

ICRC/IFRC co-convenor role

1. IN NORMALCY/ROUTINE:

Movement coordination mechanisms are established in all circumstances where various components of the Movement are present and contribute to an operation in a given country.

(as defined in Article 4.2 and 7.1 of the Seville Agreement 2.0 – SA 2.0)

The Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement apply at all times. IFRC and ICRC share a common space at the intersection between their respective mandates. IFRC and ICRC teams need to help each other deliver on their respective mandates and missions within that common space, so as to contribute to a wider more impactful Red Pillar humanitarian footprint.

Common actions

- Strengthening of regular tripartite meetings among the leadership of the Host National Society (HNS), the IFRC and the ICRC to create a culture of dialogue and safe space, to build trust and focus on strategic issues that are relevant to the National Society (NS) Strategic Plan.
- Regular meetings between operational and technical teams from the ICRC, the IFRC and all NSs to build trustful dialogue and relationships and establish coordination mechanisms for both routine and crisis coordination.
- As part of good preparedness practices, discuss, finalise, and sign Movement Coordination Agreement, including discussion of Movement Security arrangements.
- Support HNS in preparedness, readiness, contingency planning for likely crisis scenarios, developing Movement Contingency Plan establishing roles/responsibilities, respective activities and crisis coordination modalities.

2. IN SITUATIONS TRIGGERING A COLLECTIVE RESPONSE OF THE MOVEMENT (THE CONVENER/CO-COVENER SYSTEM) UNDER THE SEVILLE AGREEMENT 2.0 (“SA 2.0”):

According to Article 4.3 of the SA 2.0, “In **situations triggering a collective response** of the Movement, the components of the Movement coordinate and cooperate by entrusting ‘**convener**’ and ‘**co-convener**’ roles among themselves and by establishing appropriate mechanisms for consultation and coordination in which such roles are exercised.” This includes activating a **Mini-Summit** in the first 48 hours after the beginning of the crisis/emergency.

Furthermore, “the convening and co-convening system is a **temporary response** to needs for international assistance to meet significant humanitarian consequences”, after which Movement’s coordination should revert to the standard mechanisms established for normalcy/routine situations.

According to Article 5.4 of the SA 2.0, situations triggering a collective response of the Movement “are those in which rapid, coherent and sustainable assistance is required in response to large-scale or prolonged needs of affected people”.

The table below describes the actions to be taken by the IFRC and the ICRC when co-convener, and when not acting as co-convener, emphasising that, in all situations triggering a collective response of the Movement, **the HNS is the convener**.

IFRC is co-convener According to the SA 2.0, Article 5.1c: “situations of disasters, and when relief is needed post-conflict, or when a State not party to a conflict and not affected by internal strife is affected by movement of populations as defined in Article 5.4.1 C, D and F” of the SA 2.0.	
IFRC Actions as co-convener	ICRC Actions (when not acting as co-convener)
<p>General responsibilities: Together with the convener, brings together Movement components through the three-tier coordination mechanisms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish communication channels. • share information (including needs assessments). • set objectives and priorities. • avoid duplication. • ensure support for the convener. • allocate Movement components’ responsibilities according to mandates, expertise, access and capacities to maximise collective impact. • offer a forum for problem-solving, etc. <p>Specific responsibilities</p> <p><u>IFRC Country Delegation:</u></p> <p>a) Proposes the general objectives and directions of the Movement’s international response related to the assistance of people affected by disasters and other crises as defined in Art.</p>	<p>The following applies by default in the contexts where ICRC has a presence and in contexts that are covered by an ICRC regional delegation and as per request from convener/co-convener on areas of expertise.</p> <p>ICRC ongoing activities not related to the crisis and not affected by it will continue in the related context as per its mandate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As member of the strategic platform (including Mini-Summit), participates in the operational and technical level coordination mechanisms, and in the drafting of the Joint Statement. For the sake of the affected people and for an effective response to their needs, the convener, the IFRC and the ICRC commit to organize the Mini-Summit in the first 48 hours, physically or virtually. • Contributes actively to the elaboration of a Movement plan for the context concerned, ensuring that the potential ICRC contribution

5.4.1 C, D and F of the SA 2.0 in support of the convener and in consultation with other Movement components.

- b) Promotes, beyond the emergency phase, the establishment, and the development of rehabilitation, reconstruction, and prevention programmes, and mobilizes for this purpose the support of NSs of other countries.
- c) Supports the convener to plan, coordinate and implement its NSD priorities arising from the emergency.
- d) Draws up, together with the convener, Movement public communication guidelines and key messages.

