


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction Annual Report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

30/04/2014

**This report covers the
period 01/01/2013 to
31/12/2013.**

*Members of the NDRT of the Tajik RC
branch in Kulob inform the students
and teachers of the results of the
evacuation simulation drill at the
High School No. 9 in Farkhor District.
Photo: RCST/IFRC*



Overview

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and National Societies have steadily increased the DRR programmes¹ in terms of spending and number of people reached. In 2013, the total DRR spending by the IFRC and National Societies was approximately CHF 122.3 million, indicating that the DRR investment has almost doubled since 2009. The number of vulnerable people reached has increased from 13.5 million in 2009 to 25.6 million in 2013, an increase of 2.42 million people per year on average.

The “Roadmap to Resilience” process is progressing with the engagement of National Societies and zones. Progress has been made in the IFRC partnership with the Iranian Red Crescent Society and the Zurich Insurance Group for urban risk reduction and flood resilience. The Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction Department (CPRR) coordinated the IFRC participation in key global events including the Global Platform for DRR and CoP19.

2013 was a year of busy consultation for the post-2015 global frameworks for DRR, sustainable development and climate change; it also witnessed the increasing challenges and risks for the humanity.

Climate change poses formidable challenges to the humanitarian community. It increases disaster risk for millions of vulnerable people around the world and compromises people’s ability to sustain their sources of livelihood, especially in poor and under-developed countries. It also triggers events of unprecedented magnitude, rendering the current humanitarian response capacity ineffective, with dramatic consequences for those affected. Climate change and rapid urbanisation are amongst the most significant phenomena of the 21st century. Today more than half of the world’s population lives in cities, with an additional two billion urban residents expected in the next 20 years. Much of the population growth is expected in small and medium-sized cities in developing countries. Many cities

¹ The DRR includes the activities categorized specifically as community-based DRR, including community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP); climate change adaptation and mitigation; food security, nutrition and livelihoods; and National Society disaster preparedness.

and urban areas are at risk of hurricanes, cyclones, flooding, earthquakes and epidemics, as well as crime, fires and industrial accidents.

According to the FAO, between 2011-2013, there are almost 842 million people chronically undernourished. This represents 12 per cent of the world's population or one in eight people. An estimated 52 million children under five years of age are believed to suffer from acute malnutrition, and 165 million children under the age of five or 26 per cent, are chronically malnourished. Food and nutrition insecurity has been reported as alarming in Syria, Philippines and others. According to IRIN, over the past two years the number of severely acutely malnourished children in the Sahel has risen, reaching 1.5 million in 2013. Combined with the number of under-fives and pregnant and lactating women who are moderately and acutely malnourished (or experiencing "wasting"), the number of malnourished in the region reaches 5 million. In Southern Africa food security concerns are reported in pockets of Malawi and Zimbabwe. The population in crisis or emergency in Greater Horn of Africa and Central Africa range from 16-19 million of which the number of DRC, Sudan and Ethiopia constituted 70% of the affected population. According to IFPRI's latest report, countries in Eastern and Central Africa will face food insecurity in 2014 due to consequences of the changing climate.

Working in partnership

The Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction Department (CPRR) is working in close cooperation with the ICRC and National Societies, including those of Austria, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States of America, in facilitating the implementation of various bilateral and multilateral programmes.

The IFRC maintains close partnership with various stakeholders at all levels. It is a member of the Inter-Agency Group (IAG) of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and its Resilient Cities Campaign Steering Committee. It is one of the only two permanent observers in the Consultative Group of the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). It is an active member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and its clusters, including the global Food Security Cluster (gFSC) and the Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC). It is working in partnership with various UN agencies and international governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as the private sector, including the UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, WFP, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), European Union (EU), Department for International Development (DFID), International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movement (IFOAM), Zurich Insurance Group, Nestlé, Accenture, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre and various other partners. The IFRC has closely cooperated with various UN frameworks and programmes, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Changes (UNFCCC) and its annual Conference of the Parties (CoP); the Global Facility for Climate Services (GFCS); the Comprehensive School Safety Framework; and the UNDP's CADRI Phase II: 2013 – 2015. These partnerships have been instrumental in holding various events and promoting the resilience agenda at various regional and global fora, including the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva in May and CoP19 in November.

