

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

DISASTER PLANNING, STANDARDS, AND PREPAREDNESS

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Disasters preparedness and disaster response

The work within the frame of disaster planning, standards and preparedness is getting up to speed. While the links to the long-term programming in health and organizational development are enforced, new opportunities to bridge between the process-oriented work to support capacity building for disaster management of national societies (NSs) and the more action-oriented disaster management training, can be seen.

The newly developed 'characteristics of a well-prepared national society' were broadly welcomed by delegations, and many of them have already tested the criteria for a prepared NS to have a better self-diagnosis and be able to demand more appropriate support for its needs.

The development of tools for use both before, during and after disasters, presented in this global programme, has proven positive and creates synergy. This year's *World Disasters Report*, focusing on risk reduction, highlighted the need to further support countries and NSs to develop their capacity both on a national level and on a community level in disaster-prone areas. It also presented good examples of NS disaster preparedness and disaster management (DP/DM) from different regions. Disaster preparedness pays. The crucial role of the interaction within the so-called geographical continuum (national – regional – global) was also emphasized through poignant examples in the report. The increasing need to look beyond DP and focus on a wider reduction of disaster risks is a strong message for development planners, but also encourages NSs to take steps to create awareness of the risks, support public education and advocate for a safer, disaster-resilient world in line with Strategy 2010. The *World Disasters Report* (WDR), which aims to encourage debate, was well received by both the external world and the NSs, who have now a collection of new and inspiring examples of best practice as well as lessons learned to get experience from. The involvement of the different staff functions, supporting disaster planning, standards and preparedness in the work of the WDR was useful to better connect field, research and policy-making. The department provided the concept, planning of the theme and contents, substance and quality review of the chapters of the *World Disasters Report 2002*. Lack of stable funding for the publication may jeopardize the future of the report in spite of it being seen as the International Federation's flagship.

The department provided support and expertise at a number of UN and other international events, including the presentation of the WDR during the UN Ecosoc meetings in New York in July, a

presentation on preparing for natural disasters to the UN Interagency Standing Committee's 10th anniversary in New York, the preparation of input to the Fourth Preparatory Committee of the World Summit on sustainable development, which was held in Bali in May as well as for the World Summit itself. It was involved in the co-organization of the International Conference on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness in the Hague with the Netherlands Red Cross in June and the co-organization of the International Wilton Park conference on preparing for disasters and reducing risks in September. Presentations and speeches are available on the Federation's web page. For the World Summit on sustainable development, the main aim was to provide information to governments and development planners about the need to include disaster risks in development planning, to see the intrinsic role of risk reduction and disaster preparedness in supporting sustainable development and to highlight the need for governments to have national and local disaster plans. In addition, the department was represented at the participating national society (PNS) network group meeting in Paris and the organizational development (OD) forum in London in December. Here the well-prepared national society questionnaire tool, disaster preparedness (DP) initiatives and experiences in working methods of DP with Health and OD were promoted.

The cooperation with global inter-agency projects on quality and accountability is increased by the physical closeness, as the department supervises the hosting of the inter-agency Sphere project, the humanitarian accountability project and the reach-out refugee protection training initiative. The department's main role is to influence the policy development in these three areas as board or committee members of the initiatives. The responsibility for this interaction sits within the DP and R department, which means a possibility to link international humanitarian policy work to the work of the Federation by contributing to the international development within the humanitarian sector and at the same time learning from it.

A decision was taken that the Federation's Secretariat in Geneva host *The Provention Consortium*, beginning in September and supervised by the DP and R Department. A manager and an officer were employed, and the hand-over has started. This is a positive development, and should enhance the work of the Federation in a number of areas, including community-based disaster preparedness, awareness raising and advocacy for risk reduction.

The first six months in 2002 marked the end of the knowledge sharing division with the disaster preparedness and response department moving into the disaster management and coordination division. The move was anticipated and working relations were strengthened during this period.

All work was possible through the allocated financial support from the Department for International Development (DFID), the Swedish international development cooperation agency, and the Swedish and Norwegian Red Cross Societies. The British Red Cross has provided technical support.

Disaster mitigation and preparedness I

Strategic Context

During 2002, progress was registered in key areas and provided a solid base for achieving the set targets and paving the way for 2003 and 2004. The vulnerability focus in Strategy 2010 was a basis for the relationship between the health, OD departments and principles and values department in joint work in the knowledge sharing division. This continues as new links within the disaster management coordination (DMC) division are being built up.

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

In collaboration with the monitoring and evaluation department, the characteristics of a well-prepared National Society document were developed into a questionnaire. This was used as an addendum to the NS self-assessment process, and 20 per cent of societies have undertaken the self-assessment for DP/DM. The questionnaire allows NSs to assess and reflect on their status in disaster preparedness and response; and to use the assessment to guide future work. Consequently, this will help the delegations and department to identify those areas where there is a need to concentrate support to NSs through the delegations. In addition, after all national societies complete the self-assessment; this will provide an overview of the organizational status in disaster management within the Federation. The information generated from this process can be a tool for lobbying donors to invest in disaster preparedness activities.

The WDR has in its 2002 year edition compiled and analyzed a number of examples of best practice and lessons learned in the area of disaster preparedness and mitigation (see introduction), and a lessons learned review of flood disaster experience (see objective 4) were compiled.

The department supported the task forces for the Federation's operational planning during the year.

Technical support was provided in the development of the regional disaster management-training programme (RDRT). The DP/DR department facilitated the function for several workshops, including the disaster management information system (DMIS) working group workshop, and the emergency relief unit (ERU) team leader workshop. The department supported the disaster management component of the Manila Conference.

The declaration of intent was signed by states involved in the Stability Pact disaster preparedness programme (DPP) initiative for Central and Eastern Europe. This sets the stage for the implementation of the next phase, which will see greater involvement of the NSs in the region. Considerable progress in developing the relationships between the national societies in their regions and their governments was achieved.

