

Mid-Year report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction

Appeal No. MAA00021

6 August 2010

This report covers the period 1 January to 30
June 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, a radio talk show was held in Nias, Indonesia to disseminate 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 the three strategic aims of Strategy 2020:

- 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(s) 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 livelihood. The IFRC's framework for community safety and resilience represents a common Red Cross Red Crescent understanding of disaster risk reduction, 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 (USD 2,982,240 or EUR 2,443,100), of which CHF 2,575,508 (79 per cent) covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 851,385 (26 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 ongoing re-alignment of the secretariat.

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

No. of people we have reached: The IFRC reached out to 6.3 million people through its disaster management (DM) programmes in the first half of 2010. The Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction 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 livelihood. It works in partnership with many different governmental and non-governmental organizations 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), of the 351 natural disasters in 2009, 325 were climate-related; of the 10,551 people killed by natural disasters, 8,700 died as a result of climate-related disasters, and it affected 139 million people. Floods affected the most number of people: 57 million people, i.e., 40 per cent of those affected; and 50 million people affected by windstorms accounted for 36 per cent of those affected by disasters, far above the annual average (16 per cent). Climate-related disasters accounted for 86 per cent of reported damages, with windstorms accounting for 60 per cent. It is estimated that more than one billion people live under the poverty line and are facing chronic food insecurity and hunger, with the vast majority living in developing countries.

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 the 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 ongoing 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 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 Near East and North Africa and 2 per cent in developed countries. While Asia contains the greatest number of food insecurity, 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 Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Djibouti and some parts of Uganda. As a result of good rain in the first and second quarters of 2010, the food production, water and pasture conditions in some parts of the region has 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, Niger, Northern Cameroon and Eastern Mali, with the most acute situations in Niger and Chad. The Sahel Regional office has been involved in the assessment and has provided technical support to both National Societies in Niger and Chad in the development of food and nutrition security action plans, and in monitoring the implementation of the operation.

Disaster mitigation, DRR, climate change adaptation, food security, nutrition and livelihood are key components of disaster management (DM), 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.

Note: This mid-year report lists only activities and initiatives undertaken during the first half of 2010.

Activities and initiatives

- Ensure that vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) and programming are integrated with other sectors such as disaster risk reduction, 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 to implement and adapt 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 disaster risk reduction education and awareness.
- In close collaboration with other departments and services, provide technical support to zones on community-based early warning, promotion of community-based disaster preparedness, community-based contingency planning and public awareness and education on risk and community preparedness.
- Compile community preparedness practice and lessons learnt, provide analysis, policy recommendations and implementation guidelines/advice, and make learning available and ensure that management, zones and National Society have access to this knowledge.

Achievements

The VCA guide comprising four interlinked components (What is VCA ?, How to do a VCA, VCA Toolbox and VCA Training Guide) is in the process of being updated to better incorporate guidance on how National Societies cope with the effects of climate change. The draft of the guide, which is now available will next be shared with a wider representative group of delegates and National Society staff to assess whether the changes are sufficient or whether further revision is necessary.

Options are being explored to use multi-mobility application platforms to keep track of the people who have been trained on VCA around the world, and to follow the trainings that they subsequently conduct. The software can be developed easily, however, it will need to be integrated into IFRC's wider information technology strategy and approach, and this is currently under development.

A draft of guidelines on Public Awareness and Public Education for Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction has been developed and is currently being circulated for feedback. The next step will be to organize regional workshops on the guide, bringing together delegates and staff from National Societies to familiarize themselves with the guide, and to consider ways of adapting it to their local use.

A terms of reference has been developed for the hiring of a consultant to support IFRC's research and the preparation of guidelines on community-based early warning and monitoring systems. The guidelines will fill a gap in global guidance on community preparedness for fast and slow onset disasters. It is expected that the development of the guidelines will draw on existing practice in all regions where the IFRC works, and combine this experience with best practices from the humanitarian and scientific communities.

