

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

ANNUAL REPORT 2015

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



WHO WE ARE

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest volunteer-based humanitarian network. With our 190 member National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies worldwide, we are in virtually every community reaching 160.7 million people annually through long-term services and development programmes, as well as 110 million people through disaster response and early recovery programmes. We act before, during and after disasters and health emergencies to meet the needs and improve the lives of vulnerable people. We do so with impartiality as to nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, class and political opinions.

Guided by *Strategy 2020* – our collective plan of action to tackle the major humanitarian and development challenges of this decade – we are committed to saving lives and changing minds.

Our strength lies in our volunteer network, our community-based expertise and our independence and neutrality. We work to improve humanitarian standards, as partners in development, and in response to disasters. We persuade decision-makers to act at all times in the interests of vulnerable people. The result: we enable healthy and safe communities, reduce vulnerabilities, strengthen resilience and foster a culture of peace around the world.

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Cover photo: Migration in Europe: Farah and her parents are from Iraq. Each day they come to wait at the police station to find out if their registration process is complete. Photo: Stephen Ryan/IFRC



Communities affected by the 25 April earthquake in Nepal receive relief goods from the the Nepal Red Cross Society and Danish Red Cross.
Photo: Sebastian Noel Niepoort/IFRC.

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FOREWORD



Tadateru Konoé
President



Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

A small boy, lying face down on a Turkish beach.

The image of young Alan Al-Kurdi, dead after the boat carrying him and his family sank en route to Greece, shocked the world. It brought attention to the migration crisis on the shores of Europe, cutting through – at least for a time – the divisive rhetoric that had masked this humanitarian tragedy.

It served as a reminder of how deeply interconnected we are and of how suffering in one country or one region can have ramifications across the globe. It called to our collective humanity, to our shared decency.

Alan's death, and the suffering and despair of the more than one million people who turned to Europe in search of safety and dignity, cannot be separated from the conflict, poverty and persecution that has spread and deepened in recent years. Families fleeing the fear and violence of Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan; families fleeing the poverty and inadequate opportunities of West Africa or South Asia; families and individuals fleeing the persecution and discrimination that is too prevalent in too many countries.

A world on the move

By the time of Alan's death, hundreds of thousands of people had already risked their lives to enter Europe. It was a crisis that was in many ways predictable, and indeed it was something that we had foreseen. Our volunteers had witnessed first-hand the rising numbers of people arriving on the shores of Italy and Greece. They had seen the rising demands for their services in western and northern Europe. They had also seen the increase in traffic along migration routes through the Middle East, and across the Sahara and into North Africa.

This phenomenon goes well beyond Europe and Africa, however. As in years prior, National Societies responded to the needs of migrants who braved other treacherous seas – the Gulf of Aden, the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean, to name a few. And they brought life-saving medical attention, water and food, and family reunification services to migrants traveling through Central America.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent was present, has been present, at all points along these dangerous journeys. The red cross and red crescent are emblems of hope and relief for hundreds of thousands of people. In the face of crisis, we are there.

Always there, all the time

While the world's attention was undoubtedly focused on migration, 2015 also saw a number of other major

humanitarian emergencies. And for each of these, National Societies were at the frontline.

In March, Red Cross volunteers in Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Fiji and the Solomon Islands helped communities prepare for, and respond to, Cyclone Pam. In April, the Nepal Red Cross Society led a truly Movement-wide response to the earthquakes that struck the Kathmandu valley. Within minutes, Red Cross volunteers were digging for survivors in the rubble. Within hours, first aid posts were established. Within days, support from around the world arrived. As the emergency phase abated, the Red Cross and Red Crescent focus turned to recovery and to the long-term needs of survivors.

These are just two examples of the impact of our network throughout 2015. These responses were mirrored countless times during the year, in response to events both large and small, and many more responses are highlighted in this report.

The value of local

National Societies are permanent and integral parts of their communities. As a result, they are usually the first to respond to emergencies, and they remain long after international aid organizations have packed and gone. This permanent presence is central to our unique identity. No other organization can claim to be present in 190 countries around the world, active in tens of thousands communities, and linked globally to a network of solidarity and tremendous capacity.

In 2015, a series of international processes put the value of our network at the forefront. In March, the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk

Reduction adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. This agreement makes explicit reference to the crucial role of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in addressing disaster risk at the community level.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by United Nations Member States in September, place great emphasis on reaching the most isolated and most vulnerable people. National Societies and the IFRC will have a critical role to play in bridging the gaps between governments and remote communities.

This agenda was a central part of the discussions that led up to the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. Throughout 2015, in various WHS forums, the IFRC advocated strongly for the need to increase support for, and recognition of, national humanitarian organizations.

Together for humanity

The year ended with the Movement's Statutory Meetings in Geneva. At the IFRC General Assembly, National Societies gathered to discuss a number of issues of common concern, and to endorse a new strategic plan and budget for the organization. The Council of Delegates – the Movement's highest decision-making body – endorsed a series of measures that will bring greater coherence and efficiency to our Movement, including a new framework on cooperating in emergencies, and a new Movement logo.

The 32nd International Conference brought representatives of States Party to the Geneva Conventions together with all components of the

Movement. The conference adopted a series of Resolutions that will strengthen our response to humanitarian crises, improve the way humanitarians and governments prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence in emergencies, prioritize the safety and security of humanitarian volunteers, and strengthen legal frameworks for disaster response, risk reduction, and first aid.

The conference also reaffirmed the relevance and importance of our seven Fundamental Principles, which marked their 50th anniversary in 2015 and which continue to define our approach to humanitarian action.

Looking ahead

The IFRC was a strong voice in all of these processes. It is our sincere hope that these changes will deliver for the communities that rely on all of us for survival and support. This is the ultimate test. We should never forget the young boy on the beach, and the many other boys and girls who hope for a better life.

Tadateru Konoé
President

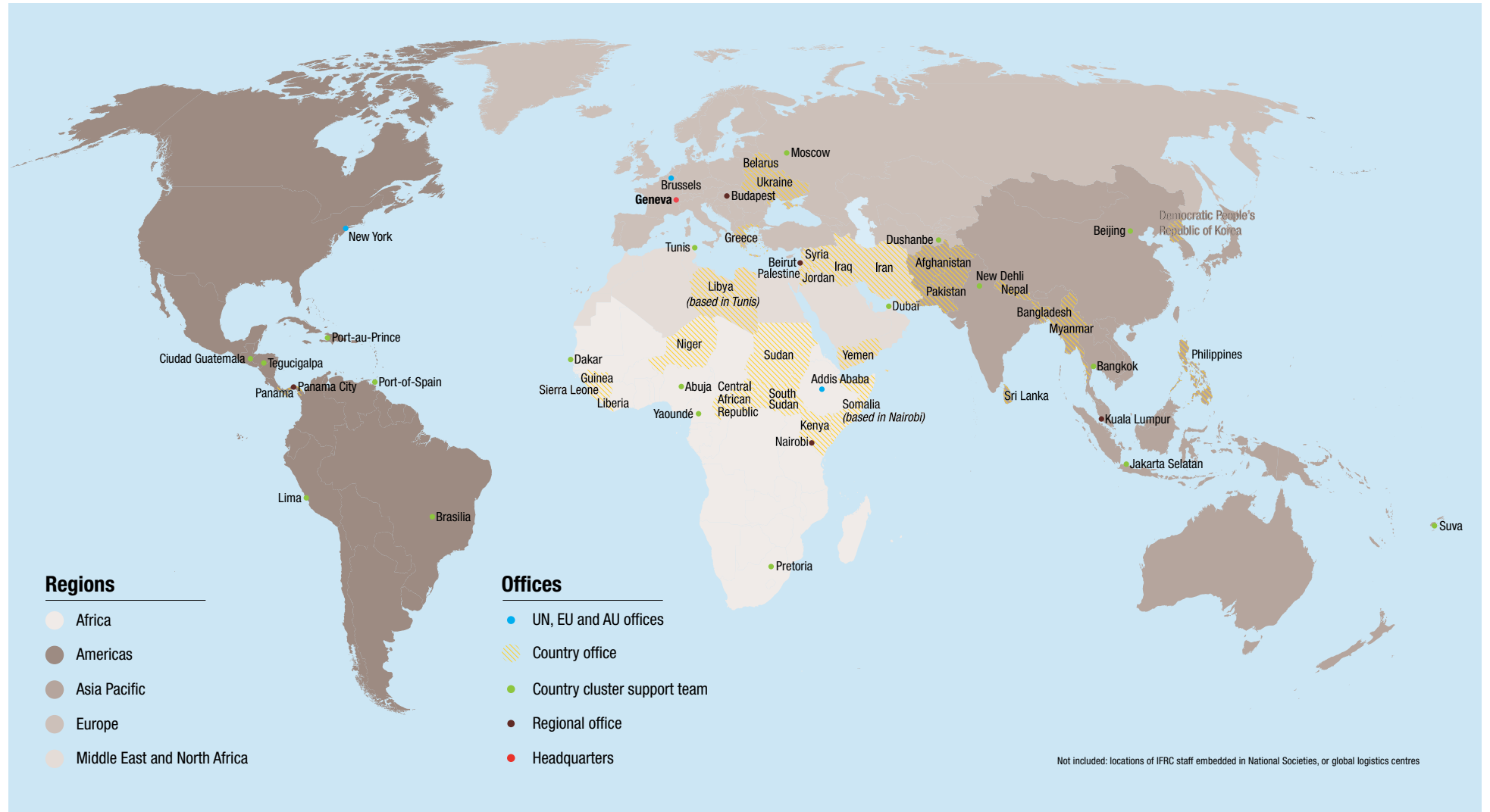


Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General



IFRC locations

As of June 2016



Regions

- Africa
- Americas
- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Middle East and North Africa

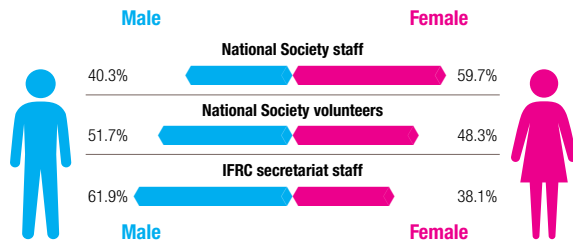
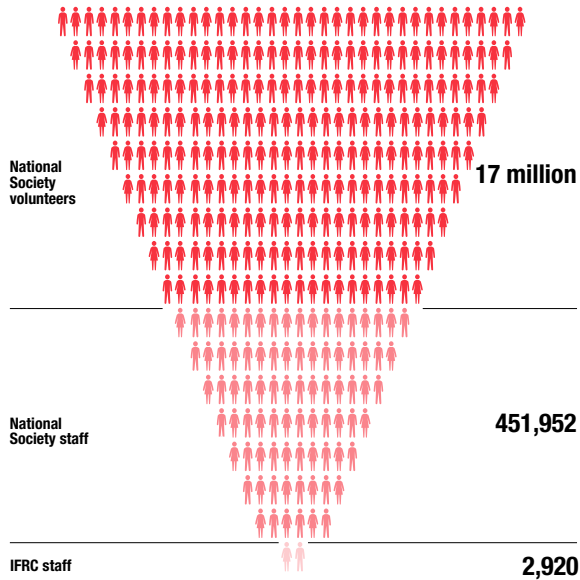
Offices

- UN, EU and AU offices
- Country office
- Country cluster support team
- Regional office
- Headquarters

Not included: locations of IFRC staff embedded in National Societies, or global logistics centres

Our people

IFRC GLOBALLY



* Number of National Societies reporting on volunteers: 184, staff: 182, gender breakdown of staff: 96, gender breakdown of volunteers: 106.