Objective 2: Explore, compile and promote good practice from ongoing Red Cross and Red Crescent and other community-based disaster preparedness programmes to develop a focused approach to disaster preparedness, linked to branch development, community-based health programmes and conflict preparedness of the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC); and building on this experience, develop tools and advocacy.

Significant efforts were devoted to risk, vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) activities during this reporting period in line with the high level of interest globally. The VCA planning workshops were facilitated in Mongolia, Belarus and Morocco along with a sensitization workshop in the Pacific. The VCA sensitization workshop methodology in Mongolia provided a national society owned process as well as a pilot version of the global workshop for training of trainers (ToT). A special feature of this VCA is in the joint approach in supporting the disaster preparedness of a National Society, health and OD for which the Geneva Secretariat's departments also collaborated in a more aligned way to support the field. This example may become a model of how the VCA tool can focus on disaster risks and 'vulnerabilities' (whatever they are) rather than only 'needs', leading to recommendations, prioritized and planned through a project planning cycle (PPP) and cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) processes in a timely manner. Findings from the VCA were used in the 2003 appeal design for the National Society in Mongolia and will address both relief needs and developmental vulnerabilities. The NS was proactive in its development of the relief appeal anticipated for the expected winter *dzuds*. A development/mitigation component, vital in the long-term, was identified and included. An assessment was carried out to support the building up of the emergency appeal. The assessment concurs with the main findings of the VCA. The emergency appeal will contain elements of both relief and long-term capacity building.

Subsequent VCA training in Morocco provided an opportunity to action-learn the methodology and develop local human resources in Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Libya. This was the second stage of the 2001 sensitization, supported by the Libyan Red Crescent, the Federation's office in Tunis and the disaster preparedness and health departments in Geneva, for integrated DP, health and HIV/AIDS planning in North Africa.

In order to increase practical knowledge about the VCA tool, a global ToT workshop was convened in July, in which 23 participants took part. The workshop aimed at building human resources in all five continental regions of the world to support risk assessment planning in their regions. A key factor was that participants were mostly drawn from NSs to create a more stable resource in the regions and to enable VCA to be linguistically and culturally shaped. The workshop also provided the basis of a plan for integrating better programming initiatives (BPI) concepts ("do no harm" planning) into VCA. Prior agreement had been negotiated with the NSs involved that people completing this workshop would be actively involved in VCA either in their own or neighbouring national societies over the next two years. Already, two replicated training workshops were facilitated in Central Asia and in Sierra Leone and three participants facilitated VCA training in South Asia in preparation for VCAs planned in these NSs.

Closely related to the VCA methodology and building on a learning methodology, piloted in the Mozambique flood review last year, the department supported the review of the Pacific regional DP programme in May. This was different in that it was placed in the first part of a two-week workshop focusing on DP, health and OD issues with twelve national societies of the South Pacific. The two-day learning review progressed into a VCA sensitization day prior to entering into the OD and health phases. The purpose was to allow the DP review to connect to the methodology of VCA as a means of focusing on risks and vulnerabilities in order to identify new and different ways of working together in support of DP, health and OD programmes. Outcomes included a closer integration of DP, health and OD delegates in support of the Pacific National Societies within the regional appeal 2003 generation. A number of NSs in the region included vulnerability assessments within their 2003 appeals as a basis for disaster planning.

The Cambodian community-based DP and mitigation programme was evaluated and documented and disseminated to all DP/DM delegates.

The department also gave input into the design of the evaluation of the integrated community Golfo de Fonseca project. The senior officers of health and DP were working closely together throughout the year to ensure that overlapping issues and learning were captured and used in action. These initiatives were pursued in continuing efforts of the DP/DR department to ensure that DP programmes are relevant to the needs of NSs and become both focused and integrated.

The work with ICRC regarding the harmonization of capacity building of the NSs for situations of conflict and natural disasters resulted in harmonization guidelines sent to both delegates of the ICRC and the Federation in May in time for the planning for 2003/2004 for both organizations, and provided the basis for further collaboration in this area. The main aim is to facilitate a joint International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement support to NSs, making it possible for them to benefit from training and processes, which optimize capacity building in preparedness. The next step is to follow a few delegations closely and draw lessons from joint work and joint meetings commenced to address this, the first example being the Pacific. Joint planning meetings have identified the need to harmonize the well-prepared questionnaire of the national society with the conflict preparedness assessment tool of the ICRC to provide unified support to each NS in this area.

A series of discussion groups with regional departments was facilitated to examine the appeals review process in 2001, and to plan in 2002 to further improve a consolidated plan. Learning from this review has formed the basis of DP technical support for 2003 appeals, in which all the DP department's technical officers participated. An appeal theme analysis was conducted to assist in anticipating

global DP and DM directions of the NSs. Eventually this will be connected to the well-prepared national society information as part of a triangulation of information to ensure support focus is relevant.

The department has taken an active role in two meetings of the European Commission's Humanitarian Office (ECHO) relating to climate and poverty along with key input to a disaster preparedness-ECHO (DIPECHO) meeting. Support was provided to the preparatory meetings for the Inter-American conference in 2003, where DP and health will be a focus. A learning event was the global DP/DM delegates' meeting held in Morocco in November. This was an opportunity for all regional delegates and representatives from DP and R and DMC to work together to identify the focus of DP/DM support in national societies in 2003-2004.

Objective 3: Develop knowledge about new programme approaches in priority areas such as food security.

A food security senior officer, financed by the American Red Cross and supported by technical expertise provided by the British and American Red Cross Societies, was employed from July 2002. The focus of the work is the support to the Ouagadougou declaration, which emphasizes the intention of African national societies to develop a strategic approach to food security programming. The first need was to provide technical input to the Federation's response to the food crisis in Southern Africa and use it as an entry-point to long-term programming. This allowed opportunities to look for connections in home-based care programming for people with HIV/AIDS through the national societies and suggests opportunities to link food security and HIV/AIDS home based care programming.

Current work with national societies increased the capacity for monitoring through development of simple food security impact indicators that can be collected and analyzed. Within the work in the operational task force and process, technical comments were made to the writing of a point of view (POV) on genetically modified (GM) food distribution in the Southern Africa region.

