

Appeal 2001-2002



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (Appeal 01.75/2001)

Click on figures to go to budget

| | <i>In CHF</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Disaster Preparedness | 743,982 |
| Total | 743,982 |

Background and progress to date

The readiness to predict and where possible, to prevent disaster, to respond effectively and efficiently to them, and reduce their impact at local, national, regional and international level is central to the work of the international Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and every individual national society. Disaster preparedness forms an effective link between emergency response, rehabilitation and development and builds on competent programming in the other core areas. The Federation's revised disaster preparedness policy, adopted in 1999, and notably Strategy 2010 reconfirm the commitment, putting disaster preparedness at the centre of the four core areas. It can be expressed as the collective goal of all work, carried out by a national society, and is therefore rather a goal and an approach than one specific programme. This historic role has been developed over the years.

The main thrust of the global programme in 2000 has been focused on the development and promotion of new tools for disaster preparedness planning and training. Chief among them are the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) guide, its toolbox and a CD-Rom with a bibliography of related materials and a set of Training Modules. They have received favourable response from National Societies and Federation delegations as well as partner agencies and academia.

The programme has also focused on improving the quality of methodologies used in planning and carrying out disaster preparedness programmes. Aligned to this has been the evaluation of certain on-going programmes and reviews of seasonal disasters. The aim is to compile key lessons learnt and use them to inform future programming. Additionally support has been given to initiate strategy development in new areas such as the three regional studies on food security in Africa.

Goal The global programme will provide the space and mechanisms to build a disaster preparedness vision, strategy and focus that is shared by the Federation membership, volunteers and staff. It will document, systematize and promote relevant good practice and lessons learnt, tools and methodology and develop programmatic approaches in new priority areas.

Objectives and Activities planned

This global programme is planned to support National Societies in line with the four priorities of disaster preparedness in Strategy 2010: to strengthen disaster preparedness planning, build effective disaster response

mechanisms, raise community awareness and public education and review disaster mitigation and reduction. Specifically it will aim to:

Objective 1 Explore, compile and promote good practice from ongoing Red Cross and Red Crescent and other national disaster preparedness programmes to develop a comprehensive but focused approach in close relationship with disaster response, and which includes both reactive and proactive elements. Building on this experience develop tools and advocacy.

Activities to achieve this objective include:

- Explore and compile current planning and programming elements and experience.
- Develop and test standards and tools such as Characteristics of a Well-Prepared National Society and strategic planning skills to improve the capacity of National Societies in disaster prone areas to plan, implement and monitor proactive and reactive disaster preparedness initiatives.
- Particularly analyze elements such as the relationship between reactive and proactive preparedness, links to government plans, the Red Cross and Red Crescent role and the relationship between disaster preparedness planning and disaster response.
- Build on partnerships such as that with the World Bank Prevention Consortium.
- Explore new funding possibilities such as the ones for ACP countries following the Cotonou convention.
- Develop and promote tools, good practice and advocacy, built on the conclusions in this area. Use links between 4.1 and 4.2 when needed.

Objective 2 Explore, compile and promote good practice from ongoing Red Cross and Red Crescent and other community based disaster preparedness programmes to develop a focused approach to disaster preparedness, linked to branch development, community-based health programmes and ICRC conflict preparedness. Building on this experience develop tools and advocacy.

Activities to achieve this objective include:

- Explore and compile current methods to raise community and public awareness of frequent life-threatening hazards, the vulnerability and capacity of populations affected by these hazards and current and improved coping/mitigation strategies.
- Explore and compile examples of effective disaster mitigation and risk reduction, adapted to the Red Cross and Red Crescent role. Build a wider network of informed National Societies on effective disaster mitigation strategies in response to regional and national hazards.
- Develop a focused approach using branch development, community-based health programmes and ICRC conflict preparedness programmes as a vehicle for community preparedness. Develop tools and advocacy, built on the conclusions in this area.

Objective 3 Develop Red Cross and Red Crescent knowledge about new programmatic approaches in priority areas such as food security.

Activities to achieve this objective include:

- Support the National Societies in Africa, which have decided at their Pan African Conference in Ouagadougou in September 2000 to focus on food security rather than only on food aid.
- Start a process and develop a framework for Africa's National Societies to develop skills to assess food insecurity and to respond to that within a Red Cross and Red Crescent learning plan.
- Support the piloting of food security assessment and programmes.

Objective 4 Develop Red Cross and Red Crescent knowledge regarding predictable disasters, such as seasonal and other repetitive disasters, and construction of houses as disaster mitigation versus rehabilitation.

Activities to achieve this objective include:

- Develop knowledge regarding sustainable construction and improvement of housing security as disaster mitigation and as rehabilitation.
- Improve Federation capacity to respond to these types of disasters by exploring Red Cross and Red Crescent skills and experience, mainly by action research and reviews of on-going programmes.

Objective 5 Support National Societies through an adequate number of well-trained disaster preparedness delegates in regional and country delegations.

Activities to achieve this objective include:

- Update the profile of Federation disaster preparedness delegates and shape their skills-base to prepare them for a polyvalent but more focused role.
- Develop a trainee system, preferably using regionally recruited delegates.

Objective 6 Use networking and other systematic methods to encourage experts in National Societies and outside of the Red Cross and Red Crescent to take part in the building up of a knowledge base both as contributors and users and give access to knowledge created by the means of this global programme.

Activities to achieve this objective include:

- Develop networks to encourage experts in National Societies and outside of the Red Cross and Red Crescent to take part both as contributors and users and give access to knowledge created by the means of this global programme.
- Support and link regional networks. Improve and promote the web-page and newsletter on disaster preparedness.