IFRC Regional Office and HQ:

Support the country delegation on points a) to e) above and, in addition, particularly on:

- e) Provide guidance to all NSs operating in the context to comply with the Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance (2013) and the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations in Disaster Relief (1995).
- f) Offer the NSs rapid information on disasters and other crises as defined in Art. 5.4.1 C, D and F of the SA 2.0 in order to permit mobilization and coordination of all possible forms of relief.
- g) Inform the Movement at HQ level when relevant.
- h) Activation, deployment and coordination of Federation wide response tools involving PNS, including Surge (Rapid Response Personnel/ERUs).

Beginning of the crisis/emergency triggering a collective response of the Movement where the IFRC would be the co-convener as per the SA 2.0:

Regular context analysis using existing platforms and regular Movement coordination tripartite meeting transitions to an emergency mode by activating the Mini-Summit that must be held within the first 48 hours of an emergency.

- IFRC HoD supports the convener to convene the Mini-Summit and agrees with the convener on a draft agenda that aims to discuss and maximise Movement collective impact.
- In coordination with the convener, IFRC HoD contacts ICRC HoD to discuss situation,

to the response is complementary to the rest of the Movement response.

- Fulfils ICRC responsibilities in terms of functional cooperation as per the SA 2.0, Part III, and proactively share information on those activities. This includes ICRC's primary responsibility in the promotion, development, dissemination, and respect of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), the maintenance and dissemination of the Fundamental Principles. And offers support/guidance in its specific expertise in terms of Protecting Family Links (PFL), Forensic, Security management and Safer Access Framework, etc. It also means that the ICRC maintains a bilateral dialogue with national Authorities on specific issues linked to its mandate (Art. 11.6 of the SA 2.0).
- In coordination with the convener, and in consultation with the co-convener, assess and facilitate the deployment of ICRC response tools (including budget extension, operational strategy, and rapid deployment mechanism).
- Joins the Movement calls for fundraising and coordination purposes called by the convener and co-convener, ensuring no parallel Movement coordination mechanisms (incl. communication and Fundraising) are created, consistent with SA 2.0.
- Publishes the Operational Response Plan of its Budget Extension Appeal (BEA) after the Mini-Summit (unless the latter is significantly delayed). The decisions made during the Mini-Summit will set the objectives and direction for ICRC BEA. Enough time should be given to the co-convener to provide high level comments to the BEA and the Operational Response Plan, as per Article 9 of the SA 2.0. The Strategic Platform is intended to ensure monitoring and compliance with the established directions, with adjustments made based on the context. Similarly, the Operational Coordination Platform is designed to guide and enhance operational delivery.
- As per best practices, engages proactively with IFRC and the convener to develop Movement communication guidelines and key messages for both national and global audiences.
- Contributes to the Movement wide reporting initiatives led by the convener and the co-

informs of IFRC co-convening plans with the convener and enquire of ICRC plans for contributing to the Movement response.

Mini-Summit: The Mini-Summit should comprise the President and/or Secretary General of the convener, and the IFRC and ICRC Heads of Delegation (HoDs). The IFRC HoD must use the templates for Mini-Summits (SMCC tools).

- In the Mini-Summit, the IFRC HoD must be ready to present a draft proposal for the general objectives and directions for the response produced in collaboration with the convener, including a vision for collective impact, communications, and visibility, as well as a strategy for Membership coordination consistent with the Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance (2013) and the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations in Disaster Relief (1995).
- The activation of the strategic, operational, and technical platforms should help to ensure the desired coherence of action. If a Movement Component would breach the agreed course of action at the Mini-Summit, this shall be discussed at the Strategic Coordination Platform.
- The IFRC HoD will use the directions from the Mini-Summit to ensure that through Membership coordination efforts of PNSs in country will respect the set directions and will help to optimise the quality of the Movement collective impact.
- Scale up conditions for integration agreements to support PNSs to expand operational capacity (both before and during the crisis).

