

Annual report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Disaster services

MAA00040

May 2011

This report covers the period
January to December 2010

In brief

Programme outcome: Enable National Societies, supported by the secretariat, to build disaster resilience and the safety of communities, and deliver appropriate and timely response to disasters and crises.



An IFRC delegate surveys flood damage in Ghalid Hussain Ghadi village in Sindh province, Pakistan. Photo: IFRC

Programme(s) summary: In line with the IFRC's Strategy 2020 and the Secretary General's objectives, the 2010 Disaster Services programme focussed on the delivery of five key programme objectives and related outcomes.

Foremost of these was the provision of timely and effective technical advice to Zones and National Societies on disaster preparedness, relief and recovery. This was achieved primarily through providing programmatic and technical advice on Emergency Appeals and Plans of Action (PoA's) for longer term response, recovery and preparedness programmes. The Disaster Services programme performed a quality assurance role for 133 Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)-supported operations and 30 Emergency Appeals to ensure adherence to minimum standards and global coherence and actively engaged with each Zone in supporting assessment processes, strategic planning and the documentation and dissemination of learning.

The strengthening of the quality assurance function within the Disaster Services programme led to improved performance in key disaster response and recovery operations in 2010. The practice of implementing Real-time Evaluations (RTE's) for all major disaster operations (including the Haiti earthquake operation and Pakistan floods operation) is helping to systematize an evaluation "culture" within disaster management. The practice of launching rapid Preliminary Emergency Appeals, more emphasis and resources for detailed assessment, and the introduction of a more thorough disaster response programming approach through the PoA mechanism were recognized by key stakeholders as important improvements and helpful for National Societies to secure funding for operations. An innovative partnership project aimed at scaling up the use of cash and voucher based programming in emergencies was successfully developed and commenced.

Throughout 2010 the Disaster Services programme provided focused and flexible surge capacity primarily through the deployment of, and support to, global disaster response tools to Haiti, Chile and Pakistan. A total of 37 Emergency Response Unit (ERU) deployments were facilitated in 2010, the highest number of ERU deployments in any year throughout the history of the IFRC and the highest

number of global tools deployed to a single operation (Haiti earthquake) – including 21 ERUs, 4 assessment team rotations in the form of Field Assessment and Coordination Teams (FACT) and Recovery -- and over 70 Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members from across the globe. This was a remarkable feat for the IFRC and a significant achievement for the Disaster Services programme given the reduced human and financial resources available for supporting global surge capacity.

The high level of Disaster Services programme support to Emergency Appeal and DREF-supported operations resulted in less time and resources available for the development of new and updated disaster management tools, guidance and training materials. However, important progress was made on guidance on contingency planning, working with civil protection actors and recovery programming, and updated training materials were developed for needs assessment and FACT.

Timely disaster management information analysis and learning was maintained through the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) and the sharing of early warning information with Zones and National Societies. The “Weekly Operations Update” tool was further refined, mapping services expanded and support provided to the piloting of the DM community of practice (DMCOP).

Substantive resources were devoted towards humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy on DM related issues throughout 2010. The Disaster Services programme supported IFRC representation at IASC meetings, and facilitated the development of position papers for various European Commission consultations. The Disaster Services programme continued to perform a support and representation role to hosted programmes including the Sphere Project and the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR). Secretariat support was provided to the Disaster and Crises Management Advisory Board (DCMAB) including work in support of IFRC policy development and the revision of the Principles and Rules for Disaster Relief. Efforts were also made to collaborate with National Societies on a re-launch of the Disaster Management Working Group (successfully conducted in early 2011).

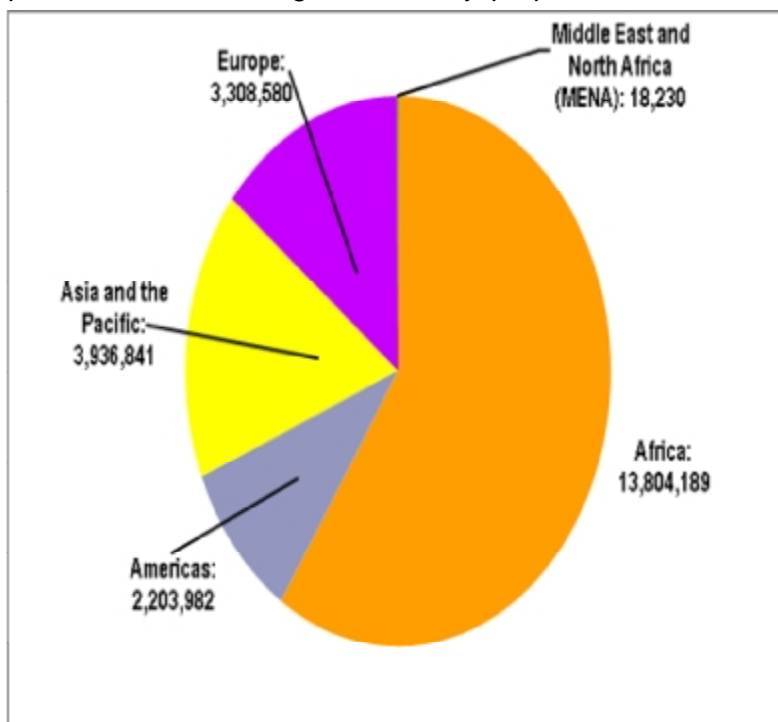
Financial situation: The total 2010 budget was CHF 4,654,392 of which CHF 4,601,574 (99 per cent) was covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure was 77 per cent of the budget, a significant improvement from the first half of 2010 due to the anticipated recruitment of key staff, the consolidation of the Haiti support at the zone level, and progress against planned deliverables.

