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# Annual report

## CPRR Department

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**This report covers the  
period 01/01/2011 to  
31/12/2011.**

*The Niger Red Cross is supporting  
communities through education on the use  
of tools and vegetable growing.  
IFRC, Zakiré Zarma village*



### In brief

#### Programme outcome (100 words/1 paragraph)

In an attempt to reduce the impact of disasters and complex emergencies, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has been contributing towards building community safety and resilience by strengthening its programme support primarily in three areas: 1) community-based disaster preparedness; 2) disaster risk reduction (DRR) including climate change adaptation (CCA); and 3) food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

#### Programme(s) summary (300 words/3 paragraphs)

The IFRC and its member National Societies have worked together with communities to mitigate disaster risks, build safe and resilient communities and provide specific development solutions for vulnerable populations. Through guidance, tools, technical support, coordination and global representation, the IFRC has supported the zone offices and National Societies in designing and implementing disaster risk reduction programmes in support of community safety and resilience.

The focus of CCA, as part of the wider DRR effort of the IFRC, includes capacity building of staff from both IFRC and National Societies, advocacy and awareness raising, and development of methodologies at community level to integrate climate risk into existing programmes to ensure that the humanitarian consequences of climate change are effectively addressed.

Another key focus of the Department's work is to strengthen livelihoods in order to improve food security and resilience. The overall objective is to develop programmes that effectively address longer-term needs in livelihood and food security, thereby reducing the vulnerability of food and nutrition insecurity.

## Financial situation

**Kindly note that the figures below are Draft until audit completion in April 2011.**

The total 2011 budget is CHF 3,486,810, of which CHF 3,602,271 (103 per cent) covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 2,290,260 (64 per cent) of the budget.

*(The financial report is attached)*

## No. of people we have reached

According to the 2011 global DRR mapping, a total of 20,357,611 people (51% male; 49% female) were reached in 2011 through activities implemented by National Societies at community and national levels - categorized as disaster risk reduction, food security, nutrition, livelihoods and climate change adaptation programming. The Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction Department (CPRR) focused its support on facilitating such community safety and resilience initiatives, and building the capacity of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in this regard.

## Our partners (100 words/1 paragraph)

The IFRC is working in close partnership with various stakeholders at all levels, including governments, non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, private sector, academia and civil society organizations, in the areas of information sharing, technical expertise, coordination and resource mobilization.

The IFRC is a member of the ISDR participating in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Inter-Agency Group (IAG) and the Management Oversight Board of ISDR. It holds an observer status of the Consultative Group of the World Bank's GFDRR and is a member of the IASC, chairing the IASC task force on climate change. It is an active partner in the Global Food Security Cluster and has a seconded staff member working with the technical support team in Rome. It is working with global partners such as Zurich Financial Services, Nestle, key UN agencies, such as WFP and FAO, the European Union, and non-governmental organisations.

## Context

2011 was a new record year in disaster losses world-wide. According to the Centre of Research for the Epidemiology of Disasters, a total of 302 disasters were reported in 2011, of which 137 occurred in Asia. 205 million people were affected, and global economic losses were estimated at USD 365 billion. These figures illustrate that the frequency and intensity of weather related disasters such as floods, droughts, and cyclones are increasing and causing devastating economic damages everywhere in the world and particularly in Asia. The number of people, economic, social and cultural assets that are exposed and vulnerable to risk to disasters in the world is growing very rapidly. This correlates with population growth particularly in flood prone river deltas, vulnerable coastal areas, on flood plains and in cities located on seismic fault lines or very close to. The disasters in the world and in Asia in 2010-2011 in particular highlighted the exposure and costly losses to highly developed countries and also to the high degree of interdependencies of modern economies.

The most affected by these disasters were vulnerable people and communities living in high-risk areas. With the guidance of the IFRC, National Societies have focused their DRR activities at the community level where disasters are felt and risk reduction measures can make a big difference. To mitigate the impact of disasters and protect development gains, National Societies have promoted community-based DRR programmes to support vulnerable communities in strengthening their resilience.