Expected results

Expected results from the global programme for disaster preparedness are:

- Core elements of a national disaster preparedness programme and relationships have been identified and Characteristics of a Well-Prepared National Society have been developed. Good practice and tools are documented exist for certain areas of national disaster preparedness programmes. National Societies are aware of new funding possibilities. Key messages are known and can be used by National Societies to influence decision-makers.
- Methods for community based preparedness programmes to raise community and public awareness of frequent life-threatening hazards, the vulnerability and capacity of populations are shared with National Societies. Examples of effective disaster mitigation and risk reduction, adapted to the Red Cross and Red Crescent role exist and are being integrated into strategies. A network of informed National Societies on effective disaster mitigation strategies has been formed. Branch development, community-based health programmes and ICRC conflict preparedness programmes are more widely used as a vehicle for community preparedness. Good practice, tools and advocacy exist.
- New programmatic approaches in priority areas such as food security exist. Support to the National Societies in Africa to develop approaches to food security has been given. Pilots are being carried out.
- Knowledge regarding predictable disasters, has been increased and shared and can be acted upon. Simple guidelines for housing exist. Peer reviews and explorative research involve more National Societies.
- Profile and core group of disaster preparedness delegates, adequate to needs, has been identified and a training programme is under way. Trainee system, preferably using regionally recruited delegates, has been tried in a few cases.
- Systematic cross-sharing of information and knowledge has begun to take shape and there is a beginning of a knowledge base. A think-tank with international experts has been convened. Delegates and expertise in disaster preparedness within National Societies can use networks for communication and lessons are learnt. A disaster preparedness and response web-site has been established. Some National Societies have taken on responsibilities to explore areas to contribute to Federation learning and many are aware that they can be both users and contributors.

Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

This global programme for the Federation core area of disaster preparedness will be monitored, reported and evaluated within the normal appeal structure and the demands placed on all global programmes. The Strategy 2010 and the recently approved disaster preparedness policy as well as related policies for e.g. disaster response, food aid, gender and first aid form a basis. Implementation will mainly be the responsibility of the disaster preparedness and disaster response department in Geneva, progress indicators being tracked on a semi-annual basis. Progress reports will be prepared and distributed to key stakeholders. Innovative ways of involving stakeholders and regionally based resource persons in the implementation and follow-up of the programme will be explored.

Critical assumptions

- There is high donor interest to contribute to supporting the disaster preparedness appeal programmes.
- National Societies are willing to contribute manpower and resources to develop medium-term strategic plans for creating sustainable, disaster preparedness capacities.
- Competent disaster preparedness delegates and staff in National Societies are available.

- Federation commitment to remain a step ahead of the next disaster by encouraging National Societies to effectively plan, fund and initiate sustainable disaster preparedness programmes.
- The department responsible for this global programme is fully staffed and funds are made available early next year.

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| GLOBAL PROGRAMMES | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| PROGRAMME | Disaster response | Disaster Preparedness | Health & care in the community | Fundamental principles & Humanitarian values | Human Resources & Organisational Development | Evaluation & Org. Learning | Finance & reporting systems | Advocacy, communications & Partnerships | TOTAL |
| Computers & telecom | 134,500 | | | | | 30,000 | 100,000 | 166,000 | 430,500 |
| Sub total capital | 134,500 | | | | | 30,000 | 100,000 | 166,000 | 430,500 |
| Programme management | 247,857 | 50,129 | 174,640 | 25,360 | 151,400 | 91,219 | 73,429 | 123,391 | 937,425 |
| Technical services | 73,997 | 14,966 | 52,138 | 7,571 | 45,200 | 27,233 | 21,922 | 36,838 | 279,865 |
| Professional services | 82,510 | 16,687 | 58,136 | 8,442 | 50,400 | 30,366 | 24,444 | 41,076 | 312,061 |
| Sub total programme support | 404,364 | 81,782 | 284,914 | 41,373 | 247,000 | 148,818 | 119,795 | 201,305 | 1,529,351 |
| Personnel (delegates & expatriates) | 300,000 | 193,200 | 180,000 | | 888,000 | 45,000 | 288,000 | 315,000 | 2,209,200 |
| Personnel (local staff) | | | | | | | | 86,000 | 86,000 |
| Sub total personnel | 300,000 | 193,200 | 180,000 | | 888,000 | 45,000 | 288,000 | 401,000 | 2,295,200 |
| Travel & related expenses | 237,900 | 60,000 | 350,000 | 35,000 | 250,000 | 145,000 | | 30,500 | 1,108,400 |
| Information expenses | 420,045 | 45,000 | 591,000 | 105,000 | 364,000 | 90,000 | | 230,200 | 1,845,245 |
| Expert fees | 875,000 | 204,000 | 395,000 | 80,000 | 85,000 | 585,000 | 220,000 | 217,300 | 2,661,300 |
| Admin. - general expenses | 106,160 | 40,000 | 186,000 | 30,000 | 63,000 | 90,000 | 10,000 | | 525,160 |
| Training workshops / seminars | 1,200,600 | 120,000 | 605,000 | 85,000 | 950,000 | 220,000 | 352,000 | 585,000 | 4,117,600 |
| Sub total travel, training, general exp. | 2,839,705 | 469,000 | 2,127,000 | 335,000 | 1,712,000 | 1,130,000 | 582,000 | 1,063,000 | 10,257,705 |
| Total budget | 3,678,569 | 743,982 | 2,591,914 | 376,373 | 2,847,000 | 1,353,818 | 1,089,795 | 1,831,305 | 14,512,756 |