Preliminary discussions were held with the United Nations' Development Programme (UNDP) at the Drylands development centre in Nairobi with the intention to share experiences and expertise on issues pertaining to drought.

During the latter part of the year, the food security work focused on an initial analysis of current food security initiatives by national societies, including visits to a food security pilot project in Swaziland. The project, funded by the Finnish Red Cross, supports poultry development and agricultural production including vegetables for income generation. The pilot project relies heavily on community participation both in terms of financial contribution and for labour and management. A mission report was compiled, drawing on some of the key lessons learned to date by the national society. A midterm evaluation with the Finnish Red Cross is planned for June 2003.

Missions to Ethiopia and Kenya in November and December continued to demonstrate interest of the national society to develop its understanding and programming on food security. In Ethiopia the national society recognized the chronic nature of food insecurity and the increasing vulnerability of populations to disasters. In an effort to link relief and development, the ERCS has developed a food security strategy and two proposals that address the short-term needs of the population as well as underlying causes of food insecurity. The ERCS programme also has potential resources through the European Union and US Agency for International Development (USAID), whose strategy for Ethiopia may allow for multi-year programme funding. The senior officer is seeking the support of national societies to access these potential funds.

The Kenyan Red Cross began the preliminary stages of an integrated health and food security project. The multi-component project will be managed by community members and organized in committees.

The initial phase of the project is supported by funds from the Spanish Red Cross, while an application for funding is pending with the EU. The project will initially develop water resources for both humans and livestock.

A discussion paper on food security was ready in early January. This report compiles current experiences of national societies and includes ideas for themes to be pursued as the core basis for food security programming in Africa by the Federation. The paper will hopefully raise debate within the Federation and national societies and will provide an opportunity to discuss strategic focus of food security within national societies. Knowledge sharing about the Swaziland and other pilot projects was done through submission of articles to the Federation's DP and R newsletter and reports. All are available on request and on the Federation's disaster management info system (DMIS). Recently an article in DP and R calls for views and comments on the existing food aid and nutrition policy that is to be reviewed and presented to the Federation's General Assembly.

The external profile of the Federation in relation to food security was enhanced through two main activities. The first, a keynote article to the humanitarian exchange on the Southern Africa food crisis, provided an overview and details of the Federation's response. The second was contributions to the development of the food security chapter on minimum standards in disaster response for the Sphere handbook, now under revision. Work was done to support the contents development of the Southern Africa chapter for the WDR 2003.

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

A lessons learned report on *Seasonal flooding, Synthesis of Recent Evaluations and Reviews*, of operations carried out during the last five years, was finalized. Main findings are related to needs for clearer assessment methodology, participation and repeated assessments. Risk and vulnerability assessments, e.g. VCAs, when available, give useful input. Agency coordination works better now and best when there is coordinated disaster planning between agencies beforehand. Short-term objectives are met, especially in water and sanitation and health, to a good degree in food but less so in shelter provision. Increasing availability of funds in the rehabilitation phase provides an opportunity for the Red Cross and Red Crescent to highlight capacity building for disaster planning and management. The study also provides background for contribution to the UN's International Year of Fresh Water 2003.

Support was provided to the delegate for disaster preparedness in Central America to carry out a flood review in Costa Rica. A follow-up to the Mozambique flood review October 2001 was done in 2002; and revealed that progress was made by the Mozambique Red Cross in key areas. After action reviews involving all key disaster operation actors, including government and other agencies, seem a cost-effective way to improve DP programming and cooperation.

Some further work was done on the report of the housing and construction review, but was put on hold due to lack of funding.

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

Activities in this area centred on the process of the trainee delegate, following from the October 2001 DP induction workshop. Mid-term evaluations of the trainees in Mozambique and Guatemala were carried out as part of the training. Plans were put in place for the placement of another trainee in Turkey.

A number of DP/DM delegates were recruited and supported individually and through the DP/DM regional delegates' meeting in November.

Objective 6: use networking and other systematic methods to encourage experts in and outside the RC/RC to take part in the building up of a knowledge base both as contributors and users and give access to knowledge created by the means of this global programme.

The department continued its collaboration with the international strategy for disaster reduction. It participated in the two inter-agency task force meetings and supported the work of its third working group on disaster data and vulnerability. The department also provided input (in public awareness, information management and community processes and action) into the internal strategy in disaster reduction (ISDR 'Global Report on Disaster Reduction, Living with risk', published in the early autumn. In addition, the department participated in the ISDR side event on risk reduction, which was organized as a part of the fourth preparatory committee for the World Summit on sustainable development.

Further work was done on the so-called DP Quick Place, a type of extranet chat room for DP delegates and DP officers in NS, which was met with interest by users, and requests for access from others. It was used as a medium for sharing information and practice among delegates, some PNS "Friends of DP" and between the department and the field. Work is underway to transfer information to the DMIS without losing the opportunity for a working-network for DP/DM practitioners. Another initiative, which has contributed to the achievement of this objective, is the monthly DP and R News.

Constraints:

1. The DP team, one senior officer after July, cannot cover all requests for support and guidance from the field. The high interest in VCA means additional requests for experienced facilitators, recently trained in the Jesolo ToT in July, and in need of backup for the coming year.
2. The finalization of the VCA and gender exercise in Peru had to be abandoned, owing to the pressures, which were experienced by the regional delegation as a result of having to respond to emergency situations.
3. There was limited input received from ICRC and Federation delegates on harmonization of approaches to capacity building of the NSs for conflict and natural disaster situations, as a result of their busy schedules.
4. Limited (and/or unreliable) Internet access for some delegations and national societies impacted on their ability to use and contribute to the DP Quick Place.
5. The difficulty with funding for delegates from non-traditional sources continues. The department has worked with other departments to find opportunities for funding of experienced DP officers from NSs during this reporting period, but there is limited availability of funding for delegates, not coming from donor NSs.
6. DP mostly falls between the development and humanitarian assistance chairs, funding-wise. Need to identify a more diversified funding base for DP activities at the global, regional and country levels in order to optimize outputs.
7. Need to support DP as part of the whole of disaster management, notably related to regional disaster response training (RDRT).
8. DP, OD and other capacity building support from the Federation should be further aligned.
9. VCA needs to be used in specific situations when the NS has a need for change. Simpler risk assessment tools can be used in other contexts.
10. There is high demand both internally and externally to know more about community-based DP approaches. They need to be documented, when funding allows.
11. Disaster Preparedness expertise can be developed to a greater extent from within national societies and regional rosters of this expertise should be developed in the regions.
12. Learning reviews need to be more systematically part of the work to guide the appeal direction for the next year.