Climate change and its impacts continue to be a significant concern. An IPCC special report (SREX) highlighted the current and future role of climate change in altering the characteristics and impacts of extreme events. In combination with changes in exposure due to changing settlement patterns, urbanization, environmental degradation and socio-economic processes, as well as an increase in the intensity and number of extreme weather events will most likely result in an increase in disasters. At the same time, the UN Climate Change Conference in Durban (COP17) ended in a difficult compromise between developed and developing countries. Whilst the COP agreed to set up a process to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of all major emitters, it is not likely that implementation will start before 2020, which is deemed too late to achieve the drastic reduction targets necessary to limit global warming to 2 degrees. It is therefore crucial to scale up our efforts to support adaptation to the impacts of climate change, especially of the most vulnerable people. The mainstreaming of climate change impacts into disaster risk reduction and other programmes, as well as advocacy, remains therefore a high priority for the IFRC.

Nearly 1 billion people around the globe continue to go to bed hungry every night. It is the poor, particularly in rural areas but also increasingly in urban areas that are most vulnerable to the negative impacts of food prices, effects of climate change, economic crises, and negative impacts of agribusiness. According to the '[The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2011](#)', produced jointly by FAO and WFP, high and volatile food prices were identified as major contributing factors in food insecurity at a global level. The report also predicted that food price volatility may increase over the next decade, and the most exposed were the poor and the weak, particularly in Africa. Small, import-dependent countries, particularly in Africa, are also especially at risk.

2011 also saw some of the worst droughts on record across the globe. In the Horn of Africa, drought has affected more than 10 million people in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania. The end of 2011 saw a crisis forming again in the Sahel region, placing approximately 12 million people at risk of food insecurity. Addressing global hunger amongst the world's most poor and vulnerable remains a major priority for IFRC.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Programme component 1: Community-based disaster preparedness

#### Outcomes

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

#### Achievements

In 2011, CPRR published '*Public Awareness and Education for Disaster Risk Reduction – A Guide*', which was designed with the specific purpose of helping National Societies' to scale up their work in disaster risk reduction campaigning, partnerships and education. Alongside this Guide, research was carried out on what exists within the Movement and within the sector on Harmonized Messages for Disaster Risk Reduction<sup>1</sup>. Harmonized messaging is considered to be a goal in disaster reduction education and is particularly important when it comes to scaling-up efforts to create a 'culture of safety'. Key safety and resilience messages are needed to promote consistent actions to the general public. For these messages to have credibility, legitimacy and strong impact, they should be harmonized and consistent, backed by a consensus of key stakeholders and based on the best knowledge available at the time. The guide is available at

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<sup>1</sup> The scoping study included: carrying out a comprehensive desk study of more than 150 documents, examining more than 150 web sites, interviewing 50 staff at National Society regional offices worldwide.

[http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/reducing\\_risks/302200-Public-awareness-DDR-guide-EN.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/reducing_risks/302200-Public-awareness-DDR-guide-EN.pdf)

With both the guide completed, and the associated background information on harmonised messaging in process, subsequent steps are finalise the messages and to disseminate the materials and support Federation Zones and National Societies to incorporate the ideas into their ongoing DRR projects and scale up work nationally and regionally. In order to capitalize on the services already available with the IFRC, a global workshop was for December 2011 Costa Rica, in partnership with the Reference Centre (Centro Regional de Referencia en Educación Comunitaria para la Prevención de Desastres – CRREC). This centre has over five years experience in communication, dissemination, training and education on DRR for National Societies, government, UN, national and international organizations and civil society agencies. However, due to administrative issues the work-shop was postponed to January 2012.

The PAPE Guidelines were presented at COP 17 in Durban at the UNFCCC meeting at the IFRC co-hosted side event on public awareness and education. The guide is available in English and Spanish. <http://www.ifrc.org/en/publications-and-reports/general-publications/>. French and Arabic translation will be done in 2012

An extensive review of the IFRC's Vulnerability and Capacity (VCA) assessment tool was conducted, in conjunction with the Institute for Development Studies and the International Institute for Environment and Development in the UK. It examined in practical terms, through field assessments, how the VCA is used in situations of climate change and urban risk – issues which represent “new risks” as compared to when the VCA tool was originally developed in the 1990's. The review also examined the strengths and challenges of the VCA tool from a variety of perspectives including the associated training and facilitation.

The findings of the review have been shared widely amongst the IFRC network, A summary report will be prepared and disseminated. The next steps will also involve developing an action plan to address the main challenges identified by the review and the development of complementary booklet on VCA and Climate change and VCA use in urban context during 2012.