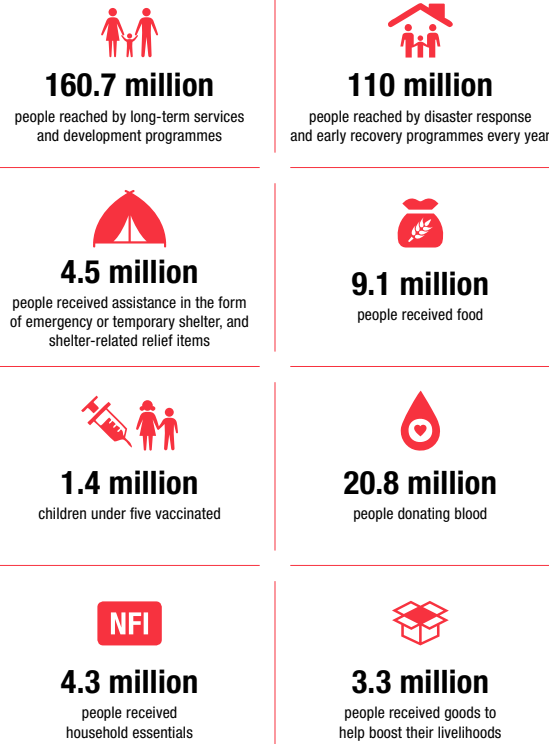
Source: Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System 2013, Human Resources Department

Outreach in numbers

THE IFRC

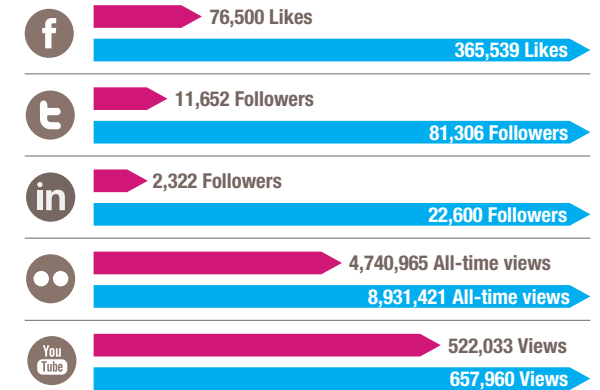


OUR IMPACT



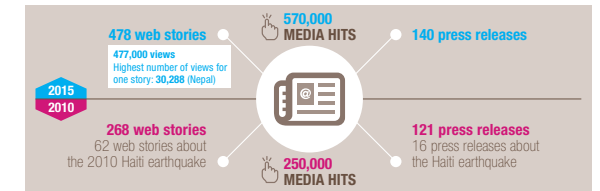
Public communications key figures 2015

SOCIAL MEDIA

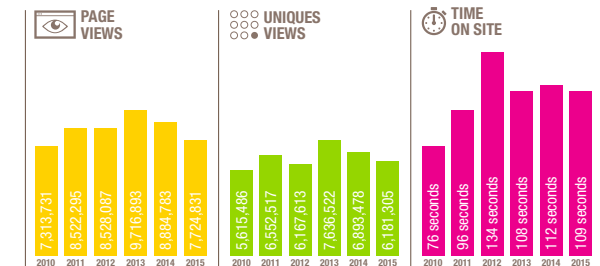


2011 2015

MEDIA



WEB



OPERATIONAL REPORT: A YEAR OF INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The Nepal earthquake

After losing everything in the earthquake that struck Nepal in April 2015, Januka Tamang was forced to live in an iron shed with her six-year-old daughter and 12-year-old son. Fortunately, Tamang was able to buy supplies with money provided through an IFRC-supported cash transfer distribution in her remote village. In 2015, the Nepal Red Cross Society provided unconditional grants of 15,000 Nepali rupees (110 Swiss francs) to 40,000 households, allowing families to choose for themselves how best to invest in their recovery, while boosting the local economy.

Following the Government of Nepal's declaration of a state of emergency, the IFRC immediately released 500,000 Swiss francs from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), deployed its global disaster response teams, and launched an Emergency Appeal, that as of August 2016, sought 89.4 million Swiss francs to support 700,000 people.

On 12 May, a strong aftershock measuring 7.3 magnitude on the Richter scale caused more deaths,



Construction of the pilot house being built in the village of Suspa Chhemawati, Dolakha region, Nepal.

injuries and destruction. As of 14 May 2015, the Nepal Red Cross Society operation mobilized 7,000 volunteers and reached 42,600 families (213,000 people) with relief, emergency shelter, and medical assistance. The response operation was supported by the IFRC, International Committee of the Red Cross (the ICRC), and 25 National Societies.

Ninety per cent of homes were damaged, leaving many people in provisional shelters as 2015 drew to a close. IFRC efforts focused on transitional shelter during the emergency phases and providing

training for local people to “build back safer” using earthquake-resistant methods. The IFRC completed its role as manager of the inter-agency Shelter Cluster during the emergency phase on 31 December 2015, with the Government of Nepal taking the lead on the reconstruction.

By the end of 2015, the Nepal Red Cross Society distributed food to 2.8 million people from 14 districts, in partnership with the IFRC, National Societies and other organizations.

Nepal earthquake

IFRC RESPONSE TO NEPAL EARTHQUAKE IN 2015

500,000
SWISS FRANCS
DREF

84.9 MILLION
SWISS FRANCS
EMERGENCY APPEAL

700,000
PEOPLE
SUPPORT TO

NEPAL RED CROSS SOCIETY SUPPORT

110
SWISS FRANCS
UNCONDITIONAL
GRANTS

40,000
HOUSEHOLDS

7,000
VOLUNTEERS
MOBILIZED

TO
REACH

42,600
FAMILIES

WITH



EMERGENCY
SHELTER



RELIEF



MEDICAL
ASSISTANCE

Ebola virus disease

RED CROSS AND
RED CRESCENT RESPONSE



SOCIAL MOBILIZATION+
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



SUPPORT TO COMMUNITIES

34,448
BODIES
SAFELY BURIED

1,341
PEOPLE TO RED CROSS EBOLA
TREATMENT CENTRES

600
EBOLA CASES
TREATED

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT TO
339,000
PEOPLE

Ebola virus disease

The IFRC, National Societies, governments and partner organizations began 2015 with a collective call to work together to stop Ebola. The IFRC's Ebola response focused on supporting National Society staff and volunteers' efforts to stop transmission through unsafe burial practices; addressing fear, stigma and discrimination; and strengthening community health systems. As emphasized by Secretary General, Elhadj As Sy, "Ebola came to Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea and found us there. It found three National Societies already on the ground. It found 20,000 Red Cross volunteers..."

During the final week of 2015, the West African nation of Guinea was declared free of Ebola transmission, 42 days after the last Ebola patient tested negative for a second time. Liberia and Sierra Leone were declared Ebola-free in September and November 2015,

respectively. While isolated cases, or clusters of cases, have appeared since, the outbreak is considered to have abated due to control measures now in place in the affected countries. The decline in cases of Ebola, a disease that had claimed more than 11,000 lives, was a result of the collaboration between governments and humanitarian organizations involved in this complex and challenging international response.

The IFRC and its member National Societies played a critical role in that success. By August 2015, more

“Ebola will leave this region. When that day comes, we will be there: 20,000 volunteers, three National Societies on the ground, united by the force of solidarity. That is what we are about, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.”

Elhadj As Sy, Secretary General, IFRC

than 400 international staff had been deployed and more than 10,000 volunteers and staff with the Red Cross Society of Guinea, Liberia National Red Cross Society and the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society had been trained specifically to respond to Ebola. By the beginning of August 2015, Red Cross staff and volunteers had reached seven million people through social mobilization and beneficiary communication programmes. They also helped to safely bury nearly 35,000 bodies, transport more than 1,300 people to Red Cross Ebola treatment centres, treat nearly 600 Ebola cases, and provide psychosocial support to 339,000 people, as well as tracing and monitoring more than 97,000 people thought to have had contact with infected people.

Concerted local and international response can be effective and save thousands of lives. The IFRC's response will continue beyond the end of the outbreak. The critical task is to help build

better health monitoring and response systems, particularly in countries that have only recently emerged from conflict, have fragile public health systems and where community distrust – of institutions and agencies – has hampered public health campaigns.

Syria and beyond

By the end of 2015, as the crisis in Syria neared the beginning of its fifth year, more than half of the country's population had been forced to leave their homes: 6.5 million people were internally displaced and more than 4 million people were refugees. The total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance rose to approximately 13.5 million.

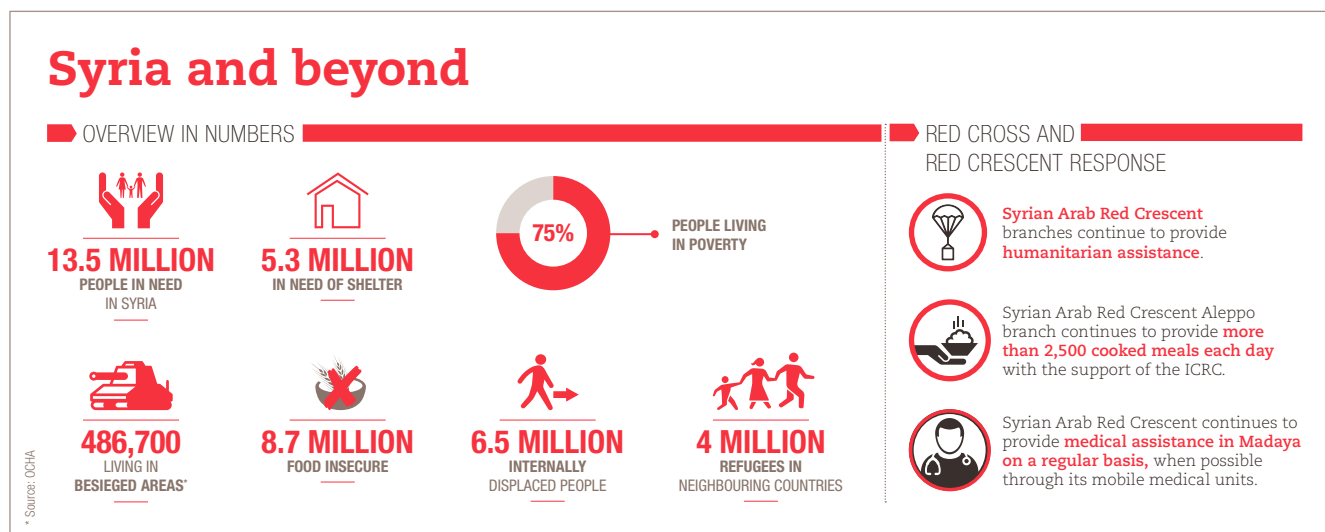
Most live in host communities and are affected by shifting frontlines in the conflict, which also hinder

a timely and effective humanitarian response. Despite this, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, with support from Movement partners, managed to deliver medical supplies, food, water and hygiene kits to communities cut off from outside markets and humanitarian relief. First aid and health services at clinics and mobile health units also became available.