Achievements:

The department is making steady progress in fulfilling its targets within the global programme. The initiatives in integrated programming, as well as technical interaction with other agencies and organizations continued to prove useful in supporting the development of DP/DM programmes globally. Extra funding during the year will be the basis of a one-year recruitment of a second DP senior officer; therefore there is a positive financial balance.

Post-disaster recovery

The Better Programming Initiative (BPI)

Objective: National societies recovering from conflict and experiencing high levels of tension or social violence in different regions have a mainstreamed strategy and tool for more relevant programming on the better programming initiative, an adaptation of the local capacities for peace project (LCPP).

Since 1998, the Federation has been piloting the BPI to test the validity of the lessons learned by the LCPP in the context of the programming of the National Society, particularly in countries recovering from conflict or experiencing high levels of tension or social violence. BPI aims to provide delegates and staff members of the National Society - regardless of the level of their experience or formal training- with a simple tool to support planning, implementation and analysis of aid programmes in a variety of contexts.

In 2002 the focus was on expanding the BPI network to implement a broad mainstreaming strategy at regional and national levels, as well as on linking the BPI to other tools of the Federation.

Achievements:

The global mainstreaming strategy was implemented in three regions this year with good results: Central and South America, and South Asia. An introductory workshop in Sri Lanka and two ToT workshops (Quito and Kathmandu) were organized during 2002. As a consequence 27 new people were incorporated into the BPI trainers' network.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross was the first NS to incorporate the BPI in its national development plan. In addition, the Bolivian Red Cross has sent its plan of action for BPI dissemination. BPI is being mainstreamed in an intensive way in the Americas as an integrated part of programmes and projects of the Federation and the NSs. This is the case for example within the Amazonian and regional DM programmes. BPI has also been included in the Inter-American conference agenda.

Other regions like South East Asia and Southern Africa have started to mainstream BPI within their formal meetings and programmes. As a consequence 11 people from South Asia region were incorporated into the BPI trainers' network. The representatives of the national societies elaborated the main lines of a plan of action to mainstream the BPI in their own societies. The Federation's regional delegation did the same and committed itself to integrate and finalize those plans of action and to follow up the process together with the DP department.

A proposal to integrate the BPI into the PPP was developed together with the organizational development and monitoring and evaluation department. As a consequence the BPI was incorporated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Handbook, and more information was provided about BPI in the PPP workshops. A working paper explaining how the BPI could provide an added value to the Federation's planning mechanism from emergencies to development situations was also elaborated. During the vulnerability and capacity assessment ToT organized in Iesolo, the use of BPI within the VCA process was analyzed and validated as one of the analytical tools.

New BPI training material was developed and validated during the ToT in Kathmandu. The material was developed to allow BPI trainers to deliver 90 minutes, half day, full day or three-day sessions. The workshops are designed for approximately 20 participants. During the first quarter of 2003, the last version will be developed incorporating the lessons learned in Nepal and will be presented to the BPI steering group together with a BPI simulation CD-ROM.

The last version of BPI publication, containing six case studies, was approved and sent for edition and publication. New text for the BPI leaflet was drafted and approved.

Somalia Health Sector Rehabilitation Project – Improved Federation support to national societies engaged in health services provision

Objective: to develop a methodology to support the post-conflict transition from an emergency relief health service to a functioning public health system developed and proven successful in Somalia's health context.

The World Bank approved the second phase of the project in April. A plan of action for 2002 was drafted and approved with the field. In June the first mission to Somalia took place.

Between 23–30 June 2002, a household survey training and preparation workshop was developed in Hargeisa, Somalia. The aim was to collect information to establish willingness and ability of Somaliland clinic communities to participate in the running and resourcing of their Mother and Child Health (MHC) clinics.

In October 2002, the project team conducted a workshop to develop a community service management system identifying roles and responsibilities for community health committees (CHC) and their representatives in the management of the community health facility, and to elaborate the elements of a training programme to build representatives capacities to perform optimally in these roles. The workshop produced a series of standard operating guidelines, communication and reporting systems, and Terms of References that will form the basis for the Community Service Management System.

The workshop also succeeded in providing the inputs to help assess the type and level of training that would be required in order to build committee members' capacities to manage their health facilities, and to identify the systems and tools that would need to be developed in order to ensure the effective functioning of the committees in these roles.

The Federation and the World Bank organized a meeting in October in Nairobi in order to engage a number of international organizations, which support the rehabilitation of community health services in Somalia. The primary purpose of the meeting was to look for opportunities for closer co-operation with a view to developing a more coherent long-term strategy. As a result, three main outcomes were:

1. The Federation will develop a five-year strategy for the SRCS clinic programme that will be presented to the partners in mid-2003 for their consideration, with the view that they would support and even adopt a similar strategy or elements from it.
2. The Federation will produce draft guiding principles for health Service recovery that will be introduced to the Somali Aid Co-ordination Board Health Group by the Federation, for consideration, and adoption.
3. The EU, the World Bank and the Federation will form a core donor working group (also with USAID) to meet and discuss the question of predictability of funding with a view to improving support to health service programming in general and the clinic programme in particular.

The World Bank has approved an extension of phase II to 31 March 2003.

The implementation of the BPI Mainstreaming Strategy faced some problems during this period, partly because the selection of the regional focal point was not always appropriate, partly because the regional delegation did not always accommodate BPI as one of its priorities, and at times because, even though there was a real commitment in the field, the regional context recommended the regional delegation to slow down the process or to change the strategy.