In 2013 the IFRC signed several partnership agreements or memoranda of understanding with partner agencies, including the WMO; the World Society for Protection of Animals (WSPA); the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); and the FAO.

Progress towards outcomes

Business line 1: Raise humanitarian standards

Outcome: Uplifted thinking that inspires and underpins our services to maintain their relevance in a changing world, along with increased magnitude, quality, and impact.

Comments on progress towards outcomes

OUPUT 1.1: The *Framework for Community Safety and Resilience* is updated and utilized by National Societies as a primary guidance document to develop high-impact, cross-sectoral community-based programmes.

- The IFRC Secretariat is leading a process titled “Roadmap to Resilience” to review and update the IFRC approach to community resilience. The roadmap comprises three key products articulating our understanding, programming and approach to resilience and including:
 - Revised Framework for Community Resilience (FCR);
 - Updated “Road to Resilience” discussion paper;
 - Longer-term, predictable funding for resilience programming.

An internal project team, with membership of both Geneva and zone based staff, developed a draft FCR at the end of August and circulated it to National Societies and zones for comments and feedback. In addition to the on-line and virtual consultation on the draft, the regional consultation sessions took place in Geneva, Panama, Amman, Nairobi and Kuala Lumpur in September-October to facilitate the feedback from National Societies. These consultations were also used to get participants’ views and suggestions on the resilience position paper and the new long-term, flexible financing mechanism which need to be developed in line with the revised FCR. The feedback from these consultations and online and virtual consultations informed the development of the draft 2 of the FCR. The “Roadmap to Resilience” package and the way forward were discussed at a workshop on “Strengthening Community Resilience to Address Dynamic Vulnerabilities” during the IFRC General Assembly in Sydney in November.

OUPUT 1.2: National Societies have increased their capacity to develop and implement integrated climate-proof community-based resilience programmes in disaster preparedness and risk reduction, food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

- Through the mapping exercise, CPRR identified the gaps and the areas of improvement in disaster preparedness (DP) at community and National Society levels and developed a future plan of action. The zones and Reference Centres were consulted regarding how to support the DP activities and roll out the materials developed in this regard. CPRR held discussion with the Canadian Red Cross, the British Red Cross and the Global Disaster Preparedness Centre (GDPC) regarding how to revitalize and promote the national DP mechanisms. Successful experiences were shared and complementary tools were identified.
- In coordination with the zones and National Societies, CPRR started the development of an e-book version and a tutorial video to promote the use of the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism guidance (NDPRM). A video collection of disaster response teams at various levels was initiated. A guidance on how to develop the video collection of experiences was developed in English and Spanish to support National Societies in this process.
- CPRR supported the Asia Pacific zone in conducting a seven-day training of trainers course on climate change in Kuala Lumpur in August. Four IFRC regional offices and the RCRC Climate Centre also provided technical support and contributed to the planning, development and facilitation of the training.
- An e-learning course on climate change was developed. The course with basic introduction to climate change issues aims to help staff and volunteers understand how they can contribute to addressing related issues in their day-to-day work within local communities.
- CPRR, in cooperation with Iranian Red Crescent, American Red Cross/GDPC and Austrian Red Cross, conducted six regional workshop consultations on urban resilience and disaster risk reduction and management.
- Technical support was provided to the IFRC Livelihoods Resource Centre (LRC) in the development of proposals, plans and strategy; the Red Cross EU office in developing case studies and presentations for the food security advocacy training; the Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Armenian RC in preparing their applications for the Nestlé prize; the Europe Zone in assessing the impact of the economic crisis; the RC New York office in delivering IFRC key messages and asks on global issues under debate; the Haiti operation team in improving the existing livelihoods programme; the Americas zone in running the Americas field school in Dominican Republic and Haiti; the Sahel Regional Representation in analysis of the 2012 food security activities and development of case studies on twin-track approach; the Africa Zone food and nutrition security and livelihoods training; the AP zone in running the emergency health training in Hong Kong; the National Society of the Central African Republic in playing a lead role in the coordination of food security response activities; the Eastern Africa Regional Representation in developing a community-based nutrition curriculum; the Kenyan RC participation in a round table discussion in Brussels during the Child Survival Week; the Africa Zone staff and PNS’s in reviewing a 2013-2017 African Longer-Term Food Security Strategic Framework.