In this period, a scoping study was started to examine how the Red Cross Red Crescent draws upon indigenous knowledge in regard to disaster risk reduction. The study, which will be completed over two months, analyses IFRC's existing tools and guidance in the area of disaster risk reduction including health activities to assess whether there is room to include greater emphasis on the importance of collecting and using local knowledge to save lives and protect livelihoods. The research will also examine existing practice in Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies; and through a desk top study capture experience of where indigenous knowledge has been used to good, or to bad effect. Finally the study will make recommendations on the pros and cons of expanding the IFRCs work on indigenous knowledge and the types of partnerships at the global and local level that it could potentially envisage in the process. The study is expected to finish in mid-July 2010.

Studies on linking policy to practice are taking place in Liberia, Senegal and China. These studies aim to determine how delegations and National Societies use and adhere to the global policies and standards of the IFRC, and any challenges that they may face in usage or interpretation. The studies are being conducted through May and June 2010; and the findings, which will be shared with IFRC's policy-making bodies, should be available by the time of the next update.

Programme Component 2: Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

Outcome

Zones and National Societies are provided with sufficient coordination, global representation, guidance, tools and technical support to enable community-level disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation 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 disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
- Continued participation in inter-agency discussions on the outcomes of climate change negotiations, including follow-up to COP15 (Copenhagen) outcomes.

- Consistent engagement with key donors and Partner National Societies to coordinate, incorporate and prioritize community-based disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation considerations in their policies.
- Support at least 30 National Societies in developing and implementing disaster risk reduction (incorporating climate change adaptation) plans and programmes to increase community safety and resilience (with a special focus on Global Alliance countries).
- Development of enhanced methodologies and applications to measure impacts and benefits of community-based disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
- Develop guidelines and advocate and support integrated community-based programmes including climate change, disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness and food security/livelihoods.
- Support the preparation of the World Disasters Report (WDR). Include relevant disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, 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.

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 delivered contributed to the debate; and highlighted Red Cross Red Crescent’s role in advocacy, public awareness and building partnerships in it’s commitment to address the health effects of climate change.

The department also coordinated the participation of the IFRC’s delegation in the International Disaster and Risk Conference (IDRC) 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 delegation delivered five presentations, and also set up a booth.

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. The Red Cross Red Crescent approach is to bridge the gap by linking climate information and prediction with climate risk management (socio-economic/livelihood, health etc) at the community level.

At an ISDR Inter-Agency Group (IAG) 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 continues to support the senior management in their participation in the Management Oversight Board (MOB) of the UNISDR, as well as in keeping the engagement with ISDR on DRR related meetings.

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 has been involved in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) mid-term review process which aims to facilitate monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures at the national, regional and global levels. At the same time, CPRR is contributing to the 2011 UN Global Assessment Report on DRR.

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

CPRR participated in and facilitated the pilot testing of the *Training kit on Advocacy for Disaster Risk Reduction* which targets field practitioners and the community in order to improve the overall quality and impact of the DRR initiatives in South Asia which was held in Colombo from 8 to 11 June 2010. The training guide was put together by the regional delegation for South Asia within the “building safer communities” initiative. The CPRR department together with the communications team is exploring options in turning this into a global guide.

Planning is underway for the UNFCCC 16th Conference of Parties (COP 16) set for Cancun, Mexico end-November/early-December. CPRR together with the Americas zone and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre participated in meetings with the Mexican Red Cross and the Government of Mexico to discuss the Red Cross and Red Crescent plan and level of engagement during COP16. The advocacy pack on climate change has been revised to make it more relevant and up to date. Further, work is being carried out in collaboration with departments (the communications department is taking the lead) in-house to develop the youth and climate change advocacy pack with a focus on the tree planting campaign.

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 climate change adaptation for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NORAD. A meeting was also arranged with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) 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 2 partnership agreement and proposals, as well as the West African South-South proposal, and the potential collaboration in moving forward.