The concept of the CD-ROM was developed but funding restrictions forced the slowing down of the process.

In order to explore the broader BPI approach a discussion forum was opened in the DP Quick Place to share concrete experiences and lessons learned. The forum failed. One reason seems to be that the Quick Place was not accessible to all, another that there have not yet been enough concrete experiences.

Access to Puntland, where the Somali Red Crescent Society's Qarhis pilot project is being carried out, was blocked for security reasons. This means the evaluation of this pilot cannot be carried out at this stage. Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is currently also supporting six MCH clinics in Somaliland. The new plan is therefore to support the Somali Red Crescent Society efforts, in collaboration with the Somaliland Ministry of Health and Labour, to identify an appropriate sustainable model for the six Somaliland MCH clinics, based on an adapted Qarhis methodology. This exercise should have been undertaken after the evaluation of the Qarhis pilot, when lessons learned from the pilot could be applied in the Somaliland context as appropriate. However, as access to Puntland is currently blocked, the household survey was started to establish an accurate profile of communities' demographic, social, health and financial conditions and to establish their willingness and ability to participate in the running and resource management of their mother and child health clinics.

Achievements:

A global BPI mainstreaming strategy was developed in 2002 based on the development and implementation of the regional mainstreaming strategies. The formal, prescriptive and fixed process in five implementing steps was not appropriate. It did not allow the regional delegations (RD) to set up a regionally adapted process on how to develop the BPI in their regions.

The limited impact last year, the strategy for change and the new, integrated approach adopted for 2003 require more flexibility in the mainstreaming process. This approach should be based on giving more relevance and more responsibilities to the RD, while Geneva should have a more facilitating role.

To really have an impact in the BPI organizational mainstreaming process it is necessarily to strengthen the links with other initiatives of the Federation. As a systematic analytical tool, BPI needs to be integrated into the project planning process. The BPI is not just a planning and assessment tool but also a capacity building mechanism. Thus, it also needs to be incorporated into other tools, training and initiatives such as the VCA, reach out, Sphere, PPP, principles to action (P2A), disaster management training, field assessment and coordination teams (FACT) training, Basic Training Courses, etc. Cooperation links need to be set up with all those initiatives during 2003 and there needs to be action learning in some of the workshops to see how the BPI can be integrated. A lot of work already done needs to be consolidated during 2003. A training coordination position was decided upon for DMC.

There need to be further tests, not just from a theoretical perspective, on how the BPI can be useful as a systematic analytical impact assessment tool to any situation where the Federation and NSs are working and not just to post-conflict settings. More practical experience is needed. During 2003 different ways to systematize and to share experiences need to be explored.

The BPI mainstreaming strategy 2002 proved to not be based on regional priorities and capacities. Nevertheless, in those regions where a ToT was developed and good focal points at national and regional levels identified, the NSs and the RD that integrated this tool into other initiatives and programmes and developed introductory workshops soon adopted BPI.

After long negotiations and thanks to the good collaborative effort between the Federation, the SRCS and the World Bank (WB) the second phase of the Somalia project was extended and phase III approved. The collaborative relations with the WB were thus reinforced due to this process. The DP and P department's objective in proposing and developing this project was to provide a methodology and tools to improve international organizations' capacity to support local actors in recovery programming in countries affected by conflict and long-term instability. It is clear that the establishment of a 'community-management' model for some or all of the SRCS clinics will take several years, and support will be required during this period and for a number of years thereafter. In this regard more support from other RC partners and new ways to develop a long-term strategy are being explored. In this process and during the implementation of the third phase a more active role should be delegated to the RD and SRCS. The health department should support this effort in the future.

Refugees, internally displaced (IDPs) and migrants I

The goal of this project was improved intervention in refugee, displacement and migration disasters by building on the policy framework developed for the 2001 General Assembly and Council of Delegates and the work of the previous two-year plan to develop a responsive and knowledgeable national society base to work with the moving and displaced.

Objective 1: Capacity building to develop the capacities of national societies to deal with the ever-increasing complexities of population movement disasters through a combination of assistance, protection and advocacy; to expand the reach out project to enable it to better target national societies and delegation staff through a number of Movement specific workshops.

Achievements:

The regional population movement (PM) programme in Europe has, since April of last year, been an integral part of the Croatian, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Yugoslav Red Cross Societies' programming for the benefit of refugees, displaced persons, returnees and other groups of vulnerable persons. Programme activities are designed according to changing needs in the field and are complementary to existing programmes. They are augmented by on-site technical advice and assistance from a PM delegate, or 'roving' facilitator, who was supporting counterparts to conduct workshops in the branches, where the largest impact of displacement was felt.

Since January, the national societies were organizing grass-root seminars on specific PM issues for their branches, providing humanitarian assistance to include local vulnerable people in addition to displaced/returnees, as well as working on improving information sharing between refugees and their communities of origin across borders. While the NSs are at different levels of capacity, their efforts and enthusiasm for incorporating protection programming for displaced persons into their regular programmes were remarkable.

In April, a Swedish staff-on-loan joined the team of PM coordinators and the PM delegate, to provide technical expertise in the development of NS assistance to the three countries' asylum systems, basing it on best practice from a similar programme in the Baltic countries. An important first step in this support was a meeting of experts on assistance to asylum-seekers held in June. Technicians from six NSs shared their approaches to this issue. The three host NSs were able to compare and extract those lessons learned and best practices that most applied to their situations. The challenge now will be to find the local support necessary to make these directives actual projects.

The regional PM programme in Central Asia was very active. Given the crisis in Afghanistan, refugees have become a high-profile issue in Central Asia. In response, the NSs have continued and even stepped up grass-root seminars on specific PM issues for their branches. They have also focused their work on improving the dignity and psychosocial status of the refugee community while increasing the local communities' tolerance of them. This has included initiatives such as monthly magazines that provide a forum for refugee voices and targeting children with educational tools on community building. The regional DP/DM delegate supported the activities.