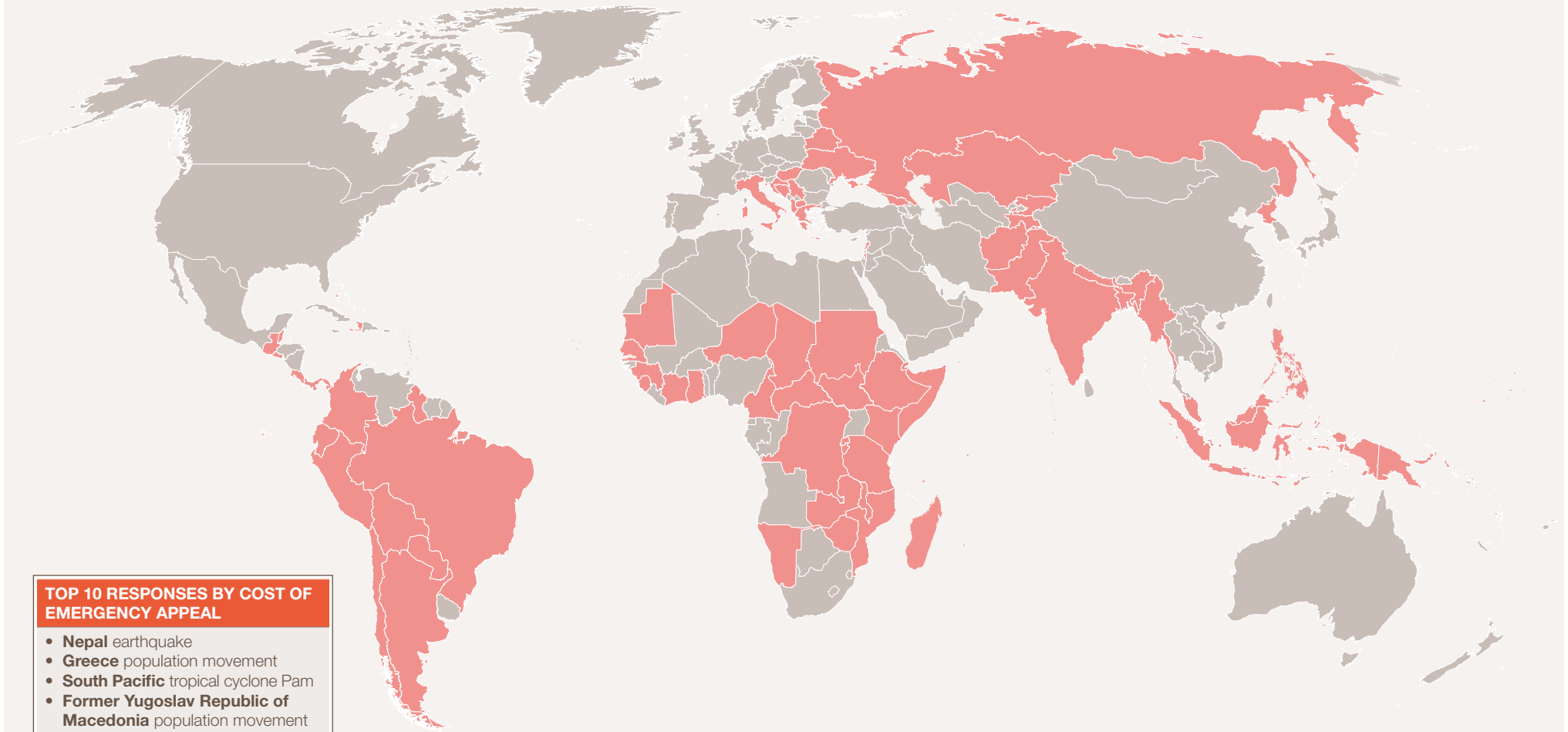
In addition to its Emergency Appeals, the IFRC also supported Syrian Arab Red Crescent health facilities, helped the National Society establish nutritional support centres, provided structured mental health services, and initiated activities for the prevention of gender-based violence. It also provided support in logistics, including warehouse management, the procurement of relief items and pharmaceuticals/nutritional supplements, the development and training of staff and volunteers in logistics management, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure.

People on the move

As the number of migrants dying or facing extreme hardship continued to rise along migratory routes in Europe, the Americas, Africa and Southeast Asia, the IFRC scaled up its response. In Europe and elsewhere, the IFRC and National Societies offered a range of services along migratory routes including at seaports, coastlines, border crossings, and along roadsides and train tracks. Volunteers and staff offered basic health care, food, water, sanitation, hygiene products, provisional shelter, and help to contact relatives.



Humanitarian response (Emergency Appeals and DREF operations) in 2015, by country



TOP 10 RESPONSES BY COST OF EMERGENCY APPEAL

- **Nepal** earthquake
- **Greece** population movement
- **South Pacific** tropical cyclone Pam
- **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** population movement
- **Zimbabwe** food insecurity
- **Europe** – migration: coordination, response and preparedness
- **Tanzania** cholera response
- **Sudan** population movement
- **Myanmar** floods
- **Malawi** floods

TOTAL EXPENDITURE 2015

215.5 million Swiss francs



The Greek island of Lesbos is one of the main entry points to Europe for people on the move. Larger vessels, rubber boats and dinghys from Turkey cross around 8 kilometres of Mediterranean Sea to arrive in Lesbos.

To provide immediate support to National Societies, the IFRC released funds from DREF and launched numerous Emergency Appeals for population movement across continents. In September 2015, a global campaign – *Protect humanity. Stop indifference* – was launched to foster solidarity and empathy for vulnerable migrants, and to call for their protection as a matter of collective responsibility.

Post-election violence in Burundi

As election-related violence flared up in Burundi in April, more than 200,000 people^[1] fled to safety in neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. The violence resulted in numerous casualties in the capital, Bujumbura. Additionally, the El Niño weather phenomenon in September caused heavy rains, winds, landslides, and floods in 15 out of 18 provinces, resulting in 80 reported deaths, the destruction of 4,112 houses and 15,265 hectares of cultivated fields, and damage to 154 schools and 50 bridges.

Fortunately, the Burundi Red Cross has volunteers based in communities throughout the country and had already developed an election contingency plan, which was implemented between January and April 2015. This preparation allowed the Burundi Red Cross to focus on rapid community-level assessments and to respond quickly to calls for aid through a national emergency hotline service. The National Society provided first aid, basic health services, food distribution and other essential items at several camps.

Central African Republic conflict

In late September 2015, renewed violence in Central African Republic's capital, Bangui, and other parts of the country led to deaths, injuries, destruction of property, and looting. Throughout the crisis, the Central African Red Cross Society was often the only humanitarian agency able to operate inside the city because of its links with local communities. Brave

volunteers were able to provide life-saving first aid in the streets, transporting the severely wounded to health facilities, and collecting the bodies of those killed in the fighting.

Some 400,000 people were internally displaced by the fighting, while a further 454,000 people fled to neighbouring countries. Supported by the IFRC, the ICRC and other partners, the Central African Red

Cross Society responded with emergency health care, first aid, psychosocial support, water, hygiene and sanitation, food, and essential household items.

Additionally, April storms resulted in extensive flooding, destroying houses and damaging livelihoods for thousands of people in Berberati, 584 kilometres from Bangui. The IFRC released 99,788 Swiss francs from DREF to provide shelter, health and care to the affected population.

Throughout these crises, the Central African Red Cross Society's volunteers and staff continued to provide life-saving malaria, tuberculosis and HIV prevention and treatment services across the country, including the distribution of most of the 2.1 million long-lasting insecticide-treated nets that now protect more than 60 per cent of the population from malaria.



Henriette is 50 years old. She lives with her husband, children and grandchildren in Saint Charles Lwanga camp, a few kilometres outside Bangui. One of Henriette's sons has managed to get a job as an apprentice carpenter. But what he earns will only be enough for a meal of manioc, once a day, in the evening. "What I don't have is food, but also kitchen equipment because I don't have anything to cook with," she said.

Benoit Matisha-Carpentier/IFRC

South Sudan: A complex emergency

Despite a peace agreement reached in August 2015, violence continued to plague the population of this central African nation. An estimated 1.64 million people had been displaced within the country and a further 628,000 were living as refugees in neighbouring countries (Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya) by mid-2015.^[2] In June, a cholera outbreak put additional pressure on the health infrastructure and the National Cholera Response Task Force, which reported that the number of cases exceeded the current capacity in the clinical treatment centres. The situation was exacerbated by the onset of the rainy season, affecting the sanitation in several camps

for displaced people, which needed significant improvement to meet minimum humanitarian standards.

With support from IFRC Emergency Appeals, daily access to safe water was provided. The IFRC released 225,368 Swiss francs from DREF to support the South Sudan Red Cross in providing health and hygiene assistance to people affected by the cholera outbreak. The National Society reached nearly 39,000 families across seven communities in Juba county, far exceeding the original target of 10,000 families. In November, the Ministry of Health reported that the situation was under control and commended the South Sudan Red Cross for its efforts.

[1] UNHCR

[2] UNOCHA



South Sudan Red Cross

With support from the IFRC, the South Sudan Red Cross established oral rehydration points to strengthen community-based case management and referrals during the 2015 cholera outbreak.

EXCELLENCE IN OUR SUPPLY CHAIN

Our logistics operations cut across our eight areas of focus, ensuring the organization's success and enabling the IFRC and National Societies to implement their humanitarian work every day, with excellence.

LOGISTICS

The IFRC operates a number of logistics hubs around the world, including in Las Palmas and at the Global Humanitarian City in Dubai. Guided by its five-year strategic plan, *Logistics 2015*, the IFRC Logistics Management department worked towards reinforcing and developing its global logistics capacity to ensure that IFRC and National Societies have access to efficient and effective logistics services for humanitarian assistance activities and to achieve the goals outlined in Strategy 2020. *Logistics 2015* focused on three strategic objectives:

- Supporting the enhancement of National Society logistics capacity
- Increasing the IFRC's logistics capacity to deliver logistics services for preparedness and operational activities
- Providing agreed logistics services to pre-selected external humanitarian agencies.

STRATEGIC HIGHLIGHTS

In 2015, the number of operations supported by Logistics Management doubled from the previous year, with the key focus of logistics response on Nepal, Syria and neighbouring countries, Ebola-affected countries (Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia), Iraq (Kurdistan), Vanuatu, Malawi, Malaysian floods, the Philippines recovery, Dominica tropical storm and Mediterranean migration operations (Greece, Italy, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia and Slovenia).

To better address needs in Africa, additional stock was pre-positioned in Zimbabwe and Namibia. Expansion of stock building at country level continued in the Americas, with IFRC stocks pre-positioned with five National Societies by mid-2015.

The trend of growth in procurement observed since the start of 2014 continued to sustain higher levels. Compared to the 2012–2013 annual average, in 2014–2015 there was an average increase of 42 per cent in procurement value.

In 2015, vehicles travelled nearly eight million kilometres more than in 2014, most of the extra mileage having been covered by operations in Ebola-affected countries. Forty-five per cent of the vehicles are used in IFRC operations, and 55 per cent by National Societies.

Cooperation under the partnership with the Airbus Foundation continued, with support including a plane being mobilized by Airbus, free of charge, to move much-needed emergency supplies from the logistics hub in Las Palmas to Malawi in support of the floods operation. Airbus Helicopter Foundation also provided free helicopters to the IFRC to perform several assessments in emergency operations, including in Vanuatu and Dominica.

Logistics Management continued to apply the National Society Logistics Capacity Enhancement tool and process. By the end of 2015, 36 National Societies were engaged in the process globally.



Volunteers and staff mobilizing emergency response supplies during an operation.

STRATEGIES, OUTCOMES AND ACHIEVEMENTS



Demonstrating how to wash hands for children in Philippines.

Juan Carlo/Philippine Red Cross

A strategy for success

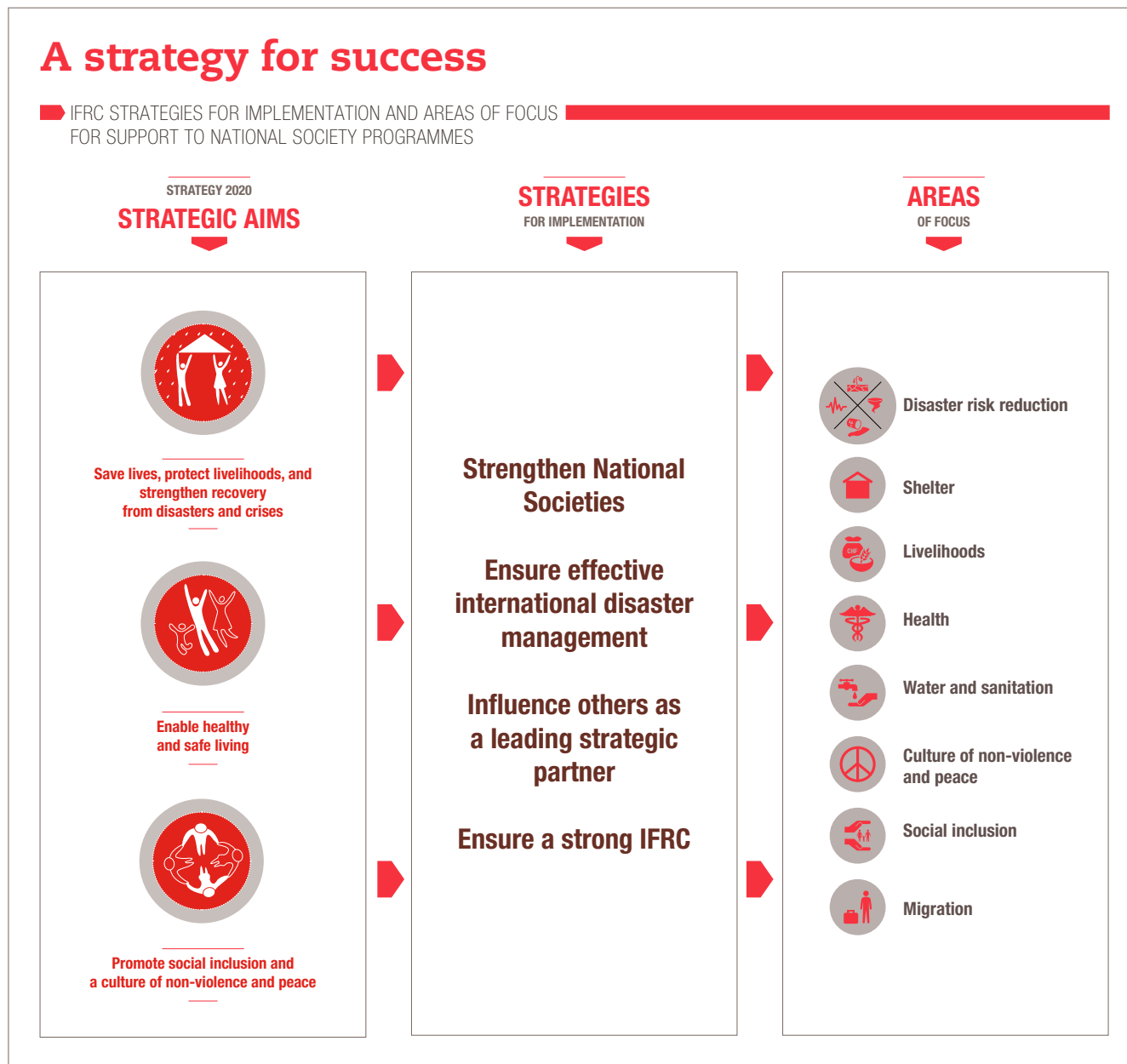
Support for National Societies is at the core of the IFRC's mandate, and we focus on three Strategic Aims set out in *Strategy 2020*:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises
2. Enable healthy and safe living
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

