re-organizational exercises, CPRR staff has engaged in joint stocktaking of the portfolio, of some regional and zonal priorities, and in establishing the basis for enhanced capacity strengthening. At the same time, identification and engagement with key processes and the related players on the global level, has been maintained, achieving an appropriate level of visibility, and providing input to key processes and documents.

The intention for 2011 is to identify where strengthened partnerships would be most effective, identify how they should be strengthened, to what end, and then to prioritize the actions that would lead to these improved outcomes. National Societies targeted for particular engagement will be encouraged to develop a strategy for stronger local positioning and engagement around nutrition, food security and/or livelihoods, and work to strengthen local partnerships to achieve these ends.

For the 2010 edition of the WDR, substantial benefit was derived from the collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation, the UNISDR, UN-Habitat and HelpAge International. These organizations helped to shape the content of the report through their participation on the editorial board. The WHO and the ICRC also provided support to the development of the report.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Changes in risk and disaster patterns result in large-scale emergencies that require the mobilization of significant levels of international disaster assistance. Underlying the Red Cross Red Crescent global agenda is a commitment to address the causes of vulnerability, and to build effective DRR capacities.

The food security nutrition and livelihoods is also contributing in building community safety and resilience, with a focus on countries targeted for longer-term interventions in Africa and in other zones where malnutrition rates are high. Identifying niche roles for IFRC members, especially National Societies, as local implementing partners for government and NGO programmes may lead to a significant role in evolving plans for food and nutrition security at the national level. National societies will also be encouraged to develop greater clarity on objectives, indicators and be given technical assistance to improve baseline and evaluation processes during the project design process in order to build the basis for achieving longer term demonstrable impact.

WDR will use the launch of events to capture important contributions that are being made by the Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in reducing urban vulnerability. These will be shared within the Movement, and contribute to the development of a comprehensive framework on urban vulnerability reduction.

Looking ahead

The IFRC's *Framework for Community Safety and Resilience* represents a common Red Cross Red Crescent understanding of DRR, and provides a foundation upon which all activities contributing to the building of safe and resilient communities can be created, developed and sustained. Beyond guiding integrated multi-sectoral DRR, it also provides an opportunity to advocate on behalf of vulnerable communities and National Societies. As per agreement with the zones and National Societies, the simple but strong message of the *Framework for Community Safety and Resilience* will be delivered, in all its external and internal dialogues, advocating for consideration and support of community safety and resilience.

Focus of CCA as part of the IFRC's wider DRR effort would be on developing methodologies at the community-level. These methodologies need to integrate climate risk into existing community action so that safety and resilience can be promoted.

Based on the prevailing food insecurity and malnutrition situation and the on-going African Food Security Initiative, the CPRR department will enhance its coordination first with the Africa zone office for better and quality programming. Field visits were conducted in two regions (southern Africa and the Sahel) in the third and fourth quarters to explore challenges on programme strategic positioning, integration, and monitoring and evaluation, along with other implementation issues. A field visit to east Africa will be conducted in the first quarter of 2011. The visits are intended to influence future planning and performance.

In line with the core membership services, the funds earmarked at the global level will be mobilized to provide National Societies with support and guidance channelled through the zones in regard to coordination; tools, guidance and position papers; advocacy, profiling and knowledge sharing; quality control; representation and external relations; governance support and the implementation of statutory decisions; and needs-based technical support.

How we work	
<p><i>All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</i></p>	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises. 2. Enable healthy and safe living. 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this report, please contact: IFRC secretariat in Geneva: Mohammed Omer Mukhier, Head, Community preparedness and risk reduction department; email: mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org; phone: +41 22 730 4430; and fax: +41 22 733 0395.</p>	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA00021 - Community preparedness and risk reduction

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA00021
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	3,246,981					3,246,981
B. Opening Balance	989,569					989,569
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	26,534					26,534
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	2,478					2,478
<i>British Red Cross</i>	12,597					12,597
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	0					0
<i>DFID - British Government</i>	-60,000					-60,000
<i>DFID Partnership grant</i>	349,164					349,164
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	-35,263					-35,263
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>	8,795					8,795
<i>Irish Government</i>	68,009					68,009
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	8,049					8,049
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	35,800					35,800
<i>Nestle</i>	250,000					250,000
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	14,620					14,620
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	325,095					325,095
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	8,787					8,787
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	1,080,514					1,080,514
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	20,000					20,000
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	10,021					10,021
<i>Z Zurich Foundation</i>	275,000					275,000
C1. Cash contributions	2,400,200					2,400,200
Other Income						
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>	-26,250					-26,250
<i>Sales</i>	31,562					31,562
<i>Sundry Income</i>	40					40
C4. Other Income	5,352					5,352
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	2,405,552					2,405,552
D. Total Funding = B + C	3,395,121					3,395,121
Appeal Coverage	105%					105%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	989,569					989,569
C. Income	2,405,552					2,405,552
E. Expenditure	-2,477,688					-2,477,688
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	917,434					917,434

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		3,246,981					3,246,981	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Construction Materials		5,311				5,311	-5,311	
Clothing & textiles		6,242				6,242	-6,242	
Seeds & Plants		915				915	-915	
Medical & First Aid		5,922				5,922	-5,922	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies		18,391				18,391	-18,391	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	150,000	604				604	149,396	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	150,000	604				604	149,396	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage		194				194	-194	
Distribution & Monitoring	20,000	22,511				22,511	-2,511	
Transport & Vehicle Costs		6,674				6,674	-6,674	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	20,000	29,380				29,380	-9,380	
Personnel								
International Staff	962,350	856,608				856,608	105,742	
National Staff		28,367				28,367	-28,367	
National Society Staff		46,710				46,710	-46,710	
Volunteers		214				214	-214	
Total Personnel	962,350	931,899				931,899	30,451	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	535,000	289,052				289,052	245,948	
Professional Fees		11,589				11,589	-11,589	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	535,000	300,641				300,641	234,359	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	324,500	329,928				329,928	-5,428	
Total Workshops & Training	324,500	329,928				329,928	-5,428	
General Expenditure								
Travel	84,000	169,990				169,990	-85,990	
Information & Public Relation	498,000	228,258				228,258	269,742	
Office Costs	2,000	13,157				13,157	-11,157	
Communications	75,500	78,763				78,763	-3,263	
Financial Charges		3,470				3,470	-3,470	
Other General Expenses	20,000	3,042				3,042	16,958	
Shared Support Services	61,200	53,002				53,002	8,198	
Total General Expenditure	740,700	549,683				549,683	191,017	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	300,000						300,000	
Cash Transfers Others		199,675				199,675	-199,675	
Total Contributions & Transfers	300,000	199,675				199,675	100,325	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-40,183				-40,183	40,183	
Total Operational Provisions		-40,183				-40,183	40,183	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	214,431	150,568				150,568	63,864	
Total Indirect Costs	214,431	150,568				150,568	63,864	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		7,019				7,019	-7,019	
Reporting Fees		82				82	-82	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		7,101				7,101	-7,101	

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Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		3,246,981					3,246,981	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)		2,477,688					2,477,688	769,294
VARIANCE (C - D)		769,294					769,294	