After a rather exuberant beginning, gaining the buy-in of 11 of the 16 West Africa NSs, as well as providing substantial technical direction to the Cote d'Ivoire Red Cross' street children programme - the PM programme in West Africa was forced to stop operations due to a lack of donor support. This disappointing end to a rather promising Federation programme in West Africa, the only one that focuses on protection programming for displaced persons, has again highlighted the need for further donor outreach. As was documented by the UNHCR/Save the Children report on the refugee camps in the Manu River Union countries, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) cannot realistically be the only agency responsible for 'protection.' All humanitarian actors have a role to play; and thus NSs need particular support in this regard to be able to contribute. Technically the PM senior officer in Geneva has supported all the field-based programmes mentioned above.

Although no Federation-specific workshops were held this year, there was an American Red Cross-hosted Reach Out training in autumn. Already, the Federation's Secretariat and NS staff members have participated in reach out trainings in Dakar, Senegal; Chennai, India; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Moscow, Russia.

Work continued on the PM manual. A strategic decision was made to delay completion until 2003 to allow ICRC to participate in the process, thus turning the manual into a Movement project. All fieldwork on the manual was completed and the drafting and refining process is in progress. The manual will be launched at the 2003 International Conference.

A landmark decision was taken by ICRC following representations by the Federation. The ICRC was requested to share its expertise gained in many years of visiting prisons in conflict situations, with NSs involved in providing services to detained migrants and asylum seekers. A survey was undertaken indicating that no less than 40 national societies are involved in this work of which 16 are working on direct protection issues. The ICRC has appointed staff and will be developing materials for interested NSs.

While PM delegates demonstrated added value as regards to work of the NS for the moving and displaced, they have proved not to be financially viable. As an alternative, a pilot project was set up in the South Asia regional delegation, whereby a local person was identified through the Indian Red Cross to work with these issues. To date this pilot is possible thanks to support from the German Red Cross. A number of advantages were identified, not least of which is the ability to disseminate and train in local languages. There is, however, an added responsibility on the Federation to provide adequate training and support.

Additionally, it is proposed to introduce a training module for the benefit of DP/DM delegates at their existing training events as well as for FACT and RDRT personnel in order that they can provide some of the support that national societies require in this sector. This model was tried out in Central Asia during 2002.

Objective 2: Delegate training to continue the development of population movement delegates as knowledgeable and skilled facilitators able to impact awareness of and solutions to the related issues.

No time was devoted to this objective, other than supporting the development of PM delegates with continuing education opportunities. Plans for a workshop by the Federation to refine the roles and objectives of PM delegates were cancelled due to lack of donor support. In the meantime a change in strategy was introduced by way of awareness raising and training for FACT and RDRT personnel as well as DP/DM delegates (see above).

Reach Out continues to provide training in refugee protection and more and more delegates as well as national society staff are taking advantage of this programme.

Objective 3: Developing and sustaining networks such as PERCO, the Mediterranean platform; the Russian and Caucasus platform and their ability to develop issues and to provide advocacy positions for the Movement.

Achievements:

A Federation focal point continues to provide professional support to the Platform for European Red Cross Co-operation on Refugees, Asylum-seekers and Migrants (PERCO), which has published guidelines on reception, family reunification, repatriation and, soon, organizational diversity. The members of PERCO were instrumental in providing direction to their national societies in the field of asylum and migration. In an attempt to broaden its scope and impact in the European community, PERCO was seeking to implement joint projects on asylum and refugee issues.

At this stage, the commonwealth of independent states (CIS) and Mediterranean platforms are still in the development stage. Despite the enthusiasm and commitment of the members of PERCO, others potentially interested in creating their own platforms are still waiting to see if PERCO is able to obtain funding for joint projects, as this is seen as an indicator of credibility and self-sufficiency. In the meantime the French Red Cross has provided a staff-on-loan to the RC/EU office with a view that she will provide 50 per cent of her time to population movement issues and coordination support for PERCO

Objective 4: to follow up on the interest shown in migration issues by national societies so far as well as on the survey scheduled for late 2001 in order to input into regional and other conferences with a view to clarifying the Federation's position at the 2003 General Assembly.

Achievements:

A migration survey was conducted in preparation for the European National Societies' regional conference in Berlin (April 2002). The survey queried 51 national societies on what their country situation was in terms of migration (documented and undocumented), what their governments were doing in response, and what they and other humanitarian actors were doing to fill the gaps. (Copies of the survey are available at the Federation secretariat, email: robbie.thomson@ifrc.org). The resulting report revealed a surprising amount of work European national societies are involved in, not only with documented migrants but with undocumented as well.

The survey fit well within the context of the Berlin Conference, the outcome of which was a bold declaration (the Berlin Charter) of the European national societies to commit themselves to those made vulnerable as a result of migration regardless of their status. Plans of action under the migration theme included: operational guidance for the national societies, migrant health (which highlighted mental health as a primary issue for migrants), tracing and family linking and combating racism and xenophobia.

The theme of migration was carried forward to the Asia-Pacific and Middle East regional conference in Manila in November, and once again a strong resolution was passed highlighting national societies' concerns on this issue. Now more than half of the 178 members of the Federation have endorsed the importance of the issue. The Federation's Secretariat is currently seeking funding to support the continuation of the migration survey in the Asia-Pacific/Middle East region.

The population movement programmes did not receive funding with exception of a late 2002 contribution from the Swedish Red Cross of 600,000 SEK (approximately 96,444 CHF) and thus the second objective of this project was cut and the other objectives scaled back. Funding has not reflected the importance accorded to this issue at regional conferences.

Standards and accountability ·

The goal of this project was the continuing development of common Red Cross and Red Crescent and interagency policies, strategies and guidelines to improve the quality (relevance and effectiveness) and accountability of service delivery to the vulnerable.

Objective 1: Support the development of a Red Cross and Red Crescent quality and accountability framework for disaster response that integrates perspectives originating from interagency work with existing strategies, policies and pilot initiatives. Use this framework as a basis to review and where necessary streamline Red Cross and Red Crescent operational guidelines, appeals and reporting standards, monitoring and evaluation practices and training curriculum.