In December 2015, the IFRC General Assembly adopted a new Plan & Budget (2016–2020) including four Strategies for Implementation that set out exactly how it will support its members to put these aims into action. These four strategies enable the IFRC to better focus our efforts towards attaining lasting outcomes within eight thematic areas – disaster risk reduction, shelter, livelihoods, health, water and sanitation, culture of non-violence and peace, social inclusion, and migration.

Strategies for implementation include:

- 1) Strengthening National Society capacities and ensuring sustained and relevant Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in communities:
 - Support National Societies to become more accountable and sustainable organizations.
 - Strengthen the identity, role and mandate of National Societies.
 - Programmatic support to National Societies.
 - Knowledge brokering and innovation within the IFRC.



- 2) Ensuring effective international disaster management, including:
 - Coordination of international disaster response
 - Movement cooperation and coordination.
- 3) Influencing others as leading strategic partners in humanitarian action and community resilience, including:
 - Research, advocacy and communication
 - Strategic and practical partnerships.
- 4) Ensuring a strong IFRC that is effective, credible and accountable, including:
 - A credible and effective IFRC
 - Support provided to governance.

Disaster risk reduction

Disaster risk reduction is critical to long-term economic and social development. Over the past 15 years, disasters have affected years of development gains in many vulnerable communities. The annual cost of disasters averages 250–300 billion US dollars per year, which along with social losses, significantly hampered progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Working toward disaster risk reduction locally: The Philippines

Esther Veiron, a 63-year-old Philippine Red Cross community volunteer, has seen many storms affect her close-knit fishing community on the west Samar coast of the Philippines, a country that experiences on average 20 major tropical storms per year. Volunteers such as Veiron work hard to make sure local communities are well prepared. “I tell

2015 WORLD DISASTERS REPORT

The 2015 edition of the *World Disasters Report* – the IFRC’s flagship publication – highlighted the importance of local and national humanitarian organizations and responders, and their struggle to attract the funding and support they need to save lives.

Local actors, such as National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, are widely recognized as being highly effective in designing and delivering humanitarian operations. However, national and local organizations were the direct recipients of only around 1.6 per cent of the overall funding given to international, regional, national and local NGOs between 2010 and 2014.

The report called on the humanitarian sector to work together to ensure more efficient financing flows – including at the community level, where humanitarian needs are the greatest – and presented the case for a shift towards the localization of aid and a more balanced and respectful partnership between international and local actors.

Launching the report, IFRC Secretary General Elhadj As Sy said: “International partners still have a critical role to play, including in the provision of specialized resources and expertise, and surge capacity when local resources are overstretched. But such support should be brought with humility, trust and respect, and with a commitment to building local capacity.”

The *World Disasters Report* is an annual independent publication commissioned by the IFRC, contributing evidence-based research on the challenges, trends and innovations in disaster risk reduction and crisis management. The 2015 publication built on discussions at the 2015 UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, and the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals. Its research makes a direct contribution to the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, where the localization of aid is one of the thematic areas of focus.



them that if we work together we can become more resilient,” she says.

For the Philippine Red Cross, preparing is the best way to prevent deaths, injuries and damage. Volunteers help communities conduct emergency drills and first aid training, identify safe evacuation centres, and make sure that sufficient food and medical supplies are stockpiled.

A year of resilience

For the IFRC, 2015 was a transformative year, bringing a far deeper global and local commitment to disaster risk reduction efforts. In March, the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction gathered in Sendai, Japan with the goal of updating the Hyogo Framework for Action, a global commitment to disaster preparedness agreed ten years earlier.

IFRC President Tadateru Konoé led a high-level delegation composed of 120 senior participants from 42 National Societies, the IFRC secretariat – including Secretary General Elhadj As Sy – and three IFRC Reference Centres. Consensus was reached on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, a 15-year strategy for improving national and local preparedness for natural and technological disasters. The IFRC leadership helped to raise awareness of the need for community-based resilience-building efforts to protect vulnerable people and, as a result, National Societies were referred to specifically in the Sendai Framework text as important players in designing national disaster risk reduction plans.

In an effort to bring more attention to the particular vulnerabilities faced by the world’s growing urban population, the global IFRC Partnership for Urban Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management launched the Resilient Cities Initiative (2015–2020). Following an international seminar on urban disaster risk reduction held in Tehran, Iran in May 2015, participants agreed to provide resilience building support to 50 cities by the year 2020.

The One Billion Coalition for Resilience

The IFRC launched the One Billion Coalition for Resilience (1BC) at the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, an initiative for more efficient partnerships which mobilize the potential of collective networks, share resources and drive investment to local and national responders. The 1BC aims to encourage people and communities around the world to enhance their resilience by 2025. For its part, the IFRC made a commitment to scale up disaster risk reduction programmes in various ways: enhancing National Societies’ capacity to deliver at scale; strengthening evidence and research; improving accountability and transparency; promoting holistic and risk-informed approaches and demand-driven and people-centred programming; securing predictable, long-term, flexible funding, and expanding partnerships.

Responding to climate change

The IFRC took part in the 21st session of the Conference of Parties (COP21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris in November 2015. Parties adopted the Paris Agreement, which sets clear targets for greenhouse gas emissions

The One Billion Coalition for Resilience

BECAUSE IN 2015



**THE 1BC AIMS TO ENCOURAGE PEOPLE
AND COMMUNITIES AROUND THE WORLD
TO ENHANCE THEIR RESILIENCE
BY 2025**

**IFRC MADE A COMMITMENT TO
SCALE UP DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
PROGRAMMES**



and the stabilization of global temperatures. It also adopted several provisions in line with the positions advocated by the delegation of International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement participants who attended the conference. These provisions include agreement on strengthening resilience; recognition of the need to avert, minimize and address the losses and damage associated with climate change, and an overall balance in the financing of mitigation versus adaptation.

What next? The post-2015 agenda

The year 2015 marked the deadline that governments previously set to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, which this year transitioned to a broader set of targets called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – 17 goals and 169 targets that span the three pillars of sustainable development: environment, society, and economy.

Along with other organizations, the IFRC was successful in integrating disaster risk reduction into the SDG commitments, and continued to advocate for greater support for and implementation of initiatives to build resilience. In June 2015, the IFRC and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery issued a joint statement calling for “universal political commitment” to resilience, noting that “these issues do not feature strongly enough in the [post-2015] declaration, weakening the necessary political commitment to resilience.”

Nuclear Emergency Preparedness programme

In 2015, the IFRC continued its efforts to enhance preparedness for Chemical Biological and

Radiological and Nuclear events. In September, IFRC and German Red Cross co-hosted a meeting in Berlin, Germany, where Movement participants exchanged experiences and challenges in preparedness and response activities. In addition, the IFRC published its Operational Guidelines on Nuclear Emergencies – Preparedness, Response and Recovery, and launched an e-learning tool for nuclear and radiological emergencies.

The IFRC continued “working towards the elimination of nuclear weapons” (as called for by Resolution I of the 2011 International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent) in a year that marked the 70th anniversary of the atomic bombings in Japan. IFRC President Tadateru Konoé delivered a joint IFRC-ICRC statement during the commemoration events.

“ *This commemoration is a reminder of the indiscriminate humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons... It is a reminder that these consequences travel across space and time and that, once unleashed, they can never be contained.* ”

Tadateru Konoé, President, IFRC

Shelter

Global Shelter Cluster

As the co-lead of the inter-agency Global Shelter Cluster, the IFRC plays a key role in coordinating United Nations agencies, international, and national non-governmental organizations and the Movement in preparing for and responding to shelter and settlement needs during international humanitarian operations.

The Shelter Cluster Coordination Team experienced its highest number of deployments in 2015 including concurrent Shelter Clusters in Vanuatu, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, and Myanmar led by the IFRC, all requiring dedicated shelter coordination personnel to deliver on the core cluster functions. These included one of the largest-ever deployments in response to the Nepal earthquakes in April and May. In Nepal alone, 44 Shelter Coordination Team members were employed by the IFRC throughout the response at national and field levels.

The 25 country-level shelter clusters and cluster-like mechanisms coordinated by the IFRC assisted more than 16.4 million people in 2015. These clusters provided coordination services to a total of 545 organizations with an estimated expenditure of 506 million US dollars (source: OCHA Financial Tracking System).

Shelter: The case of Nepal

Like many Nepalese living in remote rural areas, farmer and stonemason Les Bahadur Raut built his two-story stone house in the 1970s. In 2015, his home was destroyed by the April earthquake that killed nearly 9,000 Nepalese. Raut’s mother was killed when the house collapsed.

Following the disaster, Raut took part in IFRC-supported construction training to learn how to rebuild his house to be earthquake-resistant. “They’re teaching us to build long-term houses in our traditional style, using wooden beams, L-shaped panels and locally available stones,” he says.



Following the 25 April earthquake in Nepal, the Nepal Red Cross Society and Danish Red Cross distributed self-recovery shelter kits to 2,000 earthquake-affected households in Lamjung district to help them establish temporary homes. These kits included corrugated galvanised iron sheets, toolkits, kitchen sets and blankets.

The 2015 earthquakes in Nepal damaged or destroyed 900,000 houses, making shelter a priority for the Nepal Red Cross Society with support from the IFRC and other National Societies. In the immediate aftermath, the main task was to distribute tarpaulins and toolkits to provide basic shelter. However, construction training was essential, giving people the means to rebuild in a safe manner.

The IFRC and the Nepal Red Cross Society, together with the Nepalese Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, led the Nepal Shelter Cluster, under which 120 partner agencies were involved in shelter coordination.

The IFRC Global Shelter and Settlements Programme

National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies responded to 82 emergencies requiring shelter assistance in 2015. More than 4.5 million people received assistance in the form of emergency or temporary shelter, and shelter-related relief items. The total value of IFRC shelter-related disaster assistance in 2015 (through DREF and Emergency Appeals) was 83 million Swiss francs.

Shelter technical support was provided during response operations for the earthquakes in Nepal, Tropical Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu, and after floods in Malawi and Mozambique. Support was also provided to meet the emergency shelter and relief needs of displaced people in Turkey, Jordan, and Iraq.

Significant progress was made on IFRC operational and strategic policy through collaboration with internal and external partners. These issues include the humanitarian challenges of urban areas, promoting built environment resilience, socially inclusive shelter and settlement, cash and shelter programming, and the shelter and settlement component of migration. The IFRC's Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness continues to be more widely adopted and its university-accredited Masters-level courses in shelter technical and shelter coordination were broadened to include conflict situations, in collaboration with UNHCR.