As a result of the Mini-Summit, two documents are expected to be produced¹:

- a) An online real time document capturing the decisions taken: Movement Mini-Summit Decision Table.
- b) The Movement Joint Statement which is a document that will be shared with the wider Movement and may be used with external partners such as donors that should be produced within 48 hours after the Mini-Summit.

convener and proactively shares updates about the ICRC contribution to the operation.

- Avoids duplicating enabling functions for the Movement response provided by IFRC Co-convening to support the convener, unless requested by the convener and co-convener.

As a general principle: when not acting as co-convener, ICRC should not take any initiatives in response to the crisis without proper consultation and agreement with the convener and the co-convener.

Delegated functions or activities: In certain contexts and conditions, the convener (HNS) and the co-convener (IFRC) may agree to delegate specific functions and activities to the ICRC. Notwithstanding, this is not delegating the overall co-convener role (which is more general as per the SA 2.0).

¹ <https://smcc toolkit.org>

During the crisis

- Upon request from the convener, and informing ICRC, assesses and organises the deployment of Federation wide response tools (DREF, Emergency Appeal (EA), Surge (Rapid Response Personnel/ERUs).
- Integrates the deployment of Federation wide response tools (including rapid deployment and Emergency response units) and contributions from PNSs to support to the convener in its critical response functions.
- The IFRC and the convener counterpart jointly convene the Operational Coordination platform soon after the Mini-Summit to ensure:
 - Needs are matched with available Movement human, material, technical, financial resources.
 - Technical Working Groups are set up in identified priority domains of activity.
- The IFRC and the convener counterparts ensure that Movement coordination platforms meet as often as warranted to ensure the desired coherence of action and solve any implementation problems (as per Art. 15 of the SA 2.0). According to the evolution of the situation, the convener, IFRC and ICRC will assess and agree on a tripartite meeting on the transition measures, winding-down/ending the convener and co-convener system or transferring the co-convener role (Art. 6.4 of the SA 2.0).
- If an armed conflict or internal strife breaks out in a situation where the IFRC is co-convener, as a result of the change of situation, the co-convening role is transferred from the IFRC to the ICRC (Art. 6.4 of the SA 2.0).
- Continuation of operationalization of the IFRC's general and specific responsibilities as co-convener.

ICRC is co-convener

According to SA 2.0, Article 5.1b: “situations of international and non-international armed conflicts, internal strife and their direct results as defined in Article 5.4.1 A, B and E, and Article 5.4.2” of SA 2.0.

ICRC Actions as co-convener ²	IFRC Actions (when not acting as co-convener)
<p>Explanation note: The term ‘situation of armed conflict’ “covers the entire territory of the parties to a conflict as far as the protection and assistance of persons affected by that conflict are concerned” (Art. 5.4.1A of the SA 2.0).</p> <p>General responsibilities: together with the convener, brings together Movement components through the three-tier coordination mechanisms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish communication channels. • share information (including needs assessments). • set objectives and priorities. • avoid duplication. • ensure support for the convener. • allocate responsibilities according to mandates, expertise, access and capacities. • offer a forum for problem-solving, etc. <p>Specific responsibilities</p> <p><u>Field – ICRC Delegation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposes the general objectives, directions, priorities, and positioning of the Movement’s collective response with the convener. • Develops and communicates a clear offer to PNSs in country to contribute resources and expertise to the Movement collective response and to the ICRC’s operational response, in consultation with the convener. • Maintains contacts with all parties to the conflict to promote understanding of Movement components and their access. • Provides guidance so that the Movement response respects IHL and Fundamental Principles of Independence, Neutrality & Impartiality, and the rules on the protective use of emblems are respected. • Together with the convener, draws up and sends to the whole Movement an initial “Movement Communication Plan”, public 	<p>The following applies by default in the contexts covered by IFRC (including Cluster Offices) and as per request from convener/co-convener on areas of expertise.</p> <p>IFRC ongoing activities not related to the crisis and not affected by it will continue in the related context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As member of the strategic platform (including Mini-Summit), participates in the operational and technical level coordination mechanisms, and in the drafting of the Joint Statement. For the sake of the affected people and for an effective response to their needs, the convener, the IFRC and the ICRC commit to organize the Mini-Summit in the first 48 hours, physically or virtually. • Contributes actively to the elaboration of a Movement plan for the context concerned, ensuring that the potential IFRC contribution to the response is complementary to the rest of the Movement response. • Supports the convener in development, implementation, and coordination of NSD, ensuring that NSD is included in the Movement Response plan and coordinates as needed the planned support from ICRC and PNS. (Art. 8.5 and 8.7 of the SA). • Upon request from the convener, and in consultation with the co-convener, assesses and organises the deployment of Federation wide response tools (DREF, EA and Surge (Rapid Response Personnel/ERUs). • Publishes the Operational Strategy of its EA after the Mini-Summit (unless the latter is significantly delayed). The decisions made during the Mini-Summit will set the objectives and direction for IFRC Operational Strategy. Enough time should be given to the co-convener to provide high level comments on the EA and its Operational Strategy as per