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

This appeal is implemented within the overall framework of the Disaster management and risk reduction appeal (MAA00029), and complements the following: Community preparedness and risk reduction (MAA00021); Shelter and settlement (MAA00019); Logistics (MAA000); and the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund, or DREF (MAA00010).

Number of people we have reached: some 23,271,822 million people benefited directly from secretariat-supported interventions during the reporting period. The graph at right reflects the regional breakdown of the beneficiaries.

Our partners: The close cooperation established in the first half of 2010 continued to be maintained and extended throughout the year, primarily with ICRC and various Partner National Societies. This occurs more intensively during disasters. External partnerships include the UN Office for



the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and its member organizations, including non-governmental organizations (NGO) and NGO consortia.

Context

The IFRC's disaster response in 2010 was dominated by two major earthquake events in Haiti and Chile and extensive floods in Pakistan that required massive coordinated response efforts. The IFRC response to these major disasters leveraged the full range of the Movement's disaster response resources and technical assistance capacities. In terms of achievements, the response operations demonstrated IFRC's capacity to scale-up quickly through the deployment of a focused and flexible global surge capacity. A record number of ERUs were deployed as well as various FACT and recovery assessment and coordination missions.

Throughout 2010 a total of 30 major emergency operations took place (corresponding to the launch of Emergency Appeals), with 11 in Africa; 7 in Asia & Pacific; 8 in the Americas, 1 in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and 3 in Europe/Central Asia (see table below). The increasing number of small and medium-scale disasters (predominantly hydro-meteorological) resulted in a record number of DREF allocations in 2010 (a total of 138), with 53 in Africa, 29 in the Americas, 21 in Asia & Pacific, 29 in Europe, and 6 in MENA. For details of the DREF please see the separate DREF Annual Report.

There is a growing body of evidence to suggest that many regions of the world are experiencing a rise in extreme weather events and possibly long term, climate change. While IFRC disaster response operations suggest some changing hydro-meteorological hazard patterns – particularly in relation to floods and droughts in western, central and southern Africa – it remains unclear whether this is part of normal multi-decadal variance or whether this constitutes climate change. What is clear however is that population growth and urbanization is placing more people at risk and that our disaster preparedness, response and recovery approaches need to be better adapted to service vulnerable urban populations. Similarly our disaster response efforts need to better support and complement longer-term disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programmes.

The table below reflects current funding support (coverage) for Emergency Appeals launched in 2010. The data captures a significant challenge to the humanitarian community -- the extreme variance between the type, size, scope, and severity of disasters versus the support generated. A case can therefore be made for a more concerted focus on generating interest in and resources for "forgotten and neglected disasters". The disparities in per capita funding for high profile mega-disasters and small- and medium-scale disasters are extremely wide. Sudden onset disasters such as earthquakes and cyclones tend to attract much more funding than slow onset or chronic crises, in part due to their ability to attract media attention and public support to meet urgent and acute humanitarian needs. Slow onset or chronic crises tend to have underlying causes that are harder to address and response needs that are more complex and linked closer with longer-term development objectives. Further, disasters in areas of geo-strategic importance attract more funding than crises in areas where such concerns are absent. This is clear, for example, in the differing levels of aid pledged for the Haiti earthquake (2.8 billion US dollars) versus the Sahel food crisis (200 million US dollars), despite the extremely high level of need present in both.