- CPRR developed and submitted various project proposals for cash, livelihoods and nutrition, in close consultation with the British RC, Belgian RC, Red Cross EU Office, Oxfam, CaLP and the Livelihoods Resource Centre.
- In cooperation with the Americas Zone and WSPA, CPRR conducted a livestock management training in Costa Rica, which involved 12 participants from 6 National Societies (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, México and Guatemala). It also supported the participation of 2 staff members from the National Society of the Central African Republic in the SQUEAC (semi-quantitative evaluation of access and coverage) training.
- CPRR participated in a joint Task Force meeting to operationalize the IFRC/AfDB MoU in Nairobi.

Business line 2: Grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people

Outcome: Increased share of consistent and reliable Red Cross Red Crescent action in support of communities affected by disasters and crises.

Comments on progress towards outcomes

OUTPUT 2.1: Number of National Societies' community-based programmes on disaster preparedness and risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and food security/nutrition/livelihood is increased by at least 20 per cent since 2010.

- The DRR mapping results over the past 5 years show a steady increase of the DRR programmes in terms of spending and number of people reached. In 2013, the total DRR spending by the IFRC and National Societies was approximately CHF 122.3 million, indicating that the DRR investment has almost doubled since 2009. The number of vulnerable people reached through DRR activities has increased from 13.5 million in 2009 to 25.6 million in 2013, an increase of 2.42 million people per year on average. The per-capita DRR investment in 2013 was around CHF 4.77.

OUTPUT 2.2: Tools and methodologies are developed and implemented to integrate disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities into response and early recovery phases of emergency operations.

- As part of the Emergency Working Group of the Secretariat, CPRR reviews the draft emergency appeals to ensure that they include the necessary longer-term DP and DRR components into emergency operational plans.
- The "Guide to mainstreaming DRR and CCA", printed and uploaded on IFRC website and FedNet provides guidance to National Societies in terms of practical actions for integration. Further guidance will be given by the revised Framework for Community Resilience under development, regarding how to take holistic and integrated approaches in community-based programming.
- A complementary booklet on integrating climate change and urban risks into the VCA was developed in several languages and uploaded on websites.
- A working group was established to revitalize a process of the Better Programming Initiative (BPI).

OUTPUT 2.3: National Societies scale up public awareness and public education activities, using evidence-based key messages on disaster preparedness and risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, food security, nutrition and livelihoods based on predominant local threats and risks.

- The validation project for "Public Awareness and Public Education for DRR: Key Messages" is in process to develop a fuller set of messages for a variety of contexts. The version translated in several languages was uploaded on FedNet, IFRC website and Prevention web. Together with the Global Disaster Preparedness Center, CPRR started the development of a hazard app by using the PAPE key messages.
- The "Community Early Warning Systems: Guiding Principles" was developed with the support of the Norwegian and Finish Red Cross and based on an extensive literature review, consultations with EWS project leaders, collection of good practices and lessons learned and review/comments by technical people.
- At the end of 2013, CPRR and the West Africa Regional office organized a field test part B and a workshop in Gambia, as a third-country trial of the CEWS Training Toolkit and the CEWS Guiding Principles. The toolkit is an operational document that contains a Training of Trainers material with ready-to-adapt and rural

modules and a roster of trainers. It is flexible and adaptable for every new context, using highly participatory methods. After the field test and with participation of zone representative the document will be ready to be implemented in different countries around the world.