Experiences from America and Asia Pacific will also be included in the development of the VCA process in urban context, taking into account they are in the process to develop studies for their future programming, based on the experiences and case studies from the region.

With regard to Community Based/driven Early Warning Systems (CBEWS), considerable research was carried out during this period to understand what already exists by way of best practice within and outside the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in this area with a view to developing a global guidance on this topic.

Many National Societies are already supporting early warning activities in communities for a wide range of disaster risk from slow onset to quick onset disasters. The aim of the guide is to strengthen, and to a certain extent standardize, the Red Cross Red Crescent approach as well as to ensure that CBEWS are better linked with the national, regional and global early warning systems. The next steps will be to shape the research material into a product which can be easily understood and can be translated into concrete action and early warning products. The guide which will be finalized in 2012, and will include the following:

- Library and Bibliography of EWS;
- Inventory of specific Community based/driven EWS efforts;
- Good Practice Table (for each of 5 Zones);
- Global Guide: pulling all the pieces together into a simple guide book (starting mid-March 2012).

During 2011, CPRR worked on integrated approaches with the Health Department on the analysis and development of a background document on this issue for the Global Forum 2011. An example of a joint project is the pilot with Indonesia RC. The CPRR Department also actively participated in the CBHFA Global meeting in March and November 2011 and shared the latest integration activities such as:

- Draft Position paper from Health Stockholm Group, Feb 2011;
- CBHFA-DRR the way forward working paper, March 2011;
- DMC meeting and Global community safety and resilience forum in Damascus, March 2011
- CBHFA Global Meeting, November 2011.

During 2011, the CPRR Department also collaborated with the UN IASC cluster on humanitarian financing and the sub-working group on preparedness to develop an inter-agency study project entitled “*Analysis of Financing Mechanisms and Funding Streams to enhance funding for Emergency Preparedness*” in five countries. The study, which will be carried out during 2011 and 2012 aims to assess how preparedness funding has been delivered by humanitarian organizations and, in close consultation with the governmental and non-governmental partners in-country, will contribute towards developing country funding strategies for preparedness.

### Constraints or Challenges

During 2011, due to staff rotations there were some delays relating to the community preparedness file. The consultancy process for the CBEWS was delayed in order to ensure quality of product. The public awareness and education workshop which was postponed to 2012 will allow for key messages on DRR to be further developed. End of year pressures and global forums resulted in some availability issues of staff members from Zones and National Societies to engage in some of the processes.

## Programme component 2: Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

### Outcomes

Zones and National Societies are provided with sufficient coordination, global representation, guidance, tools and technical support to enable community-level DRR and climate change adaptation and mitigation to be effectively improved and increased.

### Achievements

A Global Community Safety and Resilience Forum took place in Damascus from 29 to 31 March 2011, and gathered nearly 120 participants from 70 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Federation and international and non-governmental agencies. This was the third in a series of global meetings held around the theme of community safety and resilience. To strengthen approaches and commitment towards improved community safety and resilience programming, the forum discussed the following themes at nine workshops:

- Scaling-up investment in safety and resilience programming at the community-level and sustaining community interventions,
- Integrating cross-sectoral concerns into Red Cross and Red Crescent programming,
- Increasing investment in community safety and resilience through advocacy and effective resource mobilization.

At the end of the three-day discussion, the global forum adopted the key actions points under the specific themes to be implemented in the coming two years to further enhance and integrate community safety and resilience into RCRC programmes. These clearly defined action points with associated roles and responsibilities for implementation will be monitored by the secretariat and zones as appropriate.

A workshop on “*Strengthening Community Resilience*” was held in Geneva on 24 November 2011, during the 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the IFRC General Assembly. It was attended by 130 persons from 60 National Societies, IFRC Secretariat and UN agencies. Issues related to strengthening community resilience, capacity building of National Societies, increased investment in resilience strengthening and steps for a holistic and cross-sectoral approach to resilience were discussed. Through presentations, keynote speech and plenary discussion, the workshop enabled the participants to understand the resilience at various levels and a Red Cross Red Crescent role in strengthening it, and provided them with an opportunity to share their information and experience, with regard to their current problems and challenges in resilience strengthening, as well as their solutions to address them. Participants renewed their commitment to increasing their efforts to contribute to strengthening community resilience and identified the steps to ensure a holistic and cross-sectoral approach to resilience. Furthermore, the IFRC Secretariat drafted a resilience concept paper to consolidate the various approaches and establish its definition of resilience.