Donor response in cash, kind and services

Appeal	Title	Launch Date	Operation Timeframe		Beneficiaries	Budget	Funding	Coverage
Africa								
MDRTZ010	Tanzania - Floods	20-Jan-10	04-Jan-10	31-Dec-10	23,000	923,594	829,794	90%
MDRET007	Ethiopia - Drought	05-Feb-10	25-Nov-09	31-Jan-11	330,621	30,592,664	5,282,308	17%
MDRNE005	Niger - Food Insecurity	18-Mar-10	22-Feb-10	31-Mar-11	3,300,000	3,670,686	1,993,441	54%
MDRTD004	Chad - Food Crisis	26-Apr-10	12-Mar-10	31-Dec-10	400,425	1,252,369	1,024,976	82%
MDRKE012	Kenya - Floods	14-May-10	14-May-10	31-Oct-10	141,164	8,757,898	2,383,131	27%
MDRTD005	Chad - Floods	08-Oct-10	30-Sep-10	31-Mar-11	6,335	1,283,953	92,943	7%
MDRBF010	Burkina Faso - Floods	11-Oct-10	09-Aug-10	30-Apr-11	80,000	2,803,535	319,551	11%
MDRSD009	Sudan - Floods	25-Oct-10	27-Aug-10	31-Mar-11	51,534	2,318,438	203,793	9%
MDRCG006	Congo - Polio Outbreak	15-Nov-10	09-Nov-10	31-May-11	4,000,000	1,501,011	222,889	15%
MDRSD010	Sudan - Preparedness for Civil Unrest	15-Nov-10	08-Nov-10	30-Jun-11	105,000	3,030,275	1,906,182	63%
MDR61007	West Africa - Population Movement	22-Dec-10	22-Dec-10	31-Dec-11	67,500	3,977,700	1,485,730	37%
Subtotal Africa						60 112 123	15 744 737	28%
Americas								
MDRHT008	Haiti - Earthquake	13-Jan-10	13-Jan-10	31-Dec-12	300,000	321,626,583	221,322,863	69%
MDRCL006	Chile - Earthquake	02-Mar-10	27-Feb-10	02-Mar-13		16,075,870	14,038,999	87%
MDRGT002	Guatemala - Tropical Storm Agatha	01-Jun-10	01-Jun-10	31-May-11	7,500	1,286,382	1,315,909	102%
MDR49006	Caribbean - Tropical Storm Tomas	02-Nov-10	02-Nov-10	31-May-11	10,250	1,045,054	654,436	63%
MDR49007	Haiti & Dominican Rep - Cholera Outbreak	03-Nov-10	27-Oct-10	30-Nov-11	500,000	11,527,619	11,593,767	101%
MDRCO008	Colombia - Floods	08-Dec-10	26-Nov-10	31-May-11	71,500	1,075,905	1,067,638	99%
MDRPA007	Panama - Floods	14-Dec-10	10-Nov-10	30-Jun-11	12,725	701,023	327,617	47%
MDRVE001	Venezuela - Floods	21-Dec-10	21-Dec-10	30-Sep-11	12,500	717,571	554,190	77%
Subtotal Americas						354 056 008	250 875 418	71%
Asia Pacific								
MDRMN004	Mongolia - Severe Winter	29-Mar-10	29-Mar-10	31-Oct-10	13,200	1,312,670	1,309,955	100%
MDRLK002	Sri Lanka - Support for IDP	12-Apr-10	12-Apr-10	12-Apr-12	25,000	3,604,298	3,464,692	96%
MDRNP004	Nepal Potential Diarrhoea Outbreak	13-May-10	11-May-10	13-Feb-11	189,000	738,960	237,772	32%
MDRPN006	Pakistan - Monsoon Floods	02-Aug-10	30-Jul-10	02-Aug-12	910,000	129,768,677	91,936,450	71%
MDRVN007	Vietnam - Floods	18-Oct-10	08-Oct-10	31-Jul-11	120,000	1,070,620	1,057,923	99%
MDRPH006	Philippines - Typhoon Megi	26-Oct-10	22-Oct-10	26-Oct-11	60,000	4,183,640	2,774,176	66%
MDRID006	Indonesia - Java Volcano & Sumatra Tsunami	03-Nov-10	03-Nov-10	30-Apr-11	103,750	5,038,980	3,086,645	61%
Subtotal Asia Pacific						145 717 845	103 867 613	71%
Europe & Central Asia								
MDRUZ002	Uzbekistan - Population Movement	15-Jun-10	15-Jun-10	31-Dec-10	10,000	1,166,159	1,005,688	86%
MDRKG007	Kyrgyzstan - Civil Unrest	15-Jul-10	17-Jun-10	31-May-11	5,265	965,069	275,234	29%
MDRRS004	Serbia - Earthquake	19-Nov-10	09-Nov-10	31-May-11	8,000	409,759	78,032	19%
Subtotal Europe & Central Asia						2 540 987	1 358 955	53%
Middle East and North Africa								
MDRSY002	Syria - Population Displaced From Iraq	01-Jan-10	01-Jan-10	31-Dec-11	68,000	4,649,445	4,948,214	106%
Subtotal Middle East and North Africa						4 649 445	4 948 214	106%
GRANDTOTAL ACTIVE EMERGENCY APPEALS						567.076.405	376.794.937	66%

Progress towards outcomes

Programme component 1 Coordination and technical advice on disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

Outcome Zones and National Societies are provided with timely and effective technical assistance on disaster preparedness, relief and recovery with a focus on assessment, analysis, strategic planning, programming, and learning.