Business line 3: Strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development

Outcome: Appropriate capacities built to address the upheavals created by global economic, social, and demographic transitions that create gaps and vulnerabilities, and challenge the values of our common humanity.

| Comments on progress towards outcomes |
|--|
| <p>OUTPUT 3.1: National Societies have increased their capacity to implement DRR, climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, food security, nutrition and livelihoods integrated programming at the community-level.</p> <p>§ Technical support was provided to the Africa Zone and the Kenya RC to implement the tree planting and caring programme in close cooperation with the Government of Kenya. A MoU with the Kenyan Government and Kenyan Red Cross is under preparation and CPRR is supporting the development of a project proposal for a major contribution to the implementation of the Kenyan Government's Sustainable Environment and Restoration Programme (SERP), which is part of the Long Term Plan "Kenya Vision 2030".</p> <p>§ CPRR participated in the Global CBHFA meeting, in which it ran a VCA session, shared the VCA review recommendations and presented the new VCA booklet. An Integrated global research idea was developed with the Health Department and presented to the DRR Working Group.</p> <p>§</p> <p>OUTPUT 3.2: Guidance and tools on disaster preparedness and risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, food security/nutrition/livelihoods are available and easily accessible (through electronic, hard copy, e-learning modules).</p> <p>§ Guidelines and tools have been made available in several languages and accessible on websites, including "A guide to mainstreaming DRR and CCA"; "Community Early Warning Systems: guiding principles" ; "Public Awareness and Education: Guide and Key messages "; VCA booklet "Integrating Climate Change and Urban Risks into the VCA"; "How to engage with National Adaptation Plans: Guidance for National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies"; "Accessing climate finance: an overview"; the IFRC's livelihoods guidelines.</p> <p>§ The nutrition guidelines were developed for awareness raising, capacity building, and programme implementation, through integration into health, nutrition, and food security programming of NSs, and for supporting engagement at national level planning and policy dialogues.</p> <p>§ CPRR has compiled a centralized online library to capture, organize and present the recent and on-going information and related tools, methodologies and materials for urban disaster risk reduction and management.</p> <p>§ The Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction section of the FedNet has been updated with new materials, case studies, beneficiary stories and DVDs².</p> <p>Output 3.3: Climate change issues are well understood within the IFRC and by National Societies, and innovative climate change adaptation and mitigation activities are effectively mainstreamed into existing programmes (i.e., disaster preparedness and risk reduction, food security, nutrition and livelihoods) to moderate negative impacts or exploits beneficial opportunities.</p> <p>§ In line with the Strategy 2020's call for contribution to addressing the root causes of climate change, the carbon footprint of the Secretariat was assessed as a pilot case through the collection of all relevant data and the use of a software, Suite 2.0. The assessment was done in collaboration with Quantis, a consultancy company specialized in environmental foot-printing.</p> |

§ ² <https://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/preparing-for-disaster/> and <https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/resources/community-preparedness-and-risk-reduction/>

- § IFRC Plan of Action on Climate Change which provides strategic directions and guidance for climate change related programming was developed and disseminated widely across National Societies and the Secretariat.
- § The “RCRC Climate Net”, a virtual knowledge sharing and discussion forum, was created with a membership of 350 RCRC staff and volunteers. Members are actively using it as a platform for sharing information, knowledge and best practices from the field. They also use it as a discussion forum to share ideas and experiences on topics related to climate change.
- § CPRR coordinates the meetings of the Climate Change Task Force, which discuss the issues of mainstreaming climate change issues into RCRC programming.