The IFRC continues to improve shelter-related products such as a new family tent developed in collaboration with the ICRC and UNHCR, as well as

Cyclone Pam

IMPACT INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE



65% OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED TEMPORARY DISPLACEMENT FROM THEIR HOMES AS CYCLONE PAM PASSED THROUGH VANUATU.

PEOPLE ARE HARD AT WORK

72% of households reported that they had completed substantial repairs or reconstruction work on their shelter

45% of households reported that they were able to recover and recycle materials that were suitable for use during repair and reconstruction

29% of households reported that they were continuing to host displaced friends and/or family members in their shelter

RECOVERY ASSISTANCE



Source: Shelter Cluster

a winterized tent for use in extreme cold. This was advanced by the IFRC Shelter Research Unit with support from the British Red Cross, the Turkish Red Crescent Society and Fosters+Partners, a leading international architectural practice.

Livelihoods

Every summer, the Guihua trees' sweet smell reminds Li Xudong of the days before the 2008 Sichuan earthquake that destroyed his entire village, his house, his two Guihua trees, and his livelihood: a small mushroom-growing business. Thanks to a project from the Red Cross Society of China, Li received a subsidized loan that allowed him to recover and expand his mushroom-growing business following the earthquake.

The Livelihoods Recovery Project in Sichuan, supported by the IFRC, helps people regain employment or restart businesses following disasters. Before closing at the end of 2015, the project provided similar small loans to approximately 800 families that had also lost their livelihoods due to the earthquake.

Promoting livelihoods

Sustainable livelihoods are central to community well-being and they are intimately linked to community resilience and disaster risk reduction, as people with stable incomes will be more likely to ensure and maintain a healthy life. The IFRC integrates its work on disaster risk reduction, climate change, mitigation, food and nutrition security and livelihoods, and in 2015 those efforts intensified and became further integrated into overall resilience-building and disaster risk reduction efforts.

In November 2015, the IFRC signed a new partnership agreement with the International Labour Organization to promote livelihoods and work opportunities for vulnerable groups in fragile and post-disaster settings.

Throughout 2015, the IFRC also created and/or facilitated a number of training events, built the capacities of National Society staff and volunteers, and promoted the importance of livelihoods support through exhibitions, case studies and cost-benefit analyses.

Health

In Central African Republic, health worker Yves Ngonakpa ensures that health clinics in his remote eastern corner of the country are stocked with life-saving malaria medication. This became a challenging task after the country became engulfed in an internal conflict in December 2013. With malaria, a delay in treatment of one day can be a death sentence for sufferers of the disease.

A mobile phone-based reporting system called RAMP (Rapid Mobile Phone Data Collection) – first piloted by the IFRC in 2011 and then scaled up in 2015 in Central African Republic with support from the Global Fund – offered a solution. RAMP allows workers such as Ngonakpa to upload comprehensive health data directly to a centralized web platform, to which health ministry officials in Bangui can respond immediately. This is just one example of how the IFRC works with National Societies and external partners to keep people healthy and alive during complex emergencies.

Health in complex settings

Malaria continued to be a major killer in 2015 and the IFRC health team was at the front line providing support for the mass distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs). Such prevention measures prove to reduce malaria incidence by 50 per cent and child mortality by 20 per cent.

In 2015, contributions from the USAID President's Malaria Initiative, the United Nations Foundation,

Health in complex settings

PREVENTION MEASURES RESULT IN ALLIANCE FOR MALARIA PREVENTION



50%
MALARIA
INCIDENCE



20%
CHILD
MORTALITY

SUPPORT TO
17 COUNTRIES

THROUGH
29
IN-COUNTRY MISSIONS



CONTRIBUTE TO SAVING
1 MILLION
LIVES



OVER
3-YEAR
LLIN LIFESPAN

the Norwegian Red Cross and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation allowed the IFRC, in its role as chair of the Alliance for Malaria Prevention (AMP), to provide technical assistance to countries planning and implementing universal coverage LLIN campaigns. In 2015 alone, AMP was able to support a total of 17 countries through 29 in-country missions and distance support. Through these actions, the alliance has contributed to saving more than one million lives over the three-year LLIN lifespan.

Emergency health

The IFRC's emergency health team provided technical assistance and quality management support to nearly 100 small-scale disaster relief operations funded by DREF, as well as 30 large-scale disaster relief operations funded by Emergency Appeals. Most notably, the team provided surge support to field coordination in three major operations: Nepal earthquake, West Africa Ebola response, and the Europe migration operation.

Perhaps the most significant and challenging health crisis to manage was the 2014–2015 outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in Western Africa. To help stop the epidemic, the Ebola operation employed a five-pillar approach: community engagement and social mobilization; contact tracing and surveillance; psychosocial support; case management; and safe and dignified burials and disinfection. Six Emergency Appeals were launched to respond to and combat Ebola outbreaks.

Community health

Community-Based Health and First Aid creates healthy, resilient communities worldwide through a comprehensive approach to primary health care, first aid and emergency health preparedness. During 2015, the IFRC in Geneva, with support from partners such as the Norwegian Red Cross, played a critical role in updating the Community-Based Health and First Aid concept and tools. It also further developed and disseminated evidence-based community health policy, guidelines, training tools, research and innovation and it provided coordination, technical support, capacity building, partnership and advocacy.

Healthy lifestyle communities

The online Healthy Lifestyles Community, an IFRC internet platform that helps individuals and communities tackle non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cancer by promoting good nutrition, exercise, reduced alcohol consumption and the cessation of smoking, registered more than 5,500 web users and more than 20,000 social media users during 2015. The Healthy Lifestyles online community (available at www.healthy lifestylecommunity.org) includes social media channels and a free online course with five units to learn about non-communicable diseases, risk factors and the steps leading to behaviour change. In 2015, there were 81,000 visits to the web site and the number of registered users increased 429 per cent (from 1000 to 7,161), with a 73 per cent completion rate in the Spanish version.

Healthy lifestyle

2015 REGISTRATION



20,000
SOCIAL MEDIA USERS
REACHED



5,500
WEB USERS
REACHED

HIV: Getting to zero

In line with the World AIDS Campaign's selection of "Getting to Zero" as the slogan for World AIDS Day on 1 December, IFRC supported and financed a range of actions by members of the European Red Cross Network in the area of HIV and AIDS and Hepatitis C prevention. In addition to stopping the HIV and AIDS and the Hepatitis C epidemics, key goals also included raising awareness about preventions and reducing stigma and discrimination.

Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health

Work in 2015 progressed towards finalizing an effective Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health programme, which has been embraced by 48 National Societies. The IFRC's role has included guidance to National Societies on incorporating the full Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health framework and its three continua: lifespan, resilience and

health care. IFRC has been recognized as a global leading partner in reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health in humanitarian settings.

Harm reduction

The IFRC is providing prevention, treatment and care services for drug users using the harm reduction approach, which alleviates hazards faced by drug users without distinction and judgement. Two initiatives include Project Alternative and Project Youth And Drugs – both implemented and developed by Villa Maraini Foundation (Italy) and funded by the European Union’s Erasmus plus programme. Actions in 2015 included capacity building activities for youth volunteers and National Society workers; peer education activities, development of training tools and materials on substance abuse; and continued advocacy on the need for a harm reduction approach.

Tuberculosis

IFRC’s tuberculosis (TB) reduction efforts include projects in seven countries focused on early and increased case detection and treatment in vulnerable and excluded populations, as well as ensuring that TB-affected people are empowered and included in national strategic planning and programming. Grants provided by United Way Worldwide, Eli Lilly and Company and the IFRC for the period 2014–2016 focused on strengthening the capacity of communities affected by TB to diagnose, treat and cure patients.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

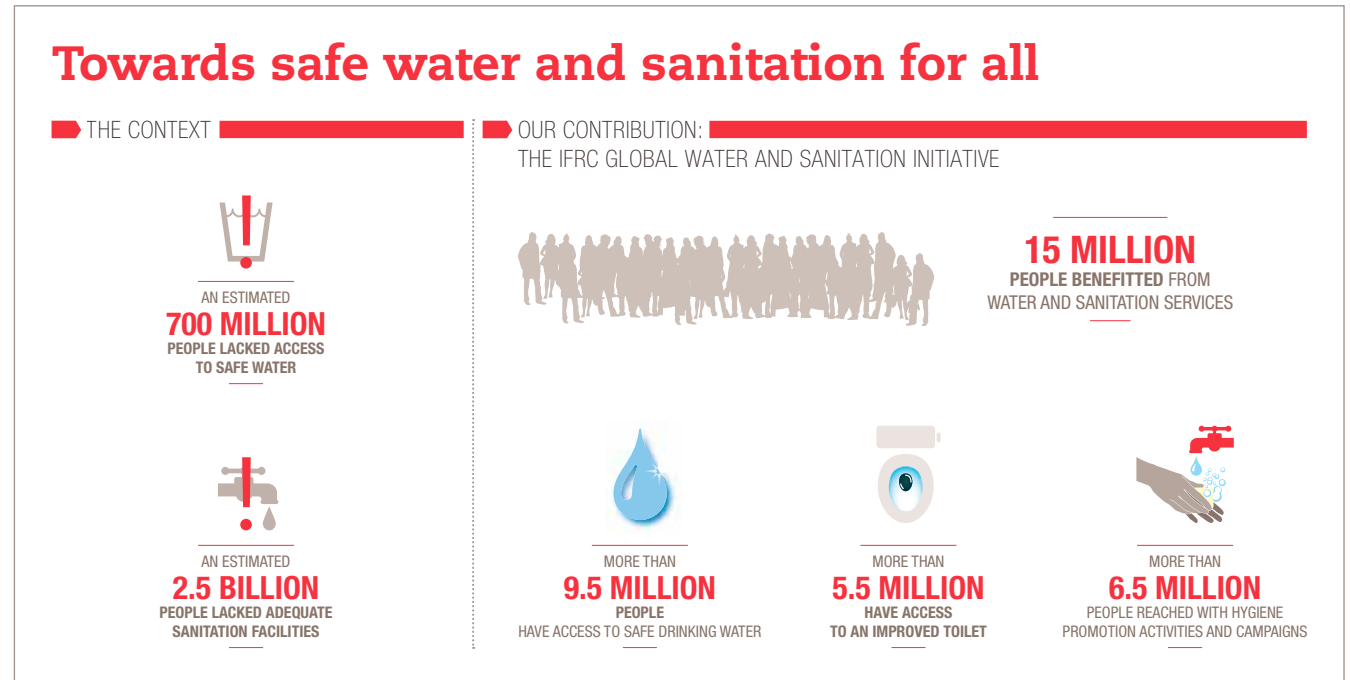
When El Niño weather patterns brought frost and drought that damaged the livelihoods and water supply of an estimated 2.4 million people in Papua New Guinea in September 2015, the IFRC released money from DREF to support the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society in providing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Volunteers engaged community members about safe water handling and household water treatment, and provided pamphlets with information on the topics. They discovered that, due to dwindling water supplies, many of the communities were drinking contaminated water from open rivers, exposing

them to the risk of communicable diseases such as cholera and typhoid.

This is just one example of how teams of National Society volunteers and WASH professionals, supported by the IFRC, brought much needed assistance, supplies and information to people in need in 2015. The IFRC’s approach is to develop staff and volunteer expertise to manage these challenges. It is vital in communities with limited access to basic water, hygiene and sanitation systems, or health care facilities.

The greatest numbers of people reached in 2015 were those living through major emergencies including





A migrant child drinks water distributed by the Hungarian Red Cross. Hungarian Red Cross volunteers are on duty 24/7 providing water, food, first aid and hygiene items to migrants crossing the country in their journey westwards.

the massive population movements into Greece or Tanzania, where significant WASH operations reached thousands of people every day. WASH surge teams also responded to protracted crises, such as in Syria, Central African Republic and South Sudan. In total, IFRC WASH interventions reached an estimated 1.8 million people with emergency WASH in 2015.

Toward safe water and sanitation for all

The IFRC's Global Water and Sanitation Initiative, which promotes a common but adaptable approach for National Societies to establish large-scale, sustainable water and sanitation programmes, not only surpassed its initial goal of reaching five million people by 2015, but tripled it. Approximately 15 million people have now been reached and supported by the initiative.

This work contributed to achieving the Millennium Development Goal of halving the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water. However, in 2014 an estimated 700 million people worldwide still lacked access to safe water. Access to sanitation remains a more significant challenge for many countries, with an estimated 2.5 billion people still lacking adequate sanitation facilities in 2014. Illnesses caused by poor sanitation and hygiene place a heavy economic burden upon individuals, families and governments, but because funding for the provision of water has outpaced financing for sanitation and hygiene-related programming, the IFRC and National Societies continued to advocate in 2015 for greater support for sanitation and hygiene development.

In total, 104 National Societies supported and implemented more than 450 water and sanitation projects in 80 countries in 2015.

Social inclusion and promoting a culture of non-violence and peace

Social inclusion

The primary cause for social exclusion in many societies is discrimination based on gender and diversity – meaning actual or perceived differences between people, such as ethnicity, language, ability, and beliefs.

Many National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies work with groups who may be excluded – intentionally or otherwise – from accessing basic services. This work includes providing language lessons and cultural orientation for newly-arriving

migrants or asylum seekers; ensuring that girls and women's menstrual hygiene needs are provided for; bringing medical care to older people cut off from family or services due to conflict, poverty or both; and ensuring that all ethnic, religious or minority groups have equal access to the services we provide.

For example, in 2015, IFRC, the Rwanda Red Cross and the Danish Red Cross organized a peer-educator training called “(Youth as) Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC)” as part of a livelihoods programme for the Batwa people, a marginalized ethnic minority. The programme provided Rwanda Red Cross staff and volunteers with tools to address the stigmatization and exclusion of ethnic minorities, and to work with local authorities and community leaders to implement an initiative involving marginalized people. In 2015, the number of National Societies engaged in YABC preparation and prevention activities increased by 31 per cent to a total of 127 during the year, with 420 new peer educators trained.

During 2015, a number of initiatives to support IFRC's work on gender, diversity and inclusion were successfully completed. One major milestone was the publication of the *Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming* in April. These were immediately used in IFRC disaster response operations, including those in the Philippines, Nepal and Vanuatu. The guide is supported by a training package “Seven Moves” explaining how to put the commitments into practice in emergency response. During the year, 340 people from National Societies, the IFRC and ICRC were trained in 15 locations.

Promoting a culture of non-violence and peace

The IFRC works across the world in many violent, stressful and fragile contexts. For this reason, a major focus of its work is to promote a culture of non-violence and peace – changing minds as well as saving lives.

In situations of violence or political tension, for example, one must be able to keep calm, maintaining composure while under considerable pressure. For example, during the 2015 elections in Burundi, a sensitization programme on non-violence and peaceful co-existence was designed to provide Burundi Red Cross staff and volunteers, as well as religious and other leaders within the community, with tools to help prevent and mitigate the risks of pre- and post-election violence.

Volunteers at the core of promoting non-violence and peace

The IFRC's work to strengthen voluntary service is at the heart of building a culture of non-violence and peace, including support to National Society branch development and enhancing volunteer recruitment, motivation and performance. Active and effective management of youth and volunteers, including fostering their competencies to deliver services across all areas of focus, is a critical part of achieving these goals.

On International Volunteer Day, 5 December 2015, the Global Review on Volunteering was released, the largest study ever undertaken on volunteering within the IFRC network. Based on the findings, the IFRC and member National Societies then designed the Volunteering Learning and Engagement Plan to apply

innovative strategies to facilitate peer connection, learning, and coaching in strengthening volunteer engagement. This has resulted in 30,000 people joining a Facebook discussion group, and more than 1,000 people from 80 countries engaged in individual discussions to share good practices, initiatives and issues related to volunteerism.

In addition, the IFRC worked with a range of international partners to involve volunteers in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda and crafted a resolution on "The Safety and Security of Humanitarian Volunteers", which was adopted at the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in December 2015.

Tackling sexual and gender-based violence

The IFRC has taken numerous steps towards the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) during and after emergencies. In 2015, a study was commissioned to examine gender-based violence in nine disaster-affected countries called "Unseen, Unheard: Gender-based violence in disasters", which was launched at the 32nd International Conference in December. This provided the basis for National Societies to increase their advocacy and services to tackle SGBV.

The 32nd International Conference passed a Resolution calling for more action to protect people from sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict, disasters and other emergencies. The Resolution identifies local initiatives and encourages local and national organizations to take immediate measures to prevent and respond to SGBV in emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

Preventing and mitigating violence (including child protection)

In 2015, the mid-term review of the IFRC's strategy on violence prevention showed a 200 per cent increase in the number of National Societies addressing violence compared to 2011.

The IFRC also adopted a five-year plan to improve child protection. In emergency response operations, the IFRC increased visits to monitor the implementation of child-friendly spaces and other child protection standard measures. Its internal human resources systems were also improved to ensure rigorous standards of child protection, including screening processes.

Together with the UN Office for Drugs and Crime, IFRC developed and launched a global study on violence against migrants. IFRC also increased its presence at inter-agency meetings and networks on child protection and other aspects of violence prevention, including the Child Protection Working Group for Emergencies.

Migration

More than 3,500 people are estimated to have died attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea in 2015, including Afghanis, Syrians, and Iraqis or others fleeing conflict or countries suffering from chronic instability, poverty or persecution.

National Societies have offered impartial humanitarian aid to migrants for many decades, and the Movement had already called for greater international action on migration in Resolutions

passed at its International Conferences in 2007 and 2011. In Europe, most National Societies belong to the Platform for European Red Cross Co-operation on Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Migrants due to their long-time work on this critical, cross-border issue. In Asia, National Societies are also organized and work together in the Asia Pacific Migration Network.

The scale of the 2015 crisis in Europe, along with rising migrant death rates in the Americas, the Gulf of Aden and the Bay of Bengal, spurred the IFRC to increase its migration response and to coordinate and support the actions of member National Societies.

In 2015, the IFRC launched 11 Emergency Appeals calling for more than 46 million Swiss francs to help more than two million people on the move in Europe and Africa due to conflict and other crises. In addition, the IFRC released more than 2.8 million Swiss francs from DREF in 2015 to assist

approximately 420,000 displaced people across 15 countries in the Americas, Europe and Africa.

With this support, National Societies were able to offer an even wider range of services to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers along migration trails around the world in 2015, including immediate post-rescue and arrival assistance, emergency shelter, nutrition and health services, protection services including counselling and referral services, support to migrants in detention, help with finding lost family members, language lessons, and other means of social inclusion.

In September 2015, the IFRC launched a global campaign called *Protect humanity. Stop indifference.* to foster solidarity and empathy for vulnerable migrants, and to call for their protection. National Societies from 15 countries in all regions continued to lead and coordinate the implementation of a 45-month project, "Rights of migrants in action",

co-funded by the European Union and the IFRC. The project promotes the rights of migrants along migratory routes around the world through globally coordinated civil society action, focusing on migrant domestic workers and victims of human trafficking. National Societies have worked in partnership with 43 civil society organizations and have helped approximately 400,000 vulnerable people.

To better coordinate our combined actions, the IFRC also mobilized a Migration Coordination Cell to develop a new response plan, with the contribution of the ICRC, to better assist and protect migrants and promote public awareness and non-discrimination. In November 2015, a new Migration Task Force, composed of National Society and IFRC representatives, was formed to expand the scope of the response plan, recognizing that migration is a global issue in which National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies play a critical role.

Migration

THE CONTEXT

SINCE 1990

+65%

THE NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS IN THE GLOBAL NORTH INCREASED BY APPROXIMATELY 53 MILLION.

+34%

THE MIGRANT POPULATION IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH GREW BY APPROXIMATELY 24 MILLION.

Source: OECD-UNDESA



AN ESTIMATED **3,500 PEOPLE** DIED ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA IN 2015

THE IFRC RESPONSE



THE IFRC LAUNCHED **11 EMERGENCY APPEALS**



FOR MORE THAN **46 MILLION SWISS FRANCS**



TO HELP MORE THAN **2 MILLION PEOPLE ON THE MOVE IN EUROPE AND AFRICA**



2.8 MILLION SWISS FRANCS FROM DREF



ASSISTANCE TO **420,000 DISPLACED PEOPLE** IN 15 COUNTRIES IN THE AMERICAS, EUROPE, AND AFRICA

STATUTORY MEETINGS

The year provided a critical opportunity to highlight issues and find global consensus, within the IFRC, the Movement, and with governments attending the Statutory Meetings in December 2015 – the IFRC's 20th General Assembly, the Council of Delegates and the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

More than 2,300 people representing 169 governments, 183 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, IFRC and ICRC, and 102 other humanitarian organizations and corporate partners took part in the three-day meeting – the 32nd International Conference, which is a unique forum held every four years. Ten Resolutions were adopted and 215 pledges representing individual and voluntary commitments were registered in total.

The conference agreed an important set of goals on the issue of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflicts, disasters and other emergencies and continued its long-standing promotion of effective disaster law, while the Resolution on the safety and security of humanitarian volunteers will guide our efforts as we develop a Movement approach to the issue.

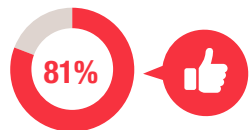
A Movement initiative called Voices to Action aimed to engage with diverse audiences – ranging from service users and volunteers to partners and policy makers – to consider how individual action can make a meaningful contribution towards the three broad conference aspirations: preventing and responding to violence; preserving safety and access; and reducing risk and strengthening

resilience. Approximately 7,000 people contributed via an online engagement platform, social media and hub events around the world. These elements served as basis for discussions in the Humanitarian Dialogue: A Vision Lab that took place during the conference.

In the Council of Delegates, the Movement components, in an ongoing effort to strengthen and improve their ability to respond to growing humanitarian needs, adopted a range of initiatives to strengthen cooperation and coordination, adopting a Movement-wide logo, a new vision statement, and a framework for improving the inclusion of people with disabilities in our work. The Council of Delegates highlighted the importance of putting the needs and rights of

32nd International Conference

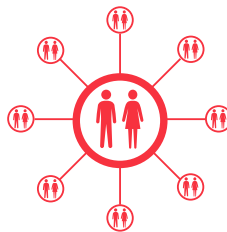
OVERALL RATING



81%
of the people who responded to the tablet surveys rated the 32nd International Conference as **excellent or good**.

GREATEST BENEFITS

NETWORKING



COMMUNICATE TO GOVERNMENT LEADERS

Opportunity for National Societies to highlight and communicate to government leaders the concerns and difficulties faced by the communities they serve.

SEND MESSAGES

The conference allowed National Societies to send messages to governments concerning the work of the Movement.

vulnerable people on the move at the centre of all policy discussions, and it recalled the obligation of States to guarantee their protection in a joint Movement statement adopted by the members.

The Movement also adopted a powerful message for the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, calling for protection of dignity and improving humanitarian access, affirming the complementarity of local, national, and international action, taking a long view of people's needs, and recognizing and enabling different humanitarian systems.

At the 20th General Assembly of the IFRC, member National Societies discussed recommendations of a mid-term review of the network's *Strategy 2020*, and approved the Plan and Budget 2016–2020, which sets out IFRC priorities for the next four years. The General Assembly also amended the IFRC Constitution to modernize its election process by allowing electronic voting as well as strengthening its compliance mechanism. The attendees also discussed youth development, volunteering, preparedness for nuclear disasters, sustainable local humanitarian action, and the promotion of a culture of non-violence and peace.

The IFRC's newest member

The 20th General Assembly admitted the Tuvalu Red Cross Society as the 190th member of the IFRC. Isaia Vaipuna Taape, an executive board member of the Tuvalu Red Cross Society, described this as "very good news", adding that the National Society's membership of the IFRC will enhance its relations with local and international partners and help it to address climate change at the international level.

Recognizing volunteers at the frontline

The Movement meetings were a time to recognize the courageous work of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and their volunteers. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent and its volunteers were honoured for their efforts to provide the majority of international support to people affected by the conflict in Syria, and Italian Red Cross volunteers

were recognized for their support to newly-arriving migrants. Volunteers from the National Societies of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone were also recognized for their commitment to humanity during the West Africa Ebola virus disease outbreak.



During the Statutory Meetings, Italian Red Cross volunteers were recognized for their support to migrants arriving in Europe.

GLOBAL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

The IFRC supports National Societies in building their capacities to develop domestic fundraising portfolios. IFRC also coordinates global initiatives when the IFRC is best placed to do so, such as global digital campaigns for emergencies.

In 2015, in order to drive more strategic fund development, the IFRC began to move towards a thematic funding approach to resource development to enable access to better quality, multi-year and un-earmarked funding that enables predictable income to support programme planning and greater flexibility to allocate funds according to priority needs.

The IFRC is organizing its service delivery and therefore, its fund development plans, around eight thematic areas of focus as described in this report: disaster risk reduction; shelter; livelihoods; health; water, sanitation and hygiene; social inclusion; culture of non-violence and peace; and migration. The goal for this change process is to ensure that National Societies have a greater impact in supporting vulnerable communities. The IFRC strives to ensure that support from partners will leave National Societies stronger in the long-term, as effective, accountable local humanitarian organizations.

Additionally, the IFRC continued to build its well-established Donor Advisory Group (DAG)

by welcoming the Netherlands Government and National Society to this group of partners. Current DAG members, who are governments and their associated National Society who have contributed more than 10 million Swiss francs for two consecutive years, include: Canada, Japan, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States. The European Union is also a member. The focus of the DAG is on the Red Cross and Red Crescent response to humanitarian and development challenges, investment in National Society capacity, and global policy issues.

Partners such as the Z Zurich Foundation, Mondelez, and the Medtronic Foundation provide both un-earmarked and long-term funding to the IFRC's DREF. This gives the IFRC flexibility and predictability in our management of DREF, and allows our partners to communicate their support to any disaster or emergency that is supported by the fund.

Supporting capacity building

The IFRC provides both strategic and technical support in partnerships and resource mobilization to National Societies who are working to increase their capacity.

On behalf of National Societies and the ICRC, the IFRC coordinates input to the International Fundraising Leadership Forum Global Peer Review. Findings from a recent global benchmarking exercise enabled National Societies to gauge their performance, successes and areas for improvement or development against other major international non-governmental organizations. The analysis can help to encourage National Society leadership to invest in fundraising and can inform fundraising strategies.

The IFRC also supports a series of well-established fundraising regional networks such as the Asia Pacific Fundraisers' Network, which admitted four new members in 2015 bringing the total to 30, and global networks such as the International Fundraising Skillshare. The 2015 skillshare event attracted 217 delegates from 57 National Societies, the ICRC and the IFRC, making it the largest and most diverse to date. The IFRC also provides National Societies with guidance on strategic direction; financial support on key activities; building connections with stakeholders, and providing relevant information and resources.

Department for International Development (DFID)

Traditionally, the Department for International Development has funded IFRC, ICRC and British Red Cross individually. In 2015, DFID piloted the option of providing un-earmarked, core funding to the Movement via a Joint Business Case with these agencies. This was developed initially for the IFRC and ICRC with British Red Cross supporting the process by allocating a project coordinator to coordinate the work and communications between the three agencies and DFID. A key priority for DFID is to strengthen the IFRC secretariat. The focus of the new Joint Business Case includes accountability, value for money, and performance.

A PARTNERSHIP IN RESILIENCE

The Switzerland-based Zurich Insurance Group and the IFRC, as part of the Zurich Floods Alliance, are engaging in a new model of partnership, which enhances community flood resilience at scale, making disaster risk reduction more effective, developing and promoting knowledge and expertise, and influencing policy makers and donors on disaster risk reduction policies.

Two of the country-level programmes supported by the partnership are in Indonesia and Mexico, each with a five-year, 5 million Swiss franc commitment to enhance community flood resilience in vulnerable areas. In Mexico, the programme is implemented in 21 communities in Tabasco. The first 11 communities were engaged in 2014, with ten additional communities reached in 2015. Through collaboration with local partners, micro-projects were developed and implemented with communities to mitigate flood impact. A total 34 micro-projects were launched in 11 communities in 2015. Furthermore, 64 community-based education courses reached approximately 2,000 community members in 2015.

In Indonesia, the programme is working across four provinces along three different river basins. In 2015, 19 communities were added to the two pilot communities, and the programme is now active across Jakarta, Central Java, East Java and West Java. Mitigation plans were prepared for 11 communities, and activities are ongoing in three of them. An early warning and early action system is being developed in partnership with the Bandung Institute of Technology for the Ciliwung river basin. The early warning system will include a five-year rain forecast system, which will inform and enable communities, the National Society, and local authorities to better prepare and respond to flood events.

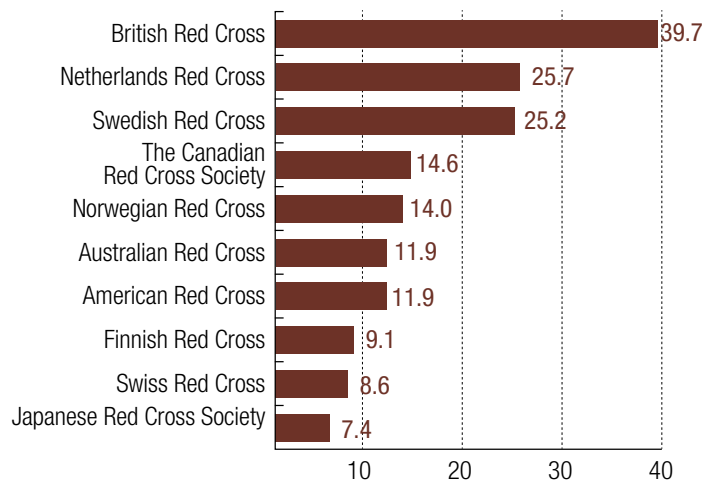
The partnership is just as strong at the global level. Zurich employees continue to support the Red Cross through donations for disaster relief. For every franc donated by employees for disaster response, the Zurich Foundation matches the contribution to DREF in addition to its 500,000 Swiss franc yearly contributions. Zurich employees generously donated to IFRC efforts in Nepal and the Ebola response.



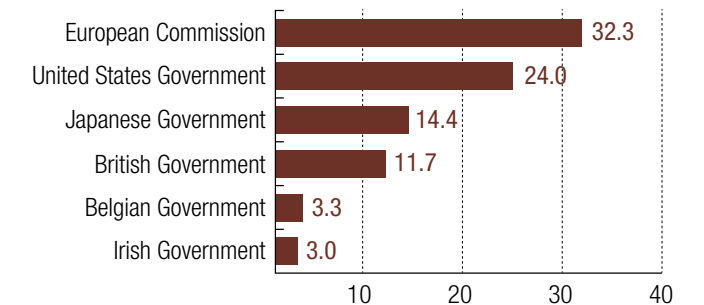
Mikko Välimäki/IFRC/Red Cross

As part of its community-based disaster risk reduction activities, the Indonesian Red Cross Society has established mangrove seedling houses in villages across Aceh Jaya district. They are operated by community-based action team members who have planted thousands of mangroves along the western coast of Aceh as a protective barrier against the sea.

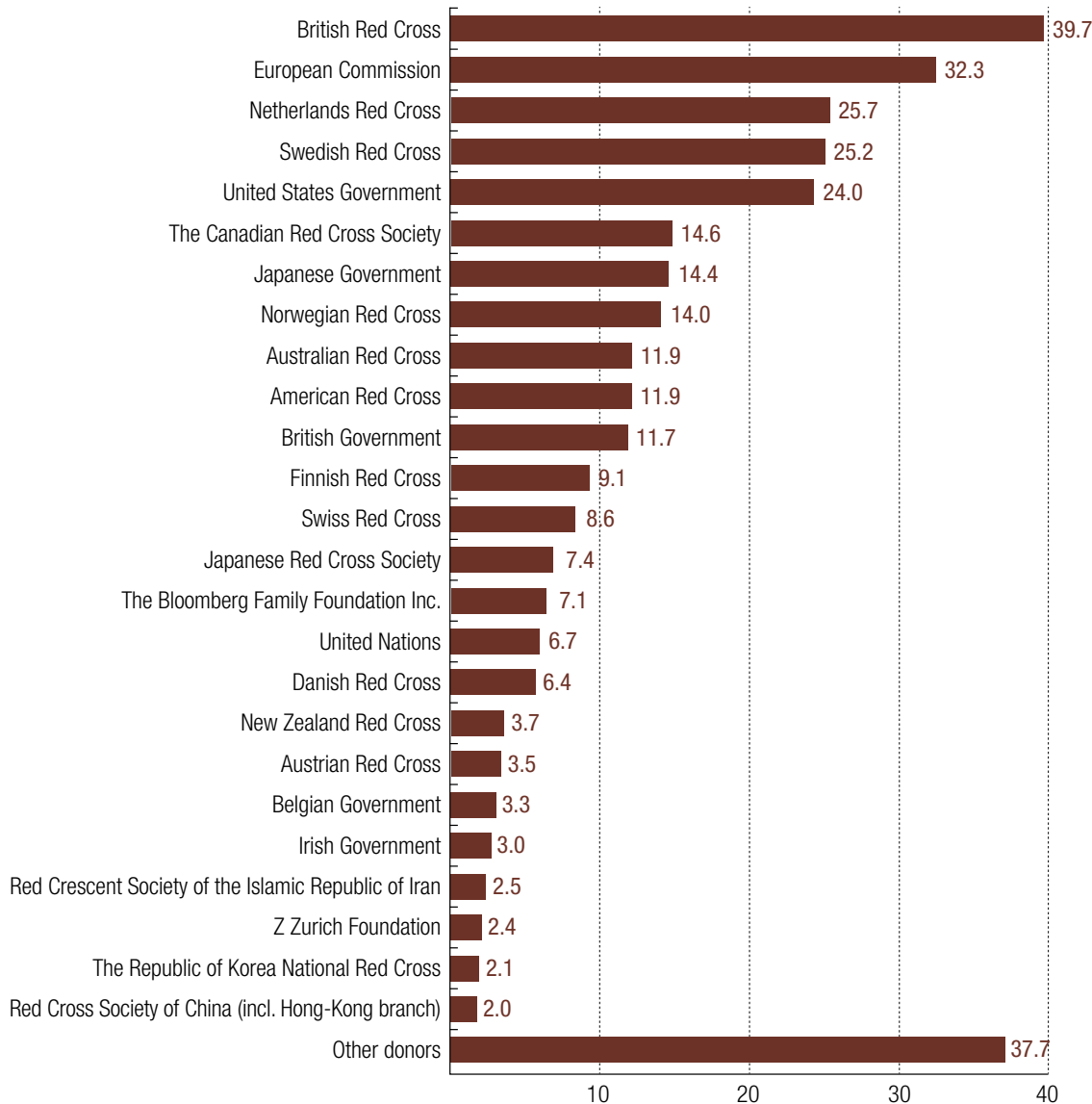
Top 10 National Society donors (in millions CHF)



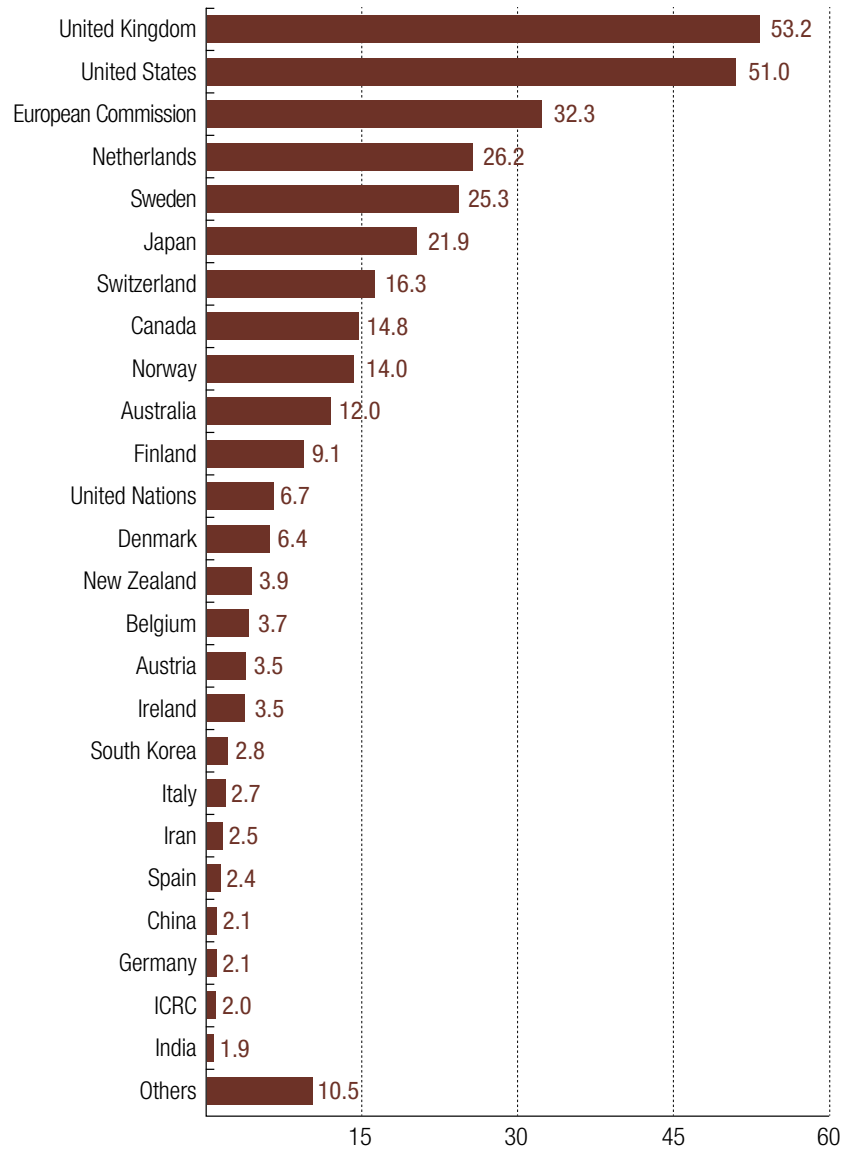
Top government donors (in millions CHF)



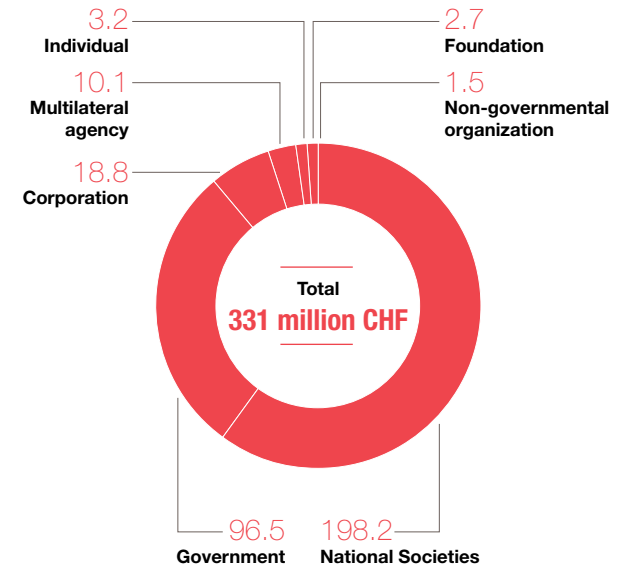
Top 25 donor organizations including governments, private sector and National Societies (in millions CHF)



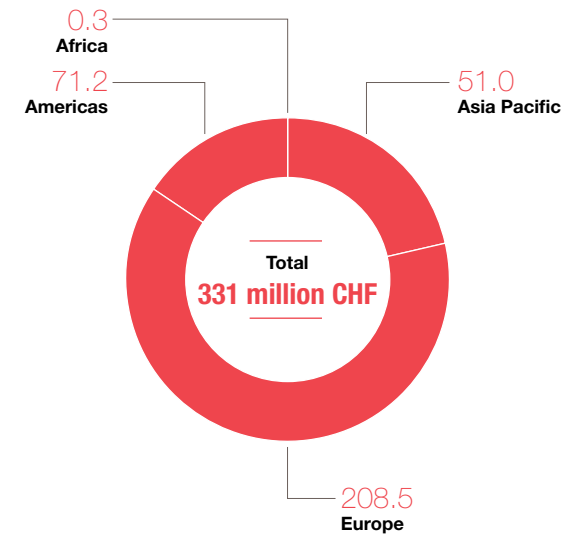
Top 25 donor countries/entities – figures include contributions from governments, private sector and National Societies (in millions CHF)



Contributions by donor type (in millions CHF)



Contributions by donor geography (in millions CHF)



FINANCES

Restricted financial performance (programmes and services)

The IFRC received 331 million Swiss francs of voluntary contributions for 2015 in support of its appeals and programmes, compared to 320 million Swiss francs in 2014. This increase can be attributed to funding received for the Nepal earthquake operation.

The IFRC also recovered 57 million Swiss francs of service fees in 2015 for fleet, logistics and other supplementary services. This compares with 48 million Swiss francs in 2014, with the increase being attributable to a demand for contracted services in Africa.

Restricted operating expenditure (programmes and services), including indirect and other cost recoveries reached 396 million Swiss francs in 2015, compared with 344 million Swiss francs in 2014. The increase is attributable to the Nepal earthquake and Ebola emergency operations, as well as contracted services in Africa.

During 2015, funds held for field operations (restricted reserves) were reduced by 31 million Swiss francs, from 220 million to 189 million Swiss francs, as funding received in 2014 for Ebola and Syria crisis emergency operations was spent in 2015. The remaining funds held for field operations are earmarked for ongoing recovery operations and development programmes.

Unrestricted financial performance

The IFRC's unrestricted income consists primarily of statutory contributions from member National Societies. In both 2015 and 2014, the IFRC's unrestricted income totalled 40 million Swiss francs. The IFRC also funds unrestricted activities such as management and leadership through a 6.5 per cent indirect cost recovery against restricted programmes and services and other cost recoveries, notably including pledge fees charged to donations to cover the costs associated with meeting specific donor requirements. Indirect and other cost recoveries for 2015 amounted to 25 million Swiss francs compared to 22 million Swiss francs in 2014. This increase can be attributed to the Nepal earthquake and Ebola emergency operations, as well as contracted services in Africa.

The IFRC's unrestricted operating costs were 64 million Swiss francs in 2015. This compares with 62 million Swiss francs in 2014.

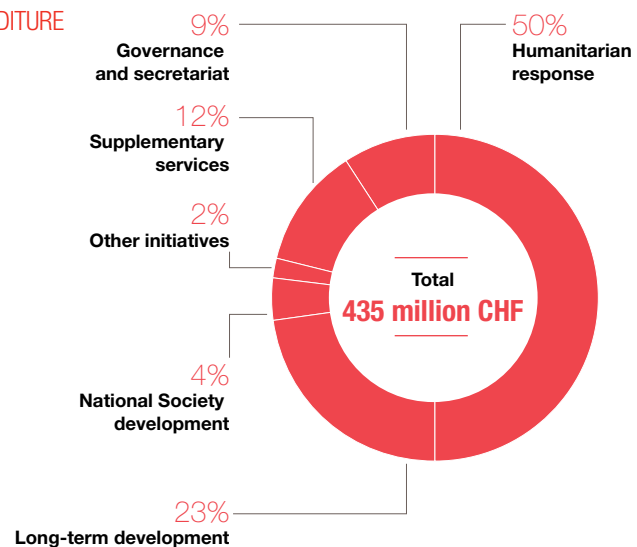
The IFRC holds unrestricted reserves to maintain a sound financial position to ensure that the organization is able to continue its operations and thereby fulfil its mission. The unrestricted reserves are available to mitigate a broad range of financial risks including working capital, non-current receivables, and settlement of non-current liabilities. The IFRC Governing Board's policy is to maintain a strong level of reserves so as to

maintain stakeholder and donor confidence. The balance of the unrestricted reserve on 31 December 2015 was 47 million Swiss francs, compared to 43 million Swiss francs on 31 December 2014. The increase of 4 million Swiss francs is, in part, attributable to a reclassification of reserves for logistics and vehicle fleet cost recovery from restricted reserves to unrestricted reserves, in accordance with a decision of the General Assembly, and in part to reduced unrestricted operating expenditures. These increases are partially set off by accounting adjustments that result from following the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards to account for the cost of the IFRC's pension plan for IFRC employees, which are partially set off by a strong performance on the IFRC's financial portfolio. The IFRC's pension plan is subject to Swiss law and was fully funded at the end of 2015.

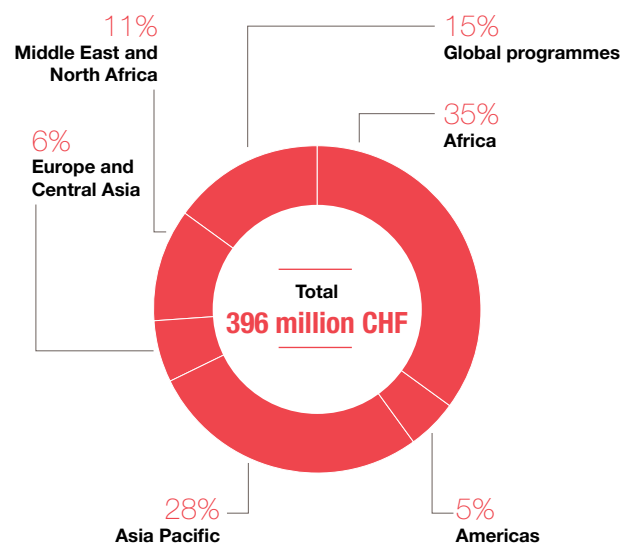
Expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2015

analysed by category and geography

TOTAL EXPENDITURE
ANALYZED BY
CATEGORY:



TOTAL EXPENDITURE
ANALYZED BY
GEOGRAPHY:



Consolidated statement of financial positions

at 31 December 2015

All figures in thousands of Swiss francs (CHF)

	2015 (CHF 000)	2014 (CHF 000)
Assets		
Current assets	370,802	401,637
Non-current assets	56,052	57,029
Total assets	426,854	458,666
Liabilities and reserves		
Current liabilities	112,780	132,894
Non-current liabilities	76,140	60,530
Total liabilities	188,920	193,424
Restricted reserves	189,312	219,716
Unrestricted reserves	46,877	42,725
Designated reserves	1,745	2,801
Total reserves	237,934	265,242
Total liabilities and reserves	426,854	458,666

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2015

All figures in thousands of Swiss francs (CHF)	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Total
	2015 (CHF 000)	2015 (CHF 000)	2015 (CHF 000)	2014 (CHF 000)
Operating income				
Voluntary contributions, net	326,805	4,067	330,872	320,449
Services income	56,500	-	56,500	48,761
Statutory contributions	-	35,091	35,091	35,125
Other income	2,309	418	2,727	2,755
Total operating income	385,614	39,576	425,190	407,090
Operating expenditure				
Humanitarian response	215,483	-	215,483	168,208
Longer-term development	99,941	-	99,941	100,577
National Society development	16,026	-	16,026	17,706
Other initiatives	9,894	-	9,894	9,194
Programmes and coordination	341,344	-	341,344	295,685
Supplementary services	54,914	-	54,914	48,298
Governance and secretariat	-	38,273	38,273	40,019
Total operating expenditure	396,258	38,273	434,531	384,002
Net surplus/(deficit) from operating activities	(10,644)	1,303	(9,341)	23,088
Finance income/(expense)				
Finance income	714	2,729	3,443	7,651
Finance expense	(5,655)	(1,806)	(7,461)	(29)
Net finance income/(expense)	(4,941)	923	(4,018)	7,622
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	(15,585)	2,226	(13,359)	30,710

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Total
<i>All figures in thousands of Swiss francs (CHF)</i>	2015 (CHF 000)	2015 (CHF 000)	2015 (CHF 000)	2014 (CHF 000)
Other comprehensive income				
Actuarial (losses) on defined benefit plans	(7,802)	(6,147)	(13,949)	(27,209)
Total other comprehensive (loss) for the year	(7,802)	(6,147)	(13,949)	(27,209)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	(23,387)	(3,921)	(27,308)	3,501
Attributable to:				
Restricted reserves	(23,387)	-	(23,387)	10,043
Unrestricted reserves	-	(3,921)	(3,921)	(6,542)
	(23,387)	(3,921)	(27,308)	3,501

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Humanity

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality

It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality

In order to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence

The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary service

It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity

There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

**International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

P.O. Box 303
CH-1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 730 4222
Telefax: +41 22 730 4200
E-mail: secretariat@ifrc.org

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.