Achievements

- Concept papers on the development of disaster management performance benchmarks, standards and procedures was presented at the global DM coordinators meeting in Geneva in March 2010

and the overall approach was endorsed. SOPs were collected from various zone and regional offices to inform the development of global DM SOPs to be developed throughout 2010 and 2011. Key updated procedures relating to the timeliness of issuing preliminary emergency appeals, and mandatory RTEs for major disasters were piloted.

- Working closely with zone-based colleagues, timely programmatic and technical advice was provided on all draft emergency appeals and DREF requests (see list of appeals above and the separate DREF report). DSD also supported the establishment of the DREF Advisory Group, the conduct of the DREF audit and supported the revision of DREF eligibility criteria and procedures.
- Following recent restructuring, the disaster preparedness, response and recovery programming team was in place only in May 2010, and faced high demands for technical advice to major operations throughout 2010. Some important progress was made towards assessment, analysis, strategic planning, programming, and learning outcomes as described below:

Specialized technical advice: The Disaster Services programme increased its capacity to provide specialist technical advice and global guidance on the important issues of civil protection, civil military relations and restoring family links (RFL) – through the creation of a shared DM position with the Europe zone. Work commenced on Movement guidelines on engaging with civil protection actors in 2010 with an initial focus on recent changes within the European Commission. The mainstreaming of RFL within IFRC disaster and crises management work received a boost through closer collaboration with the ICRC on implementation of the Movement RFL strategy and on the development of tools and guidance for National Societies.

Preparedness:

- The IFRC's Disaster Contingency Planning Guide was reviewed and updated in 2010 with a view to publishing the revised guide in 2011. Progress on the Well Prepared National Society (WPNS) Phase III process encountered operational and institutional challenges due to national and regional resources that were diverted to dealing with emergencies, however a number of countries submitted the completed questionnaire and work is planned to continue on this in 2011. WPNS questionnaires, characteristics and methodology were shared with the National Society Databank Development team. Based on various discussions, contributions were made to the structure for DM/DRR-related areas of work in the Federation Databank. In terms of Well Prepared National Societies (WPNS) linkages, efforts are underway to clearly outline the purposes and objectives behind these tools in order to define the linkages as well as to avoid any duplication of effort at all levels.
- An emergency preparedness task force was established in the Secretariat to review and take stock of the emerging risk trends and preparedness levels based on several early warning sources which includes the DMIS tracking and quarterly Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) early warning early action report.

Relief:

- While operational and capacity constraints and a diverse range of institutional priorities presented significant challenges to carrying out the initiatives as planned in 2010, the RTE's that were conducted provided a significant amount of relevant information to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the Federation relief programmes and recommendations on how to move forward with relief performance benchmarks. These included:
 - ü Ensuring that relief distribution needs assessment and reporting systems and forms can adequately assess progress towards meeting equity and vulnerability criteria from the outset of the response; allocate technical support and capacity-building resources to this function, and to the development of specific outreach strategies, as a priority when needed.
 - ü Fielding IT specialists to put in place a computerized beneficiary registration and tracking system from the outset of future major disaster responses.
 - ü Making it a requirement for emergency operations to document the process by which areas are selected/rejected for inclusion in relief/recovery programming against the identified selection criteria (i.e. to go beyond simply identifying the criteria in appeal/planning documents) in order to demonstrate transparency and accountability in this area.
 - ü Assessing the needs assessment capacity of National Societies and the IFRC Secretariat in the initial planning of major disaster responses and any related needs for surge capacity

and/or the creation of an enabling environment to collect and analyze sufficient information in a timely manner.

- Making it an IFRC position to incorporate beneficiary communication activities and resources into appeals, needs assessments and planning from the outset of an emergency response.
- The updated 2010 version of the mission assistant CD-ROM was issued in February 2010. The CD-ROM is modelled around the disaster management cycle, and includes established guidelines and guidance notes, advice, policies, technical advisory papers, forms and templates, as well as reference documentation which should be useful for disaster response practitioners.