A global mapping for 2011 was conducted to map the DRR expenditures and capacity of National Societies. According to the mapping results, in 2011 the total reported DRR spending was approximately CHF 95,320,000 million which benefitted 20,367,611 million vulnerable people with DRR activities (51% male; 49% female). The DRR spending in 2011 was 8 per cent higher than that in 2010 and the largest portion of funding was spent on the community-based DRR activities and the disaster preparedness of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

A DRR performance framework supported National Societies in translating their longer-term national DRR and CCA strategies into logical planning framework. With the support of the Secretariat, zone and regional offices facilitated a peer-to-peer experience exchange and capacity reinforcement of National Societies in order to scale up DRR and CCA programming.

To increase investment in DRR sectors, CPRR continued to work for building the evidence of cost effectiveness of CBDRR programmes. Two case studies were developed based on the outcomes of the cost benefit analysis of the CBDRR programmes implemented by the Sudanese Red Crescent and the Viet Nam Red Cross. A cost benefit analysis was made of the CBDRR programme implemented by the Bangladesh Red Crescent from 2005 to 2011. The final report named “*The long road to resilience: Impact and cost-benefit analysis of disaster risk reduction in Bangladesh*”, not only analyzed the relevance, effectiveness, impact, efficiency and sustainability of the CBDRR programme but also came up with proposed indicators for community resilience.

In 2010-2011 the IFRC commissioned a comprehensive study on DRR experiences gained during the recovery programme after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. The study was conducted by external consultants, Arup International, with the support and oversight by a Working Group comprising representatives from five PNS's, as well as the CPRR and IFRC Asia Pacific zone office. The objective of the study was to identify and document the lessons learned in implementing at scale CBDRR projects to strengthen community safety and resilience during the Tsunami recovery programme. The rich evidence and information collected from this study resulted in the production of the three reports: Characteristics of a safe and resilient community; Key determinants of a successful CBDRR programme; and a Lessons learned report, as well as a database of CBDRR projects.

A DRR advocacy guide of the IFRC was developed to strengthen the skills, knowledge and proficiency of practitioners in advocating on DRR approaches to decision-makers, donors and policy-makers. It is designed to help National Societies meet the challenge of mainstreaming a “culture of DRR” and accruing the necessary financial investment and institutional support to maintain it.

On the occasion of 13 October 2011, the International Day for DRR, the IFRC advocated through the Secretary General's statement and media materials, for active engagement of children and

young people in preparing their communities for disasters and reducing their impacts. By using the International Federation's key messages and through various national campaigns, National Societies highlighted the unique role of children and youth and the value they can provide, as innovators, inter-cultural ambassadors, peer-to-peer facilitators, community mobilizers and advocates for vulnerable people.

The IFRC further profiled its DRR agenda through its active participation in the third Global DRR Platform held in Geneva on 8–13 May 2011. Together with the German Committee for Disaster Reduction, it advocated for the need to address early warning needs and the content of early warning messages. The IFRC also collaborated with UNDP and other UN agencies in organizing a side event highlighting the importance of risk identification in the context of strengthening national capacities to manage risks. The IFRC held its own side event demonstrating how legislation could promote DRR at the community-level. The full report on the IFRC participation in the Global DRR Forum is available on FedNet.

IFRC, together with UNISDR<sup>2</sup> and GFDRR<sup>3</sup>, held a joint side event, "*Building Resilience for Aid Effectiveness*", during the OECD 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, Korea, from 29 November to 1 December 2011. IFRC, UNISDR, World Bank and partners agreed to leverage the commitment in the Busan Partnership for Development Effectiveness to increased financing and resourcing of DRR from development budgets (both national and international, and public and private). On 20 December 2011 the IFRC and GFDRR discussed how to further expand their collaboration and identified the potential areas of increased collaboration, including high level advocacy and policy discussion, joint approaches in a few priority countries in Asia/Pacific and engagement of IFRC in Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA).