Business line 4: Heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work

Outcome: Evidence-based humanitarian diplomacy conducted to draw attention to the causes and consequences of vulnerability, giving voice to vulnerable people, and demonstrating the value of Red Cross Red Crescent humanitarian work and leadership

| Comments on progress towards outcomes |
|---|
| <p>OUTPUT 4.1: Guidelines, tools and methodologies for advocacy and representation guidelines are developed for community-based disaster preparedness and risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, food security, nutrition and livelihoods and used to deliver key messages targeting major global and regional platforms and donor related events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § The guidelines “How to engage with National Adaptation Plans: Guidance for National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies”, were developed to provide guidance to National Societies on how to engage in national level policy discussions regarding CCA and how to create and sustain strong links with their governments in this field. § A guideline on “Accessing climate finance: an overview” was developed and disseminated across National Societies and the Secretariat. This guidance provides various climate funding streams, accessibility for RCRC and the limitations as well. § The IFRC delegation, composed of 123 participants from 39 different National Societies, IFRC Secretariat and private sector, delivered the RCRC key messages during the Global Platform for DRR in May in Geneva, through the official statement and the engagement in various plenary sessions, featured and side events and market place, and networking with participants from governments and other organizations. Through the GPDRR, the IFRC positioned itself as a global leader in building community resilience, influence the HFA2 process and expand partnerships with different stakeholders³. § CPRR coordinated the IFRC delegation’s participation in the 19th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (CoP19) and the 9th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, which took place from 11 to 22 November in Warsaw, Poland. The delegation composed of 29 RCRC delegates from National Societies, IFRC and the Climate Centre engaged in various activities such as side events and media interviews, contributing to the discussions and raising the profile of RCRC work on climate change. § The IFRC informed the UNFCCC of its institutional arrangements in place to address loss and damage issues. In addition, it participated in several teleconferences on the development of a technical paper on Damage and Loss Assessment to be used as a background document to influence the government negotiators during CoP19. The teleconference was organized by the RCCC with the participation of IFRC and several UN agencies. § CPRR supported the Africa and MENA zones in profiling the RCRC work for DRR and contributing to the post-2015 HFA consultation, during the 4th Africa Regional Platform for DRR in Arusha, Tanzania, and the 1st Arab Conference on DRR in Aqaba, Jordan. § CPRR provided substantial technical inputs to the Caribbean Climate Change Adaptation tool kit which include training materials and a facilitators guide which is being developed by the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Centre. § CPRR profiled the RCRC work for food, nutrition and livelihoods by facilitating briefing sessions for students of the Geneva University, Leeds University and the London School of Economics; and through |

³ The final report of the IFRC delegation to the GPDRR is available at:
<https://fednet.ifrc.org/FedNet/Resources%20and%20Services/CPRR/Events/IFRC-Delegation-Report-GPDRR-2013.pdf>.

the television interview on obesity and nutrition on TV5 world (www.geopolits.ch) and the contribution of an article on community empowerment in food security and livelihoods to the Integrated Regional Information Network paper (IRIN).

- § The celebration of the World Food Day and the International Day for Disaster Reduction served as an opportunity to highlight the RCRC work in respective areas.
- § CPRR facilitated the experience sharing among National Societies through the development of case studies on the Uganda RC experience in community-based food security initiatives, the Rwandan RC experience in cow rotation programming, the Mauritanian RC experience in small-scale surface irrigation for food security, and the Kazakhstan RC experience in nutrition:
- § The Namibia RC was supported to develop key food and nutrition security, livelihoods and climate change messages for awareness raising through local TV and radio. The Africa Zone was supported in the Zimbabwe Food security evaluation.

OUPUT 4.2: Technical partnerships are leveraged and resources mobilized for programming in DRR, climate change adaptation and mitigation, food security/nutrition/livelihood at different levels (local to global).