Recovery:

- Post-disaster recovery guidance for National Societies has been developed through 2010 with the revision and finalisation of livelihoods programming in early recovery guidance as well as initiation of guidance for early recovery programming that will be available in for field testing and piloting throughout 2011.
- The Haiti earthquake operation provided an important opportunity to help develop the knowledge, skills, and human resource base of the IFRC to design, deliver, monitor and evaluate an integrated relief to recovery programme. DSD provided technical support and coordination services to the operation for key strategic and programme planning exercises including the Recovery Scoping Mission (RSM), Recovery Assessment Team (RAT) and Relief to Recovery Business Plan.
- The Pakistan monsoon floods operation was supported with a Transition Planning Assistance Team (TPAT) in August and September 2010. The TPAT was tasked to work collaboratively with the Pakistan Red Crescent to lead the ongoing assessment, analysis and strategic planning process focusing on relief to early and medium term recovery needs among flood-affected population in Pakistan. The team facilitated a smooth transition from relief to recovery programming approaches centred upon joint planning, integrated programming and quality and accountability to beneficiaries. The findings of the TPAT team were guided by an overarching Federation-wide relief to recovery framework and provided solid evidence base for various programming response options that were articulated through the Federation-wide PoA. A review and learning exercise was conducted to examine what worked well and what did not work so well to inform future deployments.

IFRC's partnership with the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP): In line with Strategy 2020 and the IFRC's collective commitment "to do more, to do better, and to reach further" the IFRC has recognised the valuable role that cash or voucher based humanitarian assistance can play in producing efficient and effective relief and recovery outcomes for disaster-affected populations. In July 2010, the IFRC formalized its first partnership between ECHO and CaLP, with the overarching objective to build capacity, strengthen and mainstream the appropriate use of cash transfer programming within the humanitarian sector. Through engagement with CaLP and ECHO, IFRC has access to the cash technical network, which has been identified and promoted to facilitate new evidence based research, and through cash country focal points to coordinate initiatives and activities, support capacity building of key humanitarian stakeholders and articulate key advocacy messages across the sector.

Working together in 2010 and 2011 the partnership will support National Society participation in country and global level introductory and advanced training in cash transfer programming, co-hosting of global learning events, participation and involvement in country level coordination activities in each of the pilot countries (Niger, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Philippines) and have access to the latest evidence based research in cash transfer programming.

Programme component 2 Quality assurance support to operations.

Outcome Improved performance management and accountability for Federation department and operations, with a focus on assessment, analysis, and planning.

Achievements

- The IFRC has made a firm commitment towards strengthening quality assurance support to operations, and the progress achieved in 2010 through the further institutionalization of "real time evaluations (RTEs)" and work on developing disaster management global performance benchmarks and SOPs which will continue in 2011.

- Two major RTE's were effectively planning and implemented in 2010 for the Haiti earthquake operation and the Pakistan floods operation. Both RTE reports were finalised in a transparent and accountable way respecting the findings and of the independent RTE teams and addressing the recommendations through thorough management response documents made available to all National Societies.
- Major operations received substantial support with quality assessment and planning including through the fielding of global tools and assessment teams as mentioned above.
- A new PoA template was developed in 2010 and piloted in major operations. The new PoA was designed to complement changes to the Emergency Appeal template aimed at encouraging timely brief (Preliminary) Emergency Appeal documents and more substantive "assessment based" plans of action (based on the logical framework matrix) to support NS planning and fund-raising efforts
- Zone offices continued to benefit from Disaster Services operations quality assurance support with a particular focus on support to Africa Zone for DREF bulletin and Emergency Appeal development. Support often took the form of working through email and phone contact to maintain close links to zone / regional DM teams with a view of building a "one DM team" approach.
- Disaster Services also provided technical assistance for the review of the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) in the second quarter of 2010.

