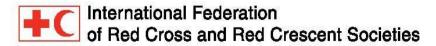
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Disaster & Crisis Response: Principles, Strategy, Support and Capacity

19 April 2017, Kuala Lumpur South-East Asia Community Safety & Resilience (CSR) Forum Meeting

PRINCIPLES AND RULES FOR RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

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Principles & Rules for Humanitarian Assistance

- Adopted by the 2013 General Assembly
- Govern National Societies and the IFRC in international humanitarian assistance
- Look at three aspects: Preparedness; Requests and response; Principled and coordinated action



10 Principles, among them...

- We commit that all international assistance provided by a National Society or the IFRC is with the consent of the National Society of the disaster-affected country (# 4)
- We ensure that our assistance is appropriate, efficient, effective and accountable.... (# 9)

Principles & Rules for Humanitarian Assistance

- 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
 Risk management and audit

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



Principles & Rules for Humanitarian Assistance

Preparedness:

□ Preparedness measures may include conducting and concluding predisaster meetings and agreements (# 1.2d and 2.1c)

Request/provision for assistance:

□ If a National Society receives goods that it has neither solicited, nor agreed to receive, or which are of unsuitable quality, it is free to dispose them at its discretion. All costs incurred by the National Society in receiving or disposing any of unsolicited goods shall be borne by the sending National Society (# 1.21 and # 2.4)

Final provisions:

□ Principles and Rules are binding on the National Societies and the IFRC. Any violations or other reputational and operational risks shall be reported to the appropriate Governance mechanism (# 8.2)

Asia Pacific National Societies DRM Strategy Towards Community Resilience: 2016 – 2020

Vision



To inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by NS, 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.

Mission



Provide relevant and timely humanitarian assistance that builds resilience amongst disaster affected people. Encourage resilience building to create better, faster and stronger communities in preventing, responding and recovering from disasters and crisis.

Goal

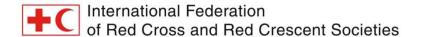


Deliver relevant, timely and quality DRR programming to significantly reduce disaster risk as well as the humanitarian impact of disasters and crisis while building resilience within the most at risk communities of the AP region.



Key actions

- Roles and responsibilities of the Movement's response mechanisms and surge tools, are clearly defined.
- Coordination and collaboration mechanisms are clearly defined and widely understood among RC and non-RCRC stakeholders.
- International mobilization capacities and strategies for DRR actions are well-established
- Reporting and feedback mechanisms incorporate internationally agreed criteria and standards.



IFRC structure to support National Societies



IFRC support to National Societies in response

People







Equipment





Information management



Funding





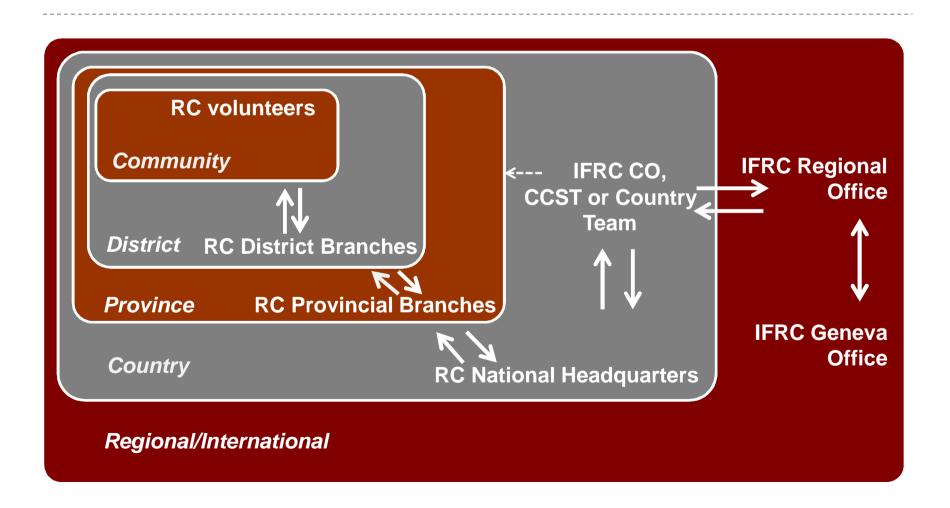
Methods



Emergency Response Framework (ERF)

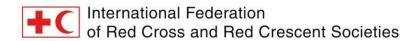


IFRC support to National Societies in response



Global Tools Review

- Clarification of surge decision-making processes: Triggers, rationale, criteria..
- Competency framework: Tiered at technical, managerial and leadership levels..
- Tool development: Including standardizing funding and deployment mechanisms...
- Coordination: Dedicated resources for both Movement and external coordination at all tiers...
- Needs assessments: Applying latest ENA methodologies and training in ENA...
- Preparedness and training: Core training curriculum, performance management system, post-training mentoring..
- Support services: Deploy adequate support services, including finance and IM..
- Transition planning: Bridging gap between surge deployment and 'normal' recruitment, extended deployment of surge..
- Cross-cutting issues: Gender & diversity, community engagement and accountability (CEA), displacement & migration, environment (green response)..