- § The IFRC and the Zurich Insurance Group renewed their partnership for five years to combine their expertise and skills to strengthen community resilience to floods. In Mexico, Indonesia and Nepal communities in flood prone areas have been identified and in-depth diagnostics are now being undertaken to better understand the extent of the risk and to identify specific risk-mitigating solutions. Zurich Risk Engineers are working hand-in-hand with Red Cross staff and volunteers to evaluate existing community-based tools and methodologies and provide recommendations to enhance them. Research institutions, Wharton University and the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, have joined the partnership and are working to ensure rigorous methodologies for measuring the impact of resilience efforts are in-place. Practical Action, a UK-based NGO focused on innovation and technology transfer, has also joined to provide a link to the wider NGO community. In Nepal, the National Society and Practical Action have identified complementary skills that will contribute to the joint implementation of field activities. Links to the Global Disaster Preparedness Centre have been established to support plans to disseminate knowledge management and information generated by the partnership. In countries where the Zurich has a country office, additional ad hoc opportunities for expanding the partnership are also being explored as the result of direct discussions between Zurich country offices and the local RCRC branches.
- § To respond to the growing concerns over urban disaster risk and support the capacity building of National Societies for effective urban risk reduction and management, the IFRC started the two-year Partnership on Urban DRR/DM with the Iranian Red Crescent in May 2013. The Partnership aims to strengthen National Societies' capacity to support resilience building and enhancing disaster preparedness and response in urban areas through a) scaling up RCRC activities to reduce urban disaster risks and vulnerability; and b) strengthening RCRC capacities to effectively respond to urban disasters. The Partnership included the implementation of pilot projects on Urban DRR/DM in 5 cities (Jakarta, La Paz, Nairobi, Tehran and Yerevan) with the objective of collecting relevant evidence and testing the existing DRR/DM tools in urban context.
- § Together with the Zone offices, a concept paper was developed to scale up food and nutrition security and livelihoods activities in Africa, Asia Pacific and the Americas. The implementation of these activities will start as soon as resources will be mobilized. A joint research proposal is being developed with IFPRI to mobilise resource to conduct baseline studies in target countries. These baseline studies will provide the National Societies with accurate data and will help design good quality programs and set clear indicators. These will support them to profile, position and show case the RCRC's global contribution to the fight against hunger and malnutrition.
- § In collaboration with the gFSC, HelpAge, Oxfam, WFP and Samaritans Purse, proposals were developed for resource mobilization.
- § CPRR is working to develop the partnership with other organizations, including the ILO, International Olympic Committee and an agricultural company AGCO.
- § IFRC and WMO signed a project agreement to implement the "Climate Services Adaptation Programme in Africa" as part of the GFCS programme. IFRC also participated in the programme kick off meetings held in Malawi and Tanzania together with other stakeholders.
- § MoUs were signed with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the IFOAM to expand the collaboration.

OUPUT 4.3: External networking and coordination is reinforced with UNISDR, OCHA, World Bank,

WMO, FAO, WFP, WHO and other international organizations critical to fulfilling our mission.

- § CPRR has maintained close networking and coordination with the IASC task team for financing preparedness; the Thematic Platform on Knowledge and Education (now called Global platform for DRR Knowledge and Education), the UNDP's CADRI Phase II: 2013 – 2015; and the IASC-UNDG-UNISDR Common Framework for Capacity Development for Emergency Preparedness. It has taken active part in the work of the global Food Security Cluster (gFSC); the Urban Food Security and Livelihoods Working Group; and the Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC).
- § The IFRC has strengthened its cooperation with the FAO through consultation meetings; participation in its meetings; joint efforts for capacity development; organisation of side events; joint celebration of the World Food Day; and linkage with food banks.
- § CPRR worked closely with the OECD in developing a methodology for measuring resilience.
- § CPRR represented the IFRC in different global events, including the Biofach Congress; the launch of the "Silent disasters campaign" in Brussels; the Climate Change Knowledge Exchange Event in Brighton; the Annual Conference of Switzerland's Humanitarian Aid in Bern; the European Conference on Sustainable Cities in Geneva; the Child Survival Week in Brussels; the Responding to famine: mobilizations, operations and humanitarian practices Conference in Geneva; the International Conference on Malnutrition in Paris; the CFS conference in Rome; the WFP/Partners consultation meeting in Rome; the roundtable on maternal nutrition in emergencies in Brussels; the UNISDR Resilient City Campaign Steering Committee meeting in Bangkok; and the face-to-face meeting of the Global Food Security Cluster in Rome.

Business line 5: Deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability

Outcome: More effective work among National Societies through modernised cooperation mechanisms and tools, and a greater sense of belonging, ownership, and trust in our International Federation.