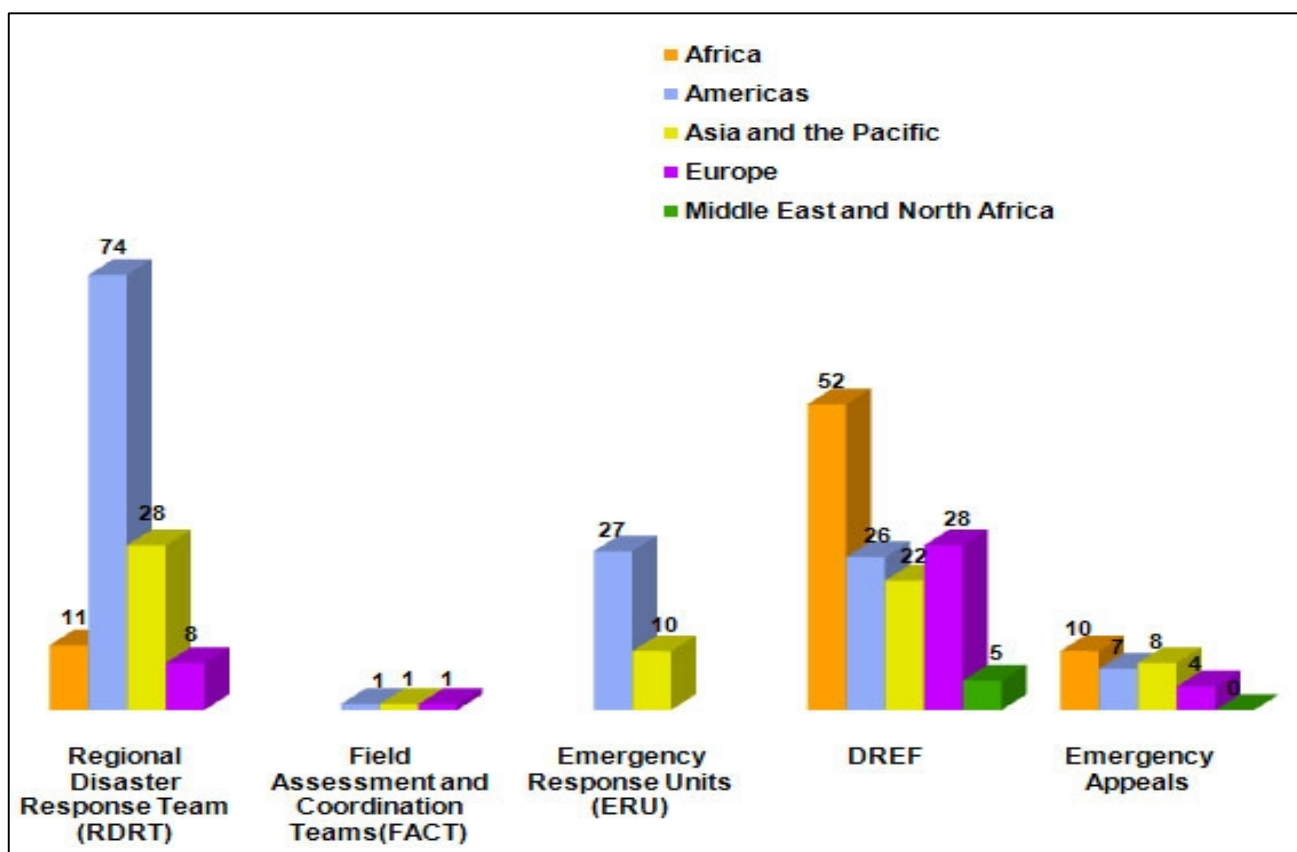
Programme component 3: Providing focused and flexible surge capacity.

Outcome Adapted disaster response tools and reliable surge capacities that are always available for appropriate and timely response to disasters, in a seamless arrangement that connects local to global efforts.

Achievements

- Global surge capacity tools proved of vital importance in response to the Haiti and Chile earthquakes and Pakistan floods operations in 2010. In total, 37 ERUs were deployed in 2010 – the largest annual deployment in the history of the Movement. Some 20 National Societies participated in ERU deployments including the Magen David Adom and the Qatar Red Crescent Society. Close to 40 persons from some 25 National Societies were deployed in the 3 FACT missions in 2010 with the Andorran Red Cross providing support for the first time with a logistics and shelter expert (two rotations were organized for Haiti). A total of 121 RDRT personnel were deployed in 2010 both within and outside their geographic regions.
- The Haiti, Chile and Pakistan operations all yielded a wealth of practical learning around conducting emergency operations in urban contexts that was captured and will inform the future development of surge capacity.
- The planned initiative to consolidate disaster response surge capacities into one user accessible roster/management system (supported by a web-based platform) was delayed due to operation support priorities.
- Work commenced on the development of a global Heads of Emergency Operations capacity for leading large-scale operations in the last quarter of 2010, with a technical team preparing a concept paper for endorsement by the Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) in early 2011.
- The Disaster Services team also provided additional capacity to support Zones in specific tasks, such as covering for the DM coordinator position in South Africa, the RDRT training / relief training in Asia & Pacific, and recovery support in Haiti.

Out of a total of some 398 disaster-related 'events' registered in DMIS in 2010, the IFRC responded with a total of 121 RDRT's (people), 3 FACT (deployments), 37 ERU (deployments), 133 DREF (allocations), and 29 Emergency Appeals. The graph below reflects the regional spread of the response tools:



Programme component 4: Coherent disaster management guidelines and training.

Outcome New and existing disaster management tools, guidance and training materials are effectively harmonized, quality assured, and disseminated to support disaster operations.