GRT Strengths

- High quality resources
- Scale & scope
- Availability/predictability
- Technical capacity
- Volunteer response
- All Movement response
- Sudden onset role
- Positive impact

Build on strengths

Global trends

- Urbanisation
- Fragile economies
- Climate change
- Slow onset crises Respond to trends
- Chronic crises
- Linking to resilience
- Innovative responses
- Competitive/flexible funding
- Strengthened local actors
- Greater accountability

GRT Weaknesses

- Lack of GRT strategy and vision
- -Under resourcing field operations leadership
- Surge roles not integrated
- Absence of SOPs
- Integration of affected NS
- Siloing of competencies
- Deploying in non sudden onset disasters
- Cross-cutting issues absent

Counter weaknesses

Recommendations

- Decision-making processes
- 2. Competency framework
- 3. Tool development
- 4. Protection capacity
- 5. Coordination
- 6. Needs assessments
- 7. Preparedness and training
- 8. Support services
- 9. Transition / protracted operations
- 10. Cross-cutting issues

Secure functionality

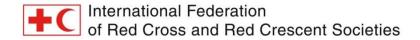
Fill gaps

GRT required functionality

- Assess immediate unmet needs
- Quick & "right" capacity
- Effective & efficient response
- Internal/external coordination
- · Accountable to affected population
- Visible & reputable profile

GRT gaps

- Decision-making
- Leadership & coordination
- Preparedness and recovery
- Needs assessment & evaluation
- Administration/finance/reporting
- Shelter expertise capacity
- Cross-cutting issues
- Technical and service delivery
- Support services
- GRT flexibility & modularity
- Inclusion of NS
- Deployed staff local knowledge



Enhancing regional response capacity

One Asia Pacific RDRT system:

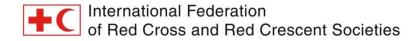
- SOPs
- Roster consolidation and management
- Induction and training (last held in South Korea in 2016)
- Module development and specializations
- Equipping
- Post-deployment support
- Professional development path (starting with BDRT and NDRT)
- Strategic direction: RDRT deployment with every DREF request

Regional Response Units:

Consultation to be held with National Societies (on feasibility)

Complementary surge capacity:

- Strengthening non-nominal surge capacity
- Peer-to-peer support
- Linkages with ERU National Societies (for joint deployments)



Yellow

Responds to a **localized emergency** covering a **small area** or **number of beneficiaries**. This is normally managed at a country level (by an NS, with support of CO/CCST), with any necessary technical or management support provided by the RO (e.g. RDRT mobilization). The RO may seek support from Geneva (e.g. DREF).



Orange

Responds to an emergency affecting a wider area (or areas) and a higher number of beneficiaries (including potential spread), and may also receive a level of international attention or experience a level of complexity. Technical and management support is provided by the RO, but Geneva is engaged at the start-up to provide DREF, technical quality assurance on Emergency Appeals and technical support or global surge capacity as required and ensure global coherence and compliance with standards.



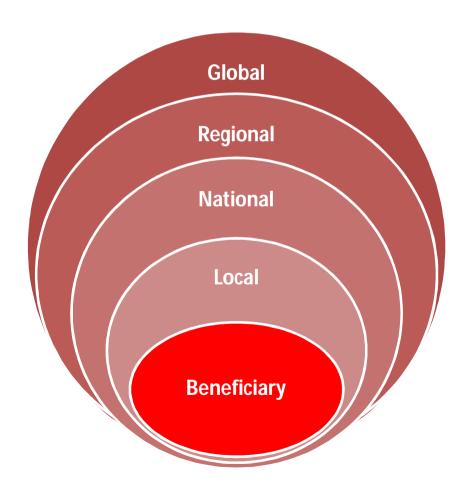
Red

Responds to an emergency of scale, affecting a wide area and high number of beneficiaries, with level of complexity or risk that makes it an organization-wide priority for the IFRC secretariat at all levels. Technical and management support is coordinated by the RO, but provided by both RO and Geneva, and regular task force meetings are held to ensure effective management and information flow. Regional and global surge capacity is activated per default (upon the request of the NS). Geneva takes on a stronger role in terms of global coherence and compliance with standards and there may be the need to establish support functions at the Geneva level, as well as the regional level.



Disaster and crisis response levels

.....



A seamless response

LOCAL/ NATIONAL

- Local branch network
- Trained staff and volunteers (BDRT & NDRT)
- First aid, search and rescue
- Pre-positioned stocks
- Early warning system

REGIONAL

- NS networks (such as SEA CSR)
- Trained staff and volunteers (RDRT)
- Disaster and crisis unit (DCU)
- Regional logistics unit (RLU)
- Technical departments

GLOBAL

- HEOPs
- FACT
- ERU
- DMIS
- DREF
- Emergency appeals
- Technical departments
- Movement coordination

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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