Comments on progress towards outcomes

OUTPUT 5.1: Systematic evaluations and cost-benefit analysis of disaster preparedness and risk reduction, food security, nutrition and livelihoods programmes are undertaken and used to deepen the evidence-base for programming and advocacy.

- § The Latin America and Caribbean study into resilience was completed and the final reports were issued. The findings of the study confirmed the characteristics of resilient communities and key determinants of successful CBDRR programmes, identified through the Tsunami DRR study in Asia Pacific.
- § Following a field review of the Zambezi River Basin Initiative (ZRBI) in November-December 2012, the final report was issued in January. The key outcomes/outputs and recommendations proved useful for the development of the ZRBI phase II planning.
- § In cooperation with the Africa zone, a cost benefit analysis (CBA) of a food security project was conducted in Ethiopia. This project aimed to simultaneously address acute hunger and foster longer-term food security and climate resilience for small-scale farmers in the Ethiopian highlands. The CBA assessed how the project contributed to building key aspects of resilience and proved that the project was very cost-effective⁴.

OUTPUT 5.2: Coordination and knowledge sharing platforms including the disaster preparedness/DRR working group, DRR support group, Global Community Safety and Resilience Forum, and Red Cross and Red Crescent reference centres are actively promoted and developed.

- § Through regular meetings, teleconferences and informal consultation sessions, the DRR Working Group of Partner National Societies and the DRR Support Group of the Secretariat discussed various DRR issues such as integrated RCRC programming, "Roadmap to Resilience" papers and preparations for the Global Community Resilience Forum and GPDRR.

⁴ A summary of the CBA report findings is available at: https://fednet.ifrc.org/PageFiles/99749/1266900-Ethiopia%20case%20study-EN_LR.pdf.

§ CPRR supported the work of the Disaster and Crisis Management Advisory Body and the Sustainable Development and Health Advisory Body.

Stakeholder participation and feedback

CPRR has implemented its activities in close consultation and coordination with all stakeholders. Their feedback provided through zones, face-to-face meetings and virtual consultations have informed the design or revision of planned activities and their views have been reflected in various guidelines and documents developed.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

| Key Risks or Positive Factors | Priority | Recommended Action |
|---|-----------------|---|
| | High Medium Low | |
| Limited capacity of National Societies to deliver at scale. | H | § Provide necessary training and reference materials to NS staff and volunteers. |
| Limited funding available for CPRR programmes. | H | § Adopt new and innovative resource mobilization strategy, targeting new sources of funding. |
| IFRC Governing Board's decision to allocate 10 % of emergency appeal budgets for long-term DP and DRR projects. | H | § Develop a guideline on how to implement the GB's decision. |
| Quality monitoring and evaluation and tracking system to measure the impact. | M | § Build PMER capacity of NS's through training and increase investment in M&E § Develop a database to facilitate the collection of data. |

Lessons learned and looking ahead

- 1) The resilience discussion within the IFRC Secretariat and with National Societies has been helpful in reaching a common understanding of resilience and pushing forward the resilience agenda at community, national, regional and global levels.
- 2) As food insecurity and malnutrition remains high on the agenda, there is a need for all actors to take a more coordinated and coherent approach for enhanced impact. Building resilience through longer-term food and nutrition security and livelihoods programming is a priority for the IFRC. This requires National Societies to increase their capacity in order to scale-up sustainable quality programmes to reduce hunger and malnutrition.
- 3) Close coordination with the IFRC's field offices and between all stakeholders concerned is key to bring about tangible results in global efforts to reduce vulnerability.
- 4) Innovative partnerships and resource mobilization are essential to scale up RCRC activities to strengthen community resilience.
- 5) While it is essential to follow the objectives and expected outcomes of the IFRC's global programmes, there should be enough flexibility at the field level to enable National Societies to adjust programmes according local needs and priorities.

Financial situation

Click here to go directly to the financial report:

<http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/LTPF%20Process/LTPF/2013/maa0001913arf.pdf>

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
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