CPRR regularly participated in UNISDR Inter-Agency Group (IAG) meetings. It attended the "Making Cities Resilient" Campaign Partnership Meeting organized by UNISDR in Geneva on 1-2 November, and introduced the IFRC's urban risk reduction activities. The Department also continued to actively engage with the Participating National Society-driven DPRR working group and discuss various issues of common concern with group members through its website.

The Global Alliance for DRR (GADRR) now includes 29 National Societies, with the addition of the Lebanese Red Cross, Palestine Red Crescent, Ghana Red Cross Society and Mali Red Cross. In 2011 the CPRR Department conducted an external desk review of the GADRR to examine its implementation and propose recommendations regarding its effectiveness and its potential role in the future.

The DRR Support Group of the IFRC Secretariat met regularly to discuss DRR-related issues, and particularly for the preparations for the Global Community Safety and Resilience Forum, the 18th General Assembly of the IFRC and the 31st International Conference. The CPRR and health teams met several times to promote multi-sectoral integration for community resilience, particularly with health and care programmes. Specifically, consultation with the health and care department resulted in general agreement to utilize the Framework for Community Safety and Resilience as an overarching concept for disaster management, DRR and health work. A pilot project in Indonesia was initiated to test how health and DRR approaches could best complement each other at the community-level.

CPRR supported zone and regional offices and National Societies in developing and implementing DRR plans and programmes to increase community safety and resilience, by providing technical inputs and reviewing their draft proposals. CPRR coordinated with the Americas and AP zone offices in developing RCRC approach to urban risks. The Americas zone finalized the contextual

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<sup>2</sup> United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

<sup>3</sup> Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

framework and the methodological approach for DRR in urban context, through an extensive consultation process involving civil protection agencies, NGO's, local organizations, DRR experts, academic sectors and national societies. This Zone also produced a series of documents relating to urban risks, the first of which can be found <http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/general/Tackling-Urban-Risk.pdf> ; the rest are being translated. The following videos also show case studies of urban risks in Nicaragua and in Columbia:

- Urban Risks – Nicaragua <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2MHQUcKx5Ss> ;
- Urban Risks – Colombia <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sGpgTWXg2Hc>

The urban sector study aimed at identifying RCRC niche in urban risk reduction programming was initiated by the Asia Pacific zone, with a final report due to be issued early in 2012.

During the International Conference, held in Geneva in November 2011, a workshop on '*Climate Change: Putting Vulnerable People First*' was held. Discussions focussed around the need to reconsider the RCRC position, mandate and/or functions in order to be able to address new and complex vulnerabilities that need to be considered also within a development planning perspective as well as humanitarian. This in particular is due to the changing nature of risk as a result of different drivers such as climate change, unsustainable development patterns, environmental degradation, rapid unplanned urbanization, population growth and expansion in fragile areas.

The IFRC continued to engage with the UNFCCC process, most recently through its engagement at the 17th Conference of Parties (COP 17) to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which was held in Durban, South Africa from 28 November to 11 December 2011. The Conference was attended by an IFRC delegation led by the Secretary General and the IFRC hosted, or participated in, a number of side events. For example, IFRC hosted a side-event on "*Public Education and Awareness Raising on DRR in a changing climate*". Furthermore, together with UNICEF and WFP, IFRC and South Africa Red Cross organised a side event, "*Building disaster Resilience in Africa*". IFRC also participated in the side events – a) "*Implementing the Cancun Framework: Vulnerability, Human displacement and population movements*", and b) "*Warned and prepared – disaster prevented: and 'the need for disaster risk reduction and involving children and youth'*".

The 2011 edition of the World Disasters Report (WDR) focused on hunger and malnutrition, and was successfully launched on September 22, 2011, in New Dehli India. The report comprises 6 chapters, covering areas such as reworking the global food system, the impacts of undernutrition and continued food price instability, achieving livelihood stability through agriculture and social protection, responding to food insecurity and malnutrition in crises, and the policies and partnerships that are needed. The report is also complemented by a section examining the future challenges for humanitarian work, as well as an annex comprising statistics from CRED's EMDAT database.

More than 100 launch events, which took different forms, were organized globally. These launch events generated additional possibilities to continue to disseminate the findings and recommendations of the report, in a bid to encourage sustained and sustainable actions to reduce global hunger and malnutrition, including in urban areas. The WDR 2011 is available at <http://www.ifrc.org/en/publications-and-reports/world-disasters-report/wdr2011>.