The draft framework for quality and accountability is now under discussion. The model focuses primarily on the moral and learning aspects of quality and how to incorporate these dimensions more clearly into the process of building a more accountable organization. Also under discussion is how the model fits with and complements other ongoing work in quality such as the humanitarian accountability project (HAP), the PPP, SPHERE etc.

The inter-agency HAP project will close in February 2003. The field studies carried out in 2002 in Sierra Leone, Cambodia and Afghanistan generated considerable interest and highlighted the need for further work in the area of humanitarian accountability. As a result, the HAP project is proposing to create a membership-based, self-regulatory body that will provide technical support to its members. The Federation, as a member of the board of HAP and its 'host' organization is closely involved and has contributed technically, by hosting the project and being on the board of the initiative.

In the meantime, and linked to the debate about quality, discussions have continued within the DP/DR department and the DMC division on how to better align technical training and field support. A meeting between all sections of the DMC division that are involved in conducting training is scheduled for 2003, once the new training coordinator position is in place. The aim of this meeting is to take stock of the various DPDR tools (such as Sphere, BPI, VCA, etc.) and how to develop a more consistent and streamlined approach to training, which addresses both the technical aspects of the work as well as the issues of quality and accountability. The aim is to support national societies to have an increased understanding of the different tools, and to be able to select the relevant tools for their staff at any given time.

Sphere ·

Objective: Promote the Sphere humanitarian charter and minimum standards by building an organizational capacity to further train, pilot and capture the experience with the application of Sphere standards in Federation disaster response.

Achievements:

The Federation is contributing to the process of updating the SPHERE handbook and several staff members within the Secretariat were asked to provide technical input, particularly for the food security and shelter chapters. At the same time, the Federation is one of the key agencies involved in the evaluation of the SPHERE Project that will be completed in 2003. The results of this evaluation

will shape expansion of work with SPHERE, both within the delegations as a quality/standards tool, and within the Secretariat-led disaster response work.

The Federation hosted a SPHERE project assessment visit in Central America where discussions are underway to start a field trial in the region for the first six months of next year with the national societies. Delegations and the national societies in Democratic Republic of Congo and India also expressed an interest in working on the field trials with the SPHERE Project. It is hoped that these field trials will help provide a greater understanding of how SPHERE is used in the field, both within the Federation and other international and local agencies.

The Secretariat continues to assist the national societies that make regular requests for SPHERE documentation, primarily SPHERE handbooks and copies of the code of conduct and to carry out Sphere sensitizations and briefings. At the same time, the Secretariat provided financial assistance to the delegation in Guatemala, which organized a regional SPHERE training for staff members of the national society and supported three staff members (from the national societies in Sudan, Syria and Hong Kong Red Crescent) to attend ToT workshops.

During this year, a SPHERE training workshop was held in Cairo, the first SPHERE training workshop in Arabic, which included 20 representatives from national societies in the Middle East and North Africa region.

In South East Asia, a Sphere workshop was held in Vietnam, to which all DM managers and delegates from the region were invited. A total of 29 participants attended the workshop of which 26 were from eight NSs in the South East Asia region, one from the Korea Red Cross and two participants from NGOs in Vietnam. All participants were asked to draw up an action plan for applying SPHERE within their own National Society that the regional delegation will follow up on.

One of the key challenges with the framework is to bring together under one umbrella the various organizational and interagency efforts in the area of quality and accountability and clarify how they support each other. There are many old and new approaches driving the quality and accountability agenda within the Federation (for example, the code of conduct for disaster relief, code of conduct for Federation's staff and delegates, the Sphere humanitarian charter and minimum standards, the humanitarian accountability project, PPP, monitoring and evaluation, the delegates' handbook) and these ultimately need to be coordinated into one all-encompassing approach.

Constraints:

The work in quality and accountability was limited by the amount of funds available (only a limited part of the appeal was covered) and the volume of the tasks involved. The department is managing this situation by prioritization.

The position of senior officer disaster policy (Sphere) is only a part-time position, between October 2002 and March 2003, but will become full time after March 2003.

Climate change and disasters ·

Objective: Support the development of knowledge and Federation strategies in order to guide work related to climate change and seasonal disasters.

Achievements:

The climate change study consists of three main tenets: firstly an analysis of the main findings of the inter governmental panel on climate change (IPCC) working group 2 and specifically what the implications of climate change are for disaster preparedness; secondly, field studies in five locations, two of which have already been carried out in Vietnam and Ethiopia; and thirdly, a visionary study on

the future role of the Federation in climate change and DP. All parts of the study are being finalized and will be ready to be presented to the international conference in December 2003.

The Netherlands Red Cross and the Federation's centre of climate change and DP was officially opened in June 2002. The centre aims primarily to support work of the national societies with people in vulnerable positions and adapt to the consequences that a changing climate will increasingly have on their safety, livelihoods and well-being. The main tasks of the centre will be in public awareness and education, capacity building, increasing cooperation with governments, policy development, and research and assisting NSs to develop projects in the area of disaster mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

As well as continuing work on the preparation of the study for the international conference in December 2003, the Netherlands Red Cross is also actively involved in various advocacy initiatives. This includes its involvement in the conference of parties (COP) linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), endorsed during and after the Rio Summit in 1986.

The department supported the Netherlands Red Cross in its development of the "centre of excellence" model and given briefings and presentations on DP in relation to extreme weather events and climate change. One representative from the Netherlands Red Cross and the Federation's DP department attended the 8th conference of parties of the UNFCCC in New Delhi between 23 October and 1 November 2002. The main motive for the Federation's attendance was to follow up on the discussions on climate change adaptation, which shares most characteristics of disaster preparedness work. The Federation gave four presentations to a variety of audiences at the conference; both about the climate change centre as well as about its ongoing work in disaster preparedness. Attendance at the conference turned out to be an excellent opportunity to give input from the humanitarian perspective on the climate change debate that is often overshadowed by the political negotiations. Following the conference, the Federation also provided written feedback to a draft discussion document on 'Poverty and climate change: reducing the vulnerability of the poor' which is an important multi-agency paper aimed at influencing the debate at the UNFCCC process.