Achievements

- Work on producing global DM SOPs and improved systems to support disaster operations was commenced (see component 2 above) and informed improved assessment and analysis guidance and training, the revised appeal and plans of action approaches, contingency planning guidance, and recovery framework development.
- The process of strengthening the cohesion between DM-related training modules was recommenced in 2010 in parallel with Federation Secretariat priorities for the establishment of the IFRC learning platform and RC/RC academic network.
- The Disaster Services programme collaborated with the IFRC's Learning and Development Unit, to update and revise the DM induction course material (initially piloted in 2009 in Geneva and in Iceland) in preparation for the development of an e-learning module.
- Global contingency planning (CP) guidelines were reviewed and updated for publication and dissemination in 2011. A pilot training of trainers (ToT) course for the CP learning package was held in Kuala Lumpur in October 2010 attended by selected participants from all zones that will be responsible for further training and dissemination of the guidance to National Societies in 2011.
- Development of livelihoods guidance.
- The existing assessment/PoA training modules were reviewed in order to develop coherent, integrated and accepted assessment/PoA training and a learning pathway for DM. A pilot 'Assessment and Project Planning' training took place in Bangladesh between 30 August – 4 September, 2010 with the participation of 28 Federation and National Society DM and Program Coordinators who play a specific and practical role in assessing and planning large scale disaster report.

- Training on post-disaster needs assessment.
- Disaster services also contributed to the development and dissemination of the PPP tool, with development and training workshops conducted in particular in the America's Zones. The results successfully fed into refinements in the format and guidance and proved useful in laying the ground for the practical application of PPP in actual operational settings.

Programme component 5: Timely information analysis and learning.

Outcome Improved information management approaches and tools (DMIS, early warning and early action, evaluations, and lessons learned) for operational effectiveness and decision-making.

Achievements

- A first phase scoping study was conducted for the review of disaster management information management systems and processes in the first half of 2010. This will be followed up by a consultancy led external review in 2011.
- A weekly operations update tracking system was further developed on the basis of three simple tables that zone offices completed to track operational status and monitor needs for early action. The tracking sheet includes all open DREF allocations and emergency appeals. The tracking system proved useful in keeping senior management informed of progress on major operations, and briefed on issues that may require their action.
- Limited progress was made on the strengthening of the Federation-wide organizational "early warning–early action" system due to unavailability of funds. However, timely alerts on potential disaster situations to Zones and National Societies were maintained and well disseminated. IFRC disaster tracking and monitoring now includes customized tools developed by key partners in the scientific community (IRI, NASA, UNOSAT, UNOOSA, etc.) which is anticipated will result in increasingly reliable early warnings.
- The DMIS service was well maintained and utilised by National Societies throughout 2010. Separate DMIS pages were created to serve all major operations (presenting relevant maps, situation reports, FACT and ERUs reports). RC/RC emergency responses statistics were updated and made available on a regular basis (weekly) with the 2004-2010 cumulative (comparative) figures now posted on DMIS.
- Detailed maps for all major RC/RC operations were produced and attached to Emergency Appeal documents and Operation Updates where relevant.
- Disaster Services engaged with the piloting of the DM community of practice (DMCOP) as a tool for capturing and disseminating lessons learned to strengthen the disaster management learning and accountability across the global DM team.

Working in partnership

Throughout 2010 key strategic partnerships continued to be maintained and expanded and new partnerships were established.

The IFRC closely coordinated responses to major disasters with UNOCHA, and attended regular disaster response briefings with the IASC. Movement cooperation focused on ongoing coordination with the ICRC and upon new agreements with partner National Societies for the global surge and disaster response tools. A working group was established between the secretariat and the ICRC to pursue the development of a movement position in relation to civil protection. Important existing relationships with the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR) and Sphere Project were also supported – including a decision to extend the IFRC hosting arrangement with the Sphere Project until the end of 2012.

A major new project was developed to scale up the use of cash and vouchers in emergencies – drawing upon the expertise of the CaLP. Support was also provided to the Spanish Red Cross for the establishment of a new Federation Resource Centre on Livelihoods and Economic Security. An MoU was negotiated with the IRI of Columbia University, and signed by the USD of Programme services on 11 March 2010, by the IFRC Secretary General on 17 March 2010, and by IRI on 28 March 2010.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The Disaster Services team works collaboratively with the broader global disaster management team to support disaster risk reduction and longer term development initiatives. In 2010, the Disaster Services team facilitated or was involved in a number of important initiatives to contribute to longer term programme impact including:

- Strengthening the understanding of strategic aim 1 of S2020 through technical assistance and awareness raising on post-disaster recovery programming – and promoting the integration of food security, nutrition, and livelihoods interventions in disaster operations.
- Disaster services led on the development of the draft disaster management position paper for the IFRC and provided guidance to the Disaster and Crises Management Advisory Body on key policy priorities for the IFRC, including the revision of the Principles and Rules for Disaster Relief.
- The Disaster services team also represented the IFRC at various international fora, delivering key advocacy messages calling for additional resources for disaster preparedness and strengthening the links between community-based and institutional approaches to preparedness. A greater longer-term investment in disaster preparedness and risk reduction has the potential to strengthen resilience to disasters, and reduce the scope and costs of response operations.
- Disaster services is also contributing to a more systematic and transparent approach to institutional early warning and early action which will support the longer-term impact of reducing disaster risk. In this respect, collaboration will continue with a number of scientific partners to improve the predictability of disasters and to use Red Cross Red Crescent networks to gather and disseminate timely and relevant information.
- Pursuing an integrated approach to disaster management and risk reduction by linking strategies and activities for disaster preparedness (community based and institutional) with disaster response and recovery. This is being achieved through collaborative work planning and joint initiatives such as the work on assessment training.

Looking ahead

DSD will continue to align its work in accordance with the priorities outlined in the Secretary General's objectives and Strategy 2020. More specifically, over the course of 2011, renewed efforts are being made in the following key disaster preparedness, response, and recovery priorities:

- Stronger cooperation, coordination and support arrangements between the secretariat in Geneva and in the Zones – including ongoing support to Zones and regions for disaster response coordination, improved planning, performance management and accountability.
- Development and maintenance of harmonized DM standard operational procedures and systems.
- Increased knowledge, skills and human resource base for integrated preparedness, response and recovery programming.
- Promoting a DM learning and accountability culture within the IFRC.
- Integrating a gender perspective as a core element in IFRC's disaster management activities.

All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

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

For further information specifically related to this plan, please contact Simon Eccleshall, Head, Disaster and Crisis Management department: email: simon.eccleshall@ifrc.org; phone +41 22 730 4281

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA00040 - Disaster services

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA00040
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	4,654,563					4,654,563
B. Opening Balance	505,581					505,581
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	165,096					165,096
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	8,837					8,837
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	2,561					2,561
<i>DFID Partnership grant</i>	503,350					503,350
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	3,107,283					3,107,283
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>	10,803					10,803
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	35,800					35,800
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	9,687					9,687
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	249,555					249,555
C1. Cash contributions	4,092,972					4,092,972
Inkind Personnel						
<i>Other</i>	17,600					17,600
C3. Inkind Personnel	17,600					17,600
Other Income						
<i>Sundry Income</i>	3,022					3,022
C4. Other Income	3,022					3,022
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	4,113,593					4,113,593
D. Total Funding = B + C	4,619,174					4,619,174
Appeal Coverage	99%					99%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	505,581					505,581
C. Income	4,113,593					4,113,593
E. Expenditure	-3,585,658					-3,585,658
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1,033,516					1,033,516

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MAA00040 - Disaster services

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
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Budget	APPEAL

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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)		4,654,563					4,654,563	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Medical & First Aid		865				865	-865	
Total Relief items, Construction, Su		865				865	-865	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	175,000	4,327				4,327	170,673	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	175,000	4,327				4,327	170,673	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Logistics Services		55				55	-55	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage		55				55	-55	
Personnel								
International Staff	1,136,108	730,821				730,821	405,287	
Total Personnel	1,136,108	730,821				730,821	405,287	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	490,000	339,446				339,446	150,554	
Professional Fees		33,478				33,478	-33,478	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	490,000	372,924				372,924	117,076	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	310,250	154,567				154,567	155,683	
Total Workshops & Training	310,250	154,567				154,567	155,683	
General Expenditure								
Travel	247,500	128,812				128,812	118,688	
Information & Public Relation	100,000	30,969				30,969	69,031	
Office Costs	5,000	5,656				5,656	-656	
Communications	23,625	34,235				34,235	-10,610	
Financial Charges		36				36	-36	
Other General Expenses	71,760	2,008				2,008	69,752	
Shared Support Services	68,600	49,544				49,544	19,056	
Total General Expenditure	516,485	251,259				251,259	265,226	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers Others	1,734,580	1,846,035				1,846,035	-111,455	
Total Contributions & Transfers	1,734,580	1,846,035				1,846,035	-111,455	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	292,140	217,645				217,645	74,495	
Total Indirect Costs	292,140	217,645				217,645	74,495	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		6,509				6,509	-6,509	
Reporting Fees		651				651	-651	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		7,160				7,160	-7,160	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,654,563	3,585,658				3,585,658	1,068,905	
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,068,905				1,068,905		