The IFRC delegation further established the organisation as an active player and partner for governments, scientific institutions, community-based organizations and UN agencies in dealing with climate change issues and highlighted the RCRC work on climate change adaptation, DRR, disaster preparedness, food security, sustainable livelihoods, awareness raising and public education.

### **Constraints or challenges**

Due to CPRR's limited human resources, components of the cost benefit analysis, as well as activities related to the development of enhanced methodologies and applications for monitoring and

evaluation had to be postponed. Also, the process of revising the Framework for Community Safety and Resilience, as per the recommendation of the 3rd Global Community Safety and Resilience Forum, could not start as it needs to be based on the IFRC's resilience concept paper which is still under development. The internal discussion in the IFRC Secretariat regarding a Community Safety and Resilience Fund has not been completed yet. As a result, no progress has been made in the establishment of the fund.

Furthermore, limited resources, capacity and high turnover of staff in the zone and regional offices impacted the scaling up of DRR and climate change activities and their mainstreaming in Red Cross Red Crescent programming.

### **Programme component 3: Food security, nutrition and livelihoods**

#### **Outcomes**

National Societies expand 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.

#### **Achievements**

During 2011, the CPRR Department worked to provide technical and tailor made demand driven support to National Societies through Zones and regions. The Five Year African Longer-Term Food Security Strategic Framework was updated and includes indicators and an associated performance tracking table. The African National Societies have revised the Africa Food Security Initiative, focussing on the following areas: current programming approaches, challenges and solutions; common capacity-building needs and resources; integration and strategic positioning models; and strengthening informal technical networks. Furthermore, the America's Zone was supported in the development of their Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods Strategic Plan. Technical support was provided to the Horn of Africa response, particularly in terms of participating in the development Operational Plan of Action and Regional Framework, reviewing appeals, and providing guidance on longer term interventions with emergency response.

A new nutrition guidance supplement was developed in order to complement existing tools such as the Community Based Health and First Aid, Epidemic Control for Volunteers and HIV manuals. This document focuses in depth on four key topics: malnutrition, dietary diversity, women's nutrition, and infant & young child nutrition. It will serve as a reference for programming to support improved nutritional outcomes, and complement both health and food security programming. The West Africa Regional Office was supported to prepare a nutrition workshop in Dakar in December 2011. This workshop served as a platform for testing the nutrition training modules and to ascertain feedback and inputs constructive to finalization. Also, to share information and experiences on nutritional programming regionally.

During the year several consultations were held with key synergistic departments such as health, water and sanitation, organizational development and humanitarian values, in order to further formalise integration across departments. An example of a result of such coordination is the development of a nutrition working paper which was integrated into the health department's Strategic Operational Framework for Programming.

Technical briefs on grain banks, seeds and therapeutic care for malnourished children were developed. Furthermore, as a result of partnership with the ACP-EU Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), an extensive set of technical guidance documents which focused on particular agricultural topics and interventions were obtained and shared with 37 national societies and 3 regional offices in Africa. The Department facilitated and supported the development of food security, nutrition and livelihoods posters from Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho and

Malawi, Mozambique, Togo and Uganda. The posters featured case studies and displayed at the East Africa Consultation Workshop and Syria Global Safety and Resilience Forum. Some of these case studies are being further distributed electronically.

Further technical inputs were given to the formulation of documents such as the Botswana RC's concept paper on integrated community farming and the Eastern Africa German RC Early Warning Training in Somalia. Inputs were made to the World Disaster Report. The draft Africa Hazard Map was also reviewed and feedback was provided to the southern Africa regional office. Inputs were also provided to integrating initiatives such as the: Africa Great Green Wall concept paper; Senegal River Basin Initiative; and the Dry Region Paper for the Sahel. The proposal was successful in obtaining funding from USAID. The Kenya Red Cross Tana River Drought Recovery Project was visited and findings and recommendations communicated to the East Africa Regional Representation and Kenya Red Cross.

The Food Aid Convention was reviewed and feedback provided, and advocacy messages were delivered to the current Chair of the Convention related to planned reforms and renegotiation.

