

ACE Programme
RCRC Induction
Semarang

Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance

Jakarta 21.08.2018

Key facts

Definition: “The Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Disaster Relief (P&R) regulate **procedures, roles and responsibilities** of the components of the Movement to **cooperate, prepare for, and respond** to disasters”.

History: First developed in 1959, revised for the last time in 2013.

Reference: Statutes of the Movement and the Constitution of IFRC.

Scope of the Principles and Rules

The Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance govern National Societies and their International Federation in international humanitarian assistance (excluding armed conflict, internal strife and their direct results).

IFRC Principles and Rules for RCRC – Humanitarian Assistance

- To govern National Societies and IFRC in international humanitarian assistance.
- According to the Statutes of the Movement as well as the Constitution of the Federation, disaster response has to be conducted in line with the *Principles and Rules*.
- They aim at strengthening Federation-wide coordination in humanitarian assistance and establishes procedures for preparation and cooperation in international disaster relief operations.

Main Content in Principles & rules

Preamble

Principles

1. **National Societies** receiving international humanitarian assistance

- A) Preparedness
- B) Request for assistance
- C) Coordinated and Principled Response

2. **National Societies** providing international humanitarian assistance

- A) Preparedness
- B) Responding to requests
- C) Coordinated and Principled Response

3. **The International Federation**

- A) Preparedness
- B) Responding to requests
- C) Coordinated and principled response

4. **Relief to Recovery**

5. **Quality and Accountability** Standards

- Beneficiary engagement
- Planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Staff and volunteer management
- Resource management

www.ifrc.org Risk management and audit

Saving lives, changing minds.

6. **Relations with Public Authorities**

- Public Authorities and Civil Protection
- Civil Military Coordination

7. **Relations with External Actors**

- Humanitarian agencies and other organisations
- Private Sector
- Media and Communications

8. **Final Provisions**

- Annex A Annex B



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Key elements regarding roles and responsibilities between and among NS and IFRC (1)

National societies receiving IHA:

- P&R provides detailed requirements for preparedness measures, information sharing and support available within the Movement.
- NS to reduce vulnerabilities of disaster prone population.
- P&R better defines multilateral and bilateral support (under the EA framework), with NS leading the operation (one operation approach): clearly rules out uncoordinated and unilateral assistance.
- Cooperation with neighbouring countries when disasters affect border areas.
- Unsolicited goods (disposal and costs).

Key elements regarding roles and responsibilities between and among NS and IFRC (2)

● IFRC:

- Support the reduction of vulnerabilities of disaster prone people as well as the NS disaster preparedness measures.
- Maintain, develop and deploy disaster response mechanisms and surge capacity tools.
- Clear and detailed role of coordination at all levels.

● National societies providing IHA:

- Work with NS and IFRC to support DP measures and reduction of vulnerabilities of disaster prone people.
- Multilateral/Bilateral support in the EA framework.

Key elements regarding rules for all Movement partners (1)

- **Relief to recovery:** clear role of NS and IFRC in early recovery and development of exit strategies.
- **Quality and accountability:**
 - Minimum standards for humanitarian response (Sphere);
 - Beneficiary engagement (involvement and BenCom) clearly mentioned;
 - PMER: strong focus on needs assessment, PMER mechanisms and capacity building;
 - Risk management: emphasis on potential operational and reputational risks related to IHA (receipt or provision).

Key elements regarding rules for all Movement partners (2)

- **Relation with public authorities:** Rules to follow when working with public authorities and civil protection mechanisms, as well as when using military assets (last resort).
- **Relation with external actors**
 - Humanitarian actors: coordination encouraged but consider the potential risks when entering into a partnership (seek IFRC guidance).
 - Private sector: Importance of the actor's positive image and respect of the Movement's humanitarian values.
 - Media and communications: drawing attention to the unmet needs, coordinated approach between NS and IFRC and target to communicate in external channels within 24 hours of a disaster.

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THANK YOU !!!

(Any questions?)