The CPRR department participated in the Americas zone workshop on climate change and DRR which was held in Panama in January. Community safety and resilience was high on the agenda. In linking food security to a *Framework of Community Safety and Resilience*, a presentation on global food security trends was also delivered at this meeting.

The Palestine Red Crescent Society has officially joined the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction. 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, applying lessons-learned in the Caribbean DRR in Africa, the Zambezi River Basin Initiative, the new American Red Cross programme Latin American Risk Reduction Activity (LARRA), organizational development for DRR, indigenous knowledge in DRR, and a new USAID approach to DRR.

In support of the Southern Africa zone, a meeting was held with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to discuss a potential training for focal points of the Zambezi River Basin Initiative on integrated flood management.

A cost-benefit analysis (CBA) summary guidance document is in the process of being finalized. It is based on experiences during three Red Cross Red Crescent CBA case studies (Nepal, Philippines and Sudan), led by external consultants with the active participation of the National Societies.

The case study *Empowering communities to prepare for cyclones* was published. It is 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 if, and how, a CDBP programme in 1996-2002 continues to effectively help communities reduce risk.

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.

Preparations are in an advanced stage for the 2010 edition of the World Disasters Report (WDR), which will have *urban risk* as its focus. The report to be launched on 22 September – after the media launch on 21 September 2010 – will provide 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 the 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. Case studies were also received from National Societies and the secretariat.

Work has already begun for the launch of the report, and will feature activities that will keep the report in focus during the 12-month period, prior to the launch of the next edition. With the support of the communications department, some new elements will be introduced into the launch process. This will result in the contents of the report being more interactive, and will allow for the addition of new content during the course of the year.

Constraints or Challenges

Structural modifications to the management of the 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 programme 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 environment for food security and nutrition has created new energy among policy makers and donors, with evolving 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:

- Frameworks, strategies, positions and guidelines are being updated and harmonized;
- IFRC's expertise and capacity is being leveraged through food security, nutrition and livelihoods networks; and
- Promotion of integrated cross-sectoral programming will support the Africa Long-Term Food Security Initiative.

Technical support has been provided for the elaboration of the following emergency appeals: Ethiopia, Niger and Chad; as well as in relation to the development of a concept paper on food security, nutrition and livelihoods in the Sahel Region, for potential support from the Swedish Red Cross. A food security and nutrition concept paper for Sudan, developed by The Canadian Red Cross Society, has been reviewed by the team, and feedback provided to The Canadian Red Cross Society. The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) zone office was provided with technical support regarding the organization of a food security and nutrition training for the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

Together with the pandemic department (H2P), IFRC participated in a WFP and other pandemic preparedness stakeholders' consultation on leveraging and mainstreaming the planning and lessons learned 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. Further, feedback has been provided on the EC consultation paper on the food security policy framework.

Two days of informal discussion was conducted in Doha from 23 to 24 March between the Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS), MENA Zone and the CPPR department to follow up QRCS/Qatar Charity and Islamic Development Bank (IDB) funding commitments in support of food security/livelihoods programming in Niger, and to explore possibilities to involve other Gulf National Societies. A mapping of the Red Cross Red Crescent food aid distribution was done covering the period of 2005 to 2009 to use it for resource mobilization purposes. The results indicate that Red Cross Red Crescent has been modest in terms of being seen as a food distributor.

A draft IFRC Global Food Security Strategy has been developed, and is pending to be finalized. This draft document was discussed with the disaster management coordinators (DMC) and the head of operations during their annual meeting in Geneva from 16 to 18 March 2010. As part of the Sphere handbook revision process, the chapter on food security, nutrition and food aid chapter from the Sphere handbook has been reviewed and feedback provided to the working group; A nutrition section has been developed on FedNet at <https://fednet.ifrc.org/sw192764.asp> (password protected and accessible to the Red Cross and Crescent only), including donor/policy resources, technical resources, training material and useful web links and videos.