The Livelihoods Resource Centre in Madrid has received technical support in the form of contribution to the development of the web-site. Contributions were also made to the Resource centre's newsletter – specifically the Niger/ Irish Red Cross livelihoods project and Ethiopian/Swedish Red Cross/IFRC supported integrated food security project.

With regard to external partnerships, the IFRC is an active member of the Global Food Security Cluster. Since September 2011, the IFRC has seconded a staff member to the global Food Security Support Team, based in WFP Rome. This position will help strengthen coordination mechanisms in humanitarian emergencies, with a particular emphasis on providing support at the country level. Through its presence in Rome and in close coordination with the UN based agencies and other NGO's involved in emergency response the IFRC is well positioned to influence the global food security agenda at a time of increased threat and need. In 2011, a series of training and support missions were carried out by the Cluster, and between September and December, six IFRC and NS were trained as Cluster Coordinators, Information Managers. The training will continue through out 2012. The activities of the Nutrition Cluster are also closely followed.

With regard to external dialogue and events, several relevant global meetings were attended. For example, the 37th session of the Committee on Food Security (CFS) which focused on three thematic areas and two mechanisms. Thematic areas included (a) gender and food security (b) high food prices and market volatility (c) support to small holder farmers to increase food production. IFRC submitted a written input and delivered plenary interventions on the three themes. The two mechanisms where (a) CFS reform was discussed and update was provided, including the issue of rotating chairmanship, and IFRC made a statement in support of the reform (b) Update Global FS Framework: the Committee was updated on the Global Food Security Framework and received the latest draft, on which IFRC provided comments. The final version will be approved in the next CFS meeting in November 2012. Discussions were had with high-level decision-makers (from governments, UN, WFP and FAO) in Rome during the meeting of the Committee for Food Security (CFS), and discussions regarding IFRCs observer status are ongoing.

The Department, along with other movement representatives from the ICRC, attended a meeting of WFP and NGO partners which was held in Rome at the end of November 2011. The meeting discussed WFP's policy shift from food aid to food assistance and subsequent implications for programmes. The main issues discussed centred around the scaling up of work linked to: a) cash and vouchers; b) new nutritional solutions; c) the enabling of government-managed hunger solutions including safety nets; and d) finance, resource management, risk management and options for improving accountability. Separate sessions were held to discuss the global Food Security Cluster and field level agreements.

Furthermore, the Global Water Partnership meeting in Stockholm was participated in, and RCRC work in water & sanitation and food security and livelihoods under the theme water related disasters and food security, was shared.

In order to further foster collaboration, linkages were established between the Eastern Africa regional representation and IGAD secretariat for possible collaboration. Subsequently, a meeting was held with IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) in Nairobi to enhance partnership with National Societies, particularly with regard to weather related issues and early warning systems. Initial dialogue with FAO with regard to nutrition was initiated in order to identify specific countries where the two institutions could explore increasing engagement on food security and nutrition.

The Department also facilitated contact with Helen Keller International to explore the potential to work with the East Africa regional office on capacity strengthening for nutrition programming, and provided feedback on the resultant concept note. Helen Keller and Kenya Red Cross are now implementing a joint nutrition programme related to the drought response. Several implementing agency contacts, such as AFS, Concern World Wide, and World Vision International, have been developed with next steps to explore potential for joint programming at field level, especially around acute malnutrition screening and referral services.

Nestlé is currently partnering and providing support to the IFRC to deliver on its food security related priorities at global level. It is envisioned that the cooperation will be extended to develop joint activities and closer collaboration including skills and expertise at field level with an initial focus on Eastern Africa.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

Staff turnover in the field, at regional and national society levels, and ad hoc funding remain critical challenges for increasing the quality of programming. Furthermore, they affect the establishment of 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.

There is also a need for zones, regions and national societies to further embark on regional and country level partnerships with a) strategic organisations for joint programming and b) resource mobilisation.

Certain specific activities are being carried over to 2012, due also to staffing issues and the preference for the right expertise for the initiatives. These are related to the review of the food security training manuals, and the expert database. Also, due to a time constraints a consultative work-shop on the Americas' Strategy did not take place, and ways to support this are being examined for 2012.

