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Annual report

Peru

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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**This report covers the
period 01/ January 2011 to
31 December 2011**

In November 2011, the Peruvian Red Cross delivered several workshops to children of the native community Negro Urco in order to reduce child malnutrition and diarrheal diseases
Source: Peruvian Red Cross



In brief

Programme outcome

In line with Strategy 2020 and the priorities of the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC), the Federation's regional representation for the Andean countries (regional representation) is seeking to strengthen the capacity of the National Society in the key areas of disaster management, health and care and organizational development to better respond to the basic needs of the most vulnerable.

Programme summary

During this period the end of judicial administration in the PRC was formally decided by the National Supreme Court allowing the elected national board to begin its formal mandate. The National Society will continue to need close, strong support from the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement components, although there is now a new and more positive scenario. Accordingly, the Country Support Plan was developed with the aim of building the foundations of the National Society's recovery and organizational development.

The National Disaster Risk Management Law and rules have been approved and thanks to advocacy efforts, the PRC has a significant role within this legal tool, being the only non-governmental institution expressly mentioned in several articles.

In the area of health, the National Society has basically focused on two lines of action: development of a strategic operational framework to strengthen capacities in branches and to improve the National Society's capacities to better respond to health emergencies and epidemic outbreaks, such as the cases of dengue that have occurred in north-eastern Peru.

Financial situation

- The total 2011 budget was CHF 580,774, of which CHF 263,540 (45 per cent) was covered during the reporting period (including the opening balance). The budget was reduced due to the low level of coverage and in order to adjust activities in line with available funds. This situation had an impact on the planned activities. Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 253,665 (43.67 per cent) of the budget.

Projects such as good governance and management and strengthening of human resources were not fully covered. The plan was also affected by a delay in the implementation of activities funded by DFID project due to the remaining institutional limitations (fully described within the third component outcome of Organizational Development). The initial planned activities were rescheduled for 2012.

[Click here to go directly to the financial report](#)

<https://fednet.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/annual11/MAAPE00211arf.pdf>

No. of people we have reached

In Peru, the direct beneficiary of the regional representation's support is the PRC itself, including its governing bodies, and 1,800 volunteers and 25 staff at headquarters and in its 38 branches. In the area of health, 111,238 people benefited from the health programme and the dengue operation. In addition, the regional representation's work indirectly benefits civil society since it is through the strengthening of the National Society's capacities and the technical support offered that initiatives and activities can be carried out and implemented accordingly.

Our partners

The regional representation maintains effective coordination with the following institutions: the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Relief (CAPRADE), the Regional Humanitarian Information Network Project (Redhum), the United Nations system present in the country, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the OCHA-led humanitarian network, the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) as well as with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The regional representation jointly with the Peruvian Red Cross has also supported the State's incorporation of Disaster Law.

Movement coordination continues with the regional delegations of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies (PNS), such as the American Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the Swedish Red Cross that cooperate bilaterally or multilaterally with the Peruvian Red Cross.

Context

During this period, the political agenda in Peru was clearly defined by the difficult election process, whereby the internal divisions within the traditional parties resulted in Ollanta Humala and Keiko Fujimori becoming winners of the first round. The second round of the election was characterized by mutual accusations between the candidates which increased the political tension and caused social and financial uncertainty about the future; these tensions and uncertainties were significantly reduced after the election of Ollanta Humala as the new President of