Sectoral allocations for 2010 for the Norwegian Red Cross (supported by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs) three-year cooperation (2009 to 2011) on disaster risk reduction, disaster

preparedness and food security has been agreed. CPRR collected zone requests for food security/livelihoods allocations. The amount allocated to the field is CHF 205,000.

In promoting IFRCs community resilience programming especially in food security and livelihoods, the CPRR represented the IFRC in the Annual Conference of Swiss Humanitarian Aid organized by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) which was held on 26 March in Montreux. CPRR participated in the Brussels development briefing session 17 on “Biodiversity and Rural Development in ACP countries.” The event helped to establish networking with experts in the EC DG Development, enhanced understanding of the involvement of different agencies in biodiversity and rural development, and linkages with IFRC’s work in food security and livelihoods.

As a member of an expert’s panel, CPRR 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 related Feinstein International Centre regarding potential collaboration opportunities around disaster risk reduction. CPRR participated in the humanitarian assistance and rural development briefing in Brussels, organized by the ACP-EU Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation. A presentation was made on the Red Cross Red Crescent experience in linking emergency response, recovery and development. The Rwandan Red Cross, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, the Swedish Red Cross, the Irish Red Cross Society and CPRR participated in a “Dialogue on the Revised Comprehensive Framework for Action”, organized by the High Level Task Force on Global Food Security Crisis in Dublin from 17 to 18 May. CPRR also represented the IFRC in meetings with the FAO and WFP to discuss the establishment of the newly proposed Global Food Security Cluster. The discussion focused on the exchange of experiences in cluster implementation and the draft concept note.

Constraints or Challenges

Staff turnover in the field and ad hoc funding are important challenges in taking forward quality programme implementation; and in establishing an adequate technical assistance base for project support in design, monitoring and evaluation, as well as strategic positioning for programming policy, partnership, and resource mobilization at the field level.

Working in partnership

IFRC’s secretariat is a member of the UN/ISDR and is also represented in the MOB of UN/ISDR. It is also a member of the Results Management Council of the World Bank’s GFDRR and is a permanent observer to the Consultative Group. 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 disaster risk reduction to the global level, IFRC continues to lead an IASC working group on risk-informed humanitarian action.

The overall food security, nutrition and livelihoods situation in the different part of the globe requires a more comprehensive and integrated approach to address both acute and chronic situations. IFRC can position itself to enhance its partnership, advocacy and longer-term initiatives to improve community safety and resilience. To this effect, the CPRR department has been making efforts to enhance networking and partnerships with governments, movement partners and external partners such as WFP, FAO, European Aid, UN HLTF, NGOs, private sector and others.

For the 2010 edition of the WDR, substantial benefit was derived from the collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation, the UN-ISDR, UN-Habitat and Help Age 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. It is expected that they will also participate in launching events at the country level, including a possible event at the

Shanghai World Expo with the UN-ISDR. Nestlé, which is one of the report's corporate contributors has also expressed an interest to contribute to launching events in countries where they have a presence.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Changes in risk and disaster patterns result in large-scale emergencies that require the mobilization of huge 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 plan aims to build 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. Consultation planning for a few countries is underway for the second half of 2010. Greater clarity on objectives, indicators, baseline and evaluation processes during the project design process will play an important role in achieving longer-term demonstrable impact.

The 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 (the Framework) represents a common Red Cross Red Crescent understanding of disaster risk reduction, 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 disaster risk reduction, 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 will be delivered, in all its external and internal dialogues, advocating for consideration and support of community safety and resilience.

Focus of climate change adaptation as part of the IFRC's wider disaster risk reduction 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 ongoing African Food Security Initiative, the CPRR department will enhance its coordination first with the Africa zone office for better and quality programming. Field visits are planned to be conducted in three regions (Eastern, Southern and Sahel) in the third and fourth quarters to explore challenges on programme strategic positioning, integration, and monitoring and evaluation, along with other implementation issues. 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

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

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