### **Working in partnership**

National Societies and the IFRC are implementing food security, nutrition and livelihoods programmes in partnership with Participating National Societies, governments (national and local) UN Agencies (such as FAO, UNICEF and), EU, CIDA, USAID, NGOs and CSOs. Within the secretariat, the CPRR department has been working in partnership with humanitarian diplomacy for advocacy works; organizational development in relation to National Society technical capacity strengthening; knowledge management for training; disaster services to review appeals and provide technical input related to emergencies; shelter related to livelihoods; and health to develop effectively linked HIV and AIDS and nutrition programming. The cooperation between the different partners within the Movement and externals is being facilitated using cooperation agreements,

strategies, global/operational alliances, bilateral, multilateral, inter-agency collaborations, and the different national, regional and global coordination mechanisms.

### **Contributing to longer-term impact**

The Global forums arranged allowed for information and experience sharing which can lead to increased and joint actions to further community safety and resilience at various levels. Participation in interagency meetings and forums has resulted in the IFRC strengthening its position externally on DRR, climate change and food security.

IFRC is now a member of the consultative group of GFDRR and is also included in a working group to strategy. It is also an active partner in the Global Food Security Cluster. These forums develop its civil society also provided an opportunity to further collaboration with key partners such as FAO, GADRR, ISDR, UNDP, IOM and WFP. Participation in COP 17 also provided significant opportunities for national societies to understand international dimensions of climate change policy, and also to strengthen their relationship with their governments and delegations.

The Department's mapping activities will facilitate improved knowledge on expenditures which will serve to improve programming and targeting. The capacity mapping component will help National Societies to make better use of their existing resources and increase the efficacy of their training efforts. It will also allow for Secretariat and PNSs to focus their capacity building initiatives. The CBA studies will help both the Secretariat and National Societies to advocate for increased investment in DRR programmes. The Tsunami DRR studies will help to better understand community resilience and thus better design and implement CBDRR programmes in support of community safety and resilience. The DRR advocacy guide will support the National Societies in their humanitarian diplomacy work to build a culture of disaster risk reduction at all levels and mobilize the necessary financial and institutional support to it. Furthermore, the DRR performance framework can be used as a planning and monitoring tool for further increasing operational capacity. The activities have also furthered the mainstreaming of issues such as gender into related RCRC programming.

The Guidelines on Public awareness and Education will allow National Societies to further opportunities for DRR activities in schools as well as the broader communities. The VCA review will allow NS to incorporate climate change issues into their VCA and to also expand DRR programming to urban areas. A harmonised RCRC approach to CBEWS will serve also serve for improvement programming, better engagement with national services as well as better prepared and safer communities.

Technical support in the areas of food, nutrition and livelihoods security is increasing the capacity and experiences of National Societies with longer term food and livelihoods programming, and there is increasing demand from the Zones and regions for these services. Workshops allowed for sharing of experiences, increased synergies between global, zonal and regional teams, as well as technical support in areas such as monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The finalisation of the nutrition training supplement will further bolster technical capacity.

Currently, more than 20 African National Societies are implementing longer-term food security programmes. Updating the Africa food security framework provided a new performance monitoring framework with the potential to increase accountability measures.

The WDR further helped raise the profile of the organisation and the messages and solutions around Food Insecurity that it is promoting. It also highlights the work being done in support of people vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition.

## Looking ahead

The IFRC will continue to move forward the resilience approach in order to ensure the integration of RCRC programmes at the community level and further their contribution to the building of safe and resilient communities. In addition to the development of the IFRC's position paper on resilience, the Framework for Community Safety and Resilience will be revised to provide the National Societies with more practical guidance in terms of DRR programming and implementation. Efforts will be made to create a Community Safety and Resilience Trust fund in order to provide a centralized channel for resourcing and supporting integrated community-based action within the Red Cross Red Crescent.

During 2012, CPRR, will continue with the processes initiated in the community preparedness file. A focus will be on public awareness and public education for DRR. Special attention will also be given to the completion of the guidance on Community Based Early Warning driven systems. Recommendations on the VCA review will be followed through – particularly with regard to links to climate change and the use of the VCA in urban environments.

In the areas of livelihoods and food and nutrition security, support to longer term funding frameworks will remain essential as will technical support in the areas of strategy development, assessments, and monitoring & evaluation. A further area of focus will be strengthening existing relationships with other international bodies as well as research institutions. Resource mobilisation particularly at the country and regional levels will be encouraged and supported.

## How we work

All IFRC 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 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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 nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)