The main lesson learned is the need to keep policy work grounded in field realities as much as possible in order to keep national societies engaged and on board with policy developments. In this sense, it is better to develop policy areas slowly but inclusively with all parts of the Movement.

The studies on international disaster response law (IDRL) and climate change are generating considerable interest within and outside the Movement. At this stage it is important to start to draw preliminary conclusions from the studies in order to make recommendations for work beyond 2003.

Constraints:

Because of time and funding limitations, priority is being given to those policy research areas that need to be presented to the statutory bodies in 2003.

International Disaster Response Law I

The Federation initiated the IDRL project in response to the growing concern within the international community as to the adequacy of existing legal mechanisms to facilitate humanitarian activities in response to disasters such as those caused by natural and technological phenomena. While there is a well-developed body of international law in situations of armed conflict, there is relatively little discussion or recognition of the laws and other regulations, which apply to other disaster situations. The IDRL project is due for final completion in December 2003.

A full-time project coordinator was appointed to the project from May 2002 until December 2003, funded by Ausaid and Emergency Management Australia as a staff-on-loan from the Australian Red

Cross. Consultations with governments, national societies and other key organizations are continuing and the project was received positively.

Objective 1: The development of a strategic position on the international disaster response law from a Red Cross/Red Crescent perspective will be facilitated and supported by carrying out a field study on problems and needs in relation to the lack of an international disaster legislative framework

Achievements:

A consultant was commissioned between October and December 2002 to conduct three field studies in the regions of South Asia, Southern Africa and Central America. Spanning more than eight countries in a range of different contexts, the field studies highlighted some of the major challenges to the provision of fast and efficient international humanitarian assistance during natural disasters and identified the main legal and regulatory instruments used to facilitate disaster response. This study will be used as the basis for conducting additional field research and will be included in a final field study report in 2003.

Objective 2: Assist in the development of a strategic position on the pros and cons of creating an international disaster response law from the Federation's perspective. The activity to reach this objective is the commission of a study that looks at the feasibility of IDRL from an organizational and operational angle with a view to strengthening the rights of beneficiaries.

Achievements:

A compilation of existing international instruments relating to disaster response is currently being undertaken. A preliminary legal study of existing multilateral and bilateral treaties was undertaken in collaboration with Professor Horst Fischer of Bochum University, Germany. Further studies are currently underway in Southern Africa, with further research due to be conducted in other regions during 2003. An initial compilation of treaties and other materials will be published on a CD-ROM in March 2003. A legal publication, comprising research and articles from a range of legal experts and other contributors will be published in November 2003.

The results of this research will form the basis of the Federation's report on the current state of international disaster response law, including recommendations for further study and ways to enhance the understanding and implementation of existing law. This report will be presented at the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in December 2003.

Progress on the IDRL project can be obtained from the website: or from

A knowledge sharing approach and information technology to enable this initiative I

Each programme works on recording best practices and lessons learned. Initiatives are presented under each programme headline. The document management system budgeted under this headline has not been funded.

For further details please contact: Eva von Oelreich, Head, Disaster Preparedness and Response, Disaster Management and Coordination Division; phone: +41 22 730 44 49; email: eva.vonOelreich@ifrc.org

Reports, reviews, newsletters and other information mentioned in the annual report are available on request from the DP and P department, @maya.schaerer@ifrc.org or on DMIS (the Federation extranet).

For further information concerning Federation disaster preparedness and disaster policy, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org/disasters/Disasterpreparednes>.

All International Federation operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.64/2002 Disaster planning, standards and preparedness

Period: year 2002

Project(s): G32000, 32500, 32510, 32520, 32540, 32550, 32600, 32700, 32710

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	2,300,620				
less					
Cash brought forward	274,275				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	2,026,345				
<i>Contributions from Donors</i>					
American Government PRM (DGUSPRM)	85,905				85,905
American Red Cross (DNUS)	46,650				46,650
British Red Cross (DNGB)	14,518				14,518
DFID - British Government (DFID)	381,633				381,633
DFID 3- British Government (DFID03)	169,667				169,667
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	656				656
ECHO (DH01)	216,837				216,837
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	107,730				107,730
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	11,970				11,970
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	329,975				329,975
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	32,280				32,280
Swiss Red Cross (DNCH)	1,332				1,332
TOTAL	1,399,153				1,399,153

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	274,275
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	1,399,153
CASH EXPENDITURE	-1,121,344

CASH BALANCE	552,084

Appeal No & title: 01.64/2002 Disaster planning, standards and preparedness

Period: year 2002

Project(s): G32000, 32500, 32510, 32520, 32540, 32550, 32600, 32700, 32710

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction						
Clothing & Textiles						
Food & Seeds						
Water & sanitation						
Medical & First Aid						
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools						
Other relief supplies						
Sub-Total						
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles						
Computers & Telecom equip.		34			34	-34
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures						
Sub-Total		34			34	-34
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>		1,196			1,196	-1,196
Sub-Total		1,196			1,196	-1,196
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel	645,000	479,042			479,042	165,958
		6,465			6,465	-6,465
Sub-Total	645,000	485,507			485,507	159,493
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	381,675	138,711			138,711	242,964
Travel & related expenses	299,550	202,216			202,216	97,334
Information expenses	120,500	98,183			98,183	22,317
Admin./general expenses	132,000	14,382			14,382	117,618
External workshops & Seminars	469,000	55,680			55,680	413,320
Sub-Total	1,402,725	509,172			509,172	893,553
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	155,013	75,603			75,603	79,410
Technical services	46,279	22,636			22,636	23,643
Professional services	51,603	25,110			25,110	26,493
Sub-Total	252,895	123,349			123,349	129,546
Operational provisions		2,086			2,086	-2,086
Transfers to National Societies						
TOTAL BUDGET	2,300,620	1,121,344			1,121,344	1,179,276