² For further details, see the “Guidelines for ICRC Co-convener role (Seville Agreement 2.0) – Emergency and Crisis Movement operational coordination.

communication and humanitarian diplomacy guidelines + key messages.

- In consultation with the convener and IFRC, proposes the general services of Movement collective response as relevant: security management, logistics support, Information management, welcome services.

ICRC HQ

- Informs the Movement at HQ level when relevant.
- Coordinates at Directorates' level with the IFRC.
- Integrates relevant PNS expertise and resources into ICRC operations where appropriate (roster of PNS capacities – Rapid Deployment Agreements).

Beginning of the crisis

- Decision whether to activate the Crisis Mechanism and Rapid Deployment Mechanism, and/or ICRC's co-convener role.
- HoD contacts the convener's President/Secretary General to exchange on the situation, needs, projected response priorities, and the convener's eventual needs for support to scale up. Asks the convener to convene within the next 48 hours a strategic "Mini-Summit", agrees with the convener on a draft agenda.
- HoD contacts IFRC HoD to discuss situation, informs of ICRC co-convening plans with the convener and enquire of IFRC plans for contributing to the Movement response.
- HoD / Cooperation Coordinator contacts PNS country representatives to discuss the situation, needs of affected people, and support needs of the convener.
- Communication Coordinator contacts the convener's counterpart to develop public communication guidelines and key messages, to be shared with IFRC and PNS.
- Other Coordinators consult the convener's and PNS counterparts to assess technical response capacity and initial plans.

Mini-Summit (convener, ICRC, IFRC), where, following the agenda, HoD, as per the ICRC's responsibilities as co-convener:

- Exchanges with the convener and IFRC on respective assessments and projections of the situation, conflict dynamics, and needs of affected people.

Article 9 of the SA 2.0. The Strategic Platform is intended to ensure monitoring and compliance with the established directions, with adjustments made based on the context. Similarly, the Operational Coordination Platform is designed to guide and enhance operational delivery.

- The IFRC engages proactively with ICRC to ensure coordination of resource mobilization efforts and the launch of well-coordinated appeals (as per Art. 9.2.6 of the SA 2.0).
- Set ups Federation wide reporting system to collect activity and financial information of IFRC's membership and contributes with this information to the Movement reporting on the response to the crisis led by the convener and co-convener, avoiding having 2 parallel Movement reporting systems. The IFRC also proactively shares updates about the IFRC contribution to the operation.
- Joins the Movement calls for fundraising and coordination purposes called by the convener and co-convener, ensuring no parallel Movement coordination mechanisms (incl. communication and fundraising) are created, consistent with the SA 2.0.
- As per best practices, engages proactively with ICRC and the convener to support the development of Movement communication guidelines and key messages, for both national and global audiences, identifying sensitive contextual topics and agreeing on accepted terminology.
- Supports the position, visibility, and central role of the convener in its country on all matters that directly concern it (Art. 11.1 of the SA 2.0).
- Identifies opportunities for joint representation on matters of mutual concern or that concern the Movement as a whole (Art. 11.2 of the SA 2.0).
- In fulfilment of its statutory role, liaises with national authorities, acting through or in agreement with the convener. (Art. 11.5 of the SA 2.0).
- Offers as appropriate and needed support services to PNSs through services or integration agreements in accordance with the objectives, directions and plan of the Movement response covered by the IFRC.
- Acknowledges that Movement coordination comes first: in situations triggering a collective response of the Movement,

- Proposes the general objectives, directions, priorities, and positioning of the Movement's collective response to the crisis, to be refined and agreed with the convener.
- In coordination with the convener, and informing IFRC, assesses and organises the deployment of ICRC response tools (including BEA, operational strategy, and rapid deployment mechanism). As per its specific mandate and need of confidentiality, certain areas of ICRC BEA and operational strategy (notably around Protection) will not be shared.
- Shares steps ICRC is taking to fulfil its other specific responsibilities as co-convener.
- Agrees with the convener on the allocation of key tasks among Movement partners based on mandates, expertise, and capacities.
- Confirms ICRC's human, material and/or financial support to strengthening the convener's response capacities, based on the latter's priorities and in coordination with the IFRC when it relates to NSD.
- Ensures decisions taken by Mini-Summit are duly documented in a Joint Statement and shared.³

During the crisis

- In accordance with the objectives, directions and plan of the Movement response, materialization of the ICRC's offer to PNS, integration of PNS global surge capacities, and support to the convener in its critical response functions.
- Head of Operations (HoOps) and the convener's counterpart jointly convene the Operational Coordination platform soon after the Mini-Summit to ensure:
 - Needs are matched with available Movement human, material, technical, financial resources.
 - Technical Working Groups are set up in identified priority domains of activity.
- HoD/HoOps and the convener's counterparts ensure Movement coordination platforms meet as often as warranted and solve any implementation problems (as per Art. 15 of the SA 2.0). According to the evolution of the

Membership coordination, which is the regular practice for the IFRC, needs to align IFRC members in delivering on the directions and objectives of the Movement collective response agreed in the Mini-Summit and reviewed in further Strategic Platform meetings, as part of Movement coordination.

- Supports ICRC in the dissemination of IHL and Fundamental Principles.
- Supports the convener in addressing integrity issues, as primarily responsible for safeguarding NS integrity. The IFRC and ICRC consult each other, as required, on the best course of action to remedy integrity issues, notably when there are concerns related to respect of Fundamental Principles, in dialogue with the convener (Art. 14.5 of the SA 2.0).
- Avoids duplicating enabling functions for the Movement response provided by ICRC Co-convening to support the convener, unless requested by the convener and co-convener.

As a general principle: when not acting as co-convener, IFRC should not take any initiatives in response to the crisis without proper consultation and agreement with the convener and the co-convener.

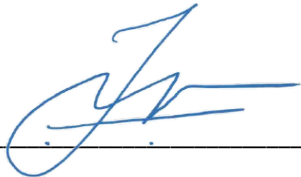
Delegated functions or activities: In certain contexts and conditions, the convener (HNS) and the co-convener (ICRC) may agree to delegate specific functions and activities to the IFRC. Notwithstanding, this is not delegating the overall co-convener role (which is more general as per the SA 2.0).⁴

³ Two documents are to be produced following the Mini-Summit: an online real time document capturing the decisions taken: Movement Mini-Summit Decision Table and Movement Joint Statement to be shared with the wider Movement and may be used with external partners such as donors that should be produced within 48 hours after the Mini-Summit. For further details, see also <https://smcctoolkit.org>.

⁴ For explanation on delegated functions and activities that IFRC may assume in relation to a disaster or other crisis occurring concurrently during a situation where the ICRC is already engaged as a co-convener, please refer to Annex 1.

<p>situation, the convener, ICRC and IFRC will assess and agree on a tripartite meeting on the transition measures, winding-down/ending the convener and co-convener system or transferring the co-convener role (Art. 6.4 of the SA 2.0).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If a situation triggering the IFRC's role as co-convener occurs concurrently, the convener, ICRC and IFRC will agree how to cooperate and coordinate to ensure maximum support for people affected (Art. 6.4 of the SA 2.0).• Continuation of operationalization of the ICRC's general and specific responsibilities as co-convener.	
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Read and approved,



Jagan Chapagain
Secretary General
International Federation of Red Cross and
Red Crescent Societies

Date and place:

Geneva, 19 September 2024



Pierre Krähenbühl
Director-General
International Committee of the Red Cross

Date and place:

Geneva, 19 September 2024

ANNEX 1: FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES THAT MAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO IFRC IN RELATION TO A DISASTER OR OTHER CRISIS OCCURRING CONCURRENTLY DURING A SITUATION WHERE THE ICRC IS ALREADY ENGAGED AS A CO-CONVENER.

This annex aims at guiding and informing the discussion and decisions of the Mini-Summit¹ and the Strategic Platform about the functions and activities that IFRC may assume for specific situations (disaster or other crisis) occurring concurrently during a situation where the ICRC is already engaged as a co-convener.

SA 2.0 Art 6.4: *"If a situation triggering the IFRC's role as co-convener occurs concurrently during a situation where the ICRC is already engaged as a co-convener, the three components will agree how to cooperate and coordinate to ensure maximum support for people affected".*

To ensure maximum support to those affected by the disaster or crisis occurring concurrently with an armed conflict or internal strife, the three components will meet at the **Mini-Summit** and subsequent **Strategic Platform** meetings and agree how to cooperate and coordinate. A pragmatic approach will be adopted, with functions allocated based on the mandate, expertise, and capacity of each component. The attribution of these functions amongst themselves to facilitate the coordination and communication shall be documented in the **Mini-Summit decision table** (in accordance with Art. 5.2.6 of the SA 2.0).

In certain contexts and conditions, in agreement with the convener and the co-convener (ICRC), IFRC may assume specific functions and activities (in accordance with Art. 5.2.4. and Art. 6.4 of the SA 2.0). Notwithstanding, this is not delegating the overall co-convener role already attributed to ICRC in situations of armed conflict or internal strife (which is more general as per the SA 2.0).

General Principles
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In all cases, and specifically in concurrent situations, in support of the HNS as convener, both IFRC and ICRC shall strive to seek synergies and complementarities, and to find ways to avoid duplication, while respecting the roles granted in functional cooperation and agreed in the Mini-Summit, always aiming at maximising our collective impact.• Analysis of the specific nature and impacts of the armed conflict / internal strife and the specific nature and impacts of the concurrent disaster or other crisis and discussion and agreement of coordination mechanisms should take place at the Mini-Summit and subsequent Strategic Platform meetings and documented in the Mini-Summit decision table and Joint Statement which describe respective assistance functions between Movement components.• Specific to the situations of armed conflict, IFRC Secretariat staff and PNSs will refrain from operational engagement with military state actors or other armed actors' part of the conflict. Such engagement should continue under the responsibility of ICRC. This working approach will ensure Movement consistency and operations safety. IFRC will engage proactively with military State actors only as the last resort and in full coordination with ICRC.

¹ For further information on the Mini-Summit process and expected outcomes, please refer to the Mini-Summit guidance note on <https://smcctoolkit.org/tool-kit/>.

- On issues such as international humanitarian law (IHL), Fundamental Principles, conflict and violence, migration, climate change or NSD, each of our organisations has a key and distinct role to play, as per the **ICRC-IFRC Joint Statement of Complementarity** (October 2023):
 - In relation to conflict and violence, IFRC's role focuses on specific issues of relevance to its member National Societies' operations and capacities.
 - The ICRC has the primary responsibility for promoting, developing and disseminating IHL and in the maintenance and dissemination of the Fundamental Principles. The IFRC's role is to assist ICRC in the promotion and development of IHL and collaborate with it in the dissemination of this law and the Fundamental Principles of the Movement among the National Societies.
 - In relation to **migration** and **climate change**, ICRC's role focuses on specific issues related to protection, conflict, and violence.
 - In relation to **NSD**, the IFRC has the primary responsibility to support national societies in the development, implementation, and coordination of NSD support. The ICRC's role is to support IFRC, by contributing to NSD in areas related to its mandate and expertise.
- ICRC will continue to support the **NSD plan** of the **HNS** and priorities arising from the crisis in coordination with IFRC.
- In concurrent situations, as agreed previously, **any Movement communication related actions should be addressed jointly with the HNS**, involving both IFRC and ICRC in public communication, co-creating joint messaging and common communication tools, and positioning as reflected in Articles 10 and 11 of the SA 2.0.

Concurrent situations: Functions and activities

The role and functions of the **HNS** as convener remain unchanged as defined in Article 5.3.A of the SA 2.0.

The overall role of the **ICRC** as co-convener attributed in relation to the existing armed conflict or internal strife remains unchanged as defined in Article 5.3.B of the SA 2.0., although specific functions may be attributed to the IFRC as explained in this annex. For more practical details on this role, please refer to the original **ICRC/IFRC co-convener role table**.

Functions and activities that **IFRC** may assume in relation to the disaster or other crisis occurring concurrently with an armed conflict or internal strife in support of the HNS as convener and in coordination with the ICRC as co-convener:

- a) Brings together the Membership to align to the decisions of the Mini-Summit through the three-tier coordination mechanisms focusing on the scale and strategic aspects as per the Mini-Summit guidance note.
- b) Proposes the general objectives and directions of the Movement's international response related to the assistance of people affected by the disaster or other crisis occurring concurrently with an armed conflict or internal strife.
 - For IFRC membership, and ideally the Movement, ensures establishment of (1) common context and situation analysis, (2) a common narrative on cash and in-kind donations, (3) one set of priority needs, (4) one common risk analysis, risk register and risk mitigation strategy, (5) one federation-wide approach and (6) one joint reporting mechanism. All the above is to be aligned with the country-wide approach defined at the strategic platform level.

- In relation to the disaster or other crisis occurring concurrently with an armed conflict or internal strife, IFRC provides guidance and ensures strong advocacy to all National Societies operating to comply with the **Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance** (2013) and the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations in Disaster Relief (1995).
 - Offers the NSs **rapid information** on the disaster or other crisis occurring concurrently with an armed conflict or internal strife in order to permit the **mobilization and coordination of all possible forms of relief**.
 - Upon request from the convener and in coordination with the co-convener, assesses and organises the deployment of Federation wide response tools (DREF, Emergency Appeals and Surge (Rapid Response Personnel/ERUs).
 - In agreement with the convener and in coordination with the co-convener, IFRC offers to the PNSs integration and/or services agreements.
- c) In relation to the disaster or other crisis occurring concurrently with an armed conflict or internal strife, IFRC promotes, beyond the emergency phase, the establishment and the development of rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention programmes, and mobilizes for this purpose the support of National Societies of other countries.
- d) Supports the HNS to plan, coordinate and implement NS Development (NSD) priorities arising from the emergency, ensuring alignment on all NS capacity enhancement efforts (i.e., finance development, branch support, etc.).

Internal/Institutional factors and external considerations for Movement complementarity (in accordance with Art. 5.2.4 and Art. 5.2.5 of the SA 2.0)

The following **internal factors** should be considered when discussing, at the Strategic Platform level with the convener, which functions and activities may be attributed to the IFRC to manage them:

- **Mandate.**
- **Experience, established presence and expertise.**
- **Access** to the affected area(s).
- **Acceptance** in the area(s) to support the response operation.
- Existing and/or potential² **technical and logistical capacity.**
- **Potential capacity** to mobilise resources from global network to respond to the disaster or other crisis.
- **Network** and existing dialogue with local and national authorities.
- Existing and/or potential capacity to provide a **security framework** in the operational area.

External considerations: Nature of the disaster or other crisis:

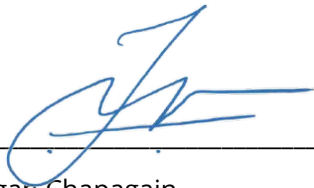
The specific nature of the disaster or other crisis occurring concurrently with an active armed conflict or internal strife shall be analysed at the Mini-Summit. This will imply considering the type, location, and impact scale of the disaster or other crisis, along with the type, intensity, and location of the hostilities related to the armed conflict or internal strife and factoring in the country's size, capacities and complementarities of the Movement.

² Potential: Capacity on the ground or that can be deployed in an agile manner.

Amongst others, some situations that could bring this reflection at the Mini-Summit could be related to a disaster or other crisis occurring at the same time, in the same geographical area, and impacting people already affected by conflict or internal strife; or occurring in an area not directly affected by the conflict/internal strife or affecting the entire country with effects that overshadow those of the armed conflict/internal strife.

The above list is not intended to be exhaustive. Recognising that each context is unique, the list is meant to guide the analysis and discussion of external considerations that should take place at the Mini-Summit (see Mini-Summit guidance note) and subsequent Strategic Platform meetings.

Read and approved,



Jagan Chapagain
Secretary General
International Federation of Red Cross and
Red Crescent Societies

Date and place:

Geneva, 19 September 2024



Pierre Krähenbühl
Director-General
International Committee of the Red Cross

Date and place:

Geneva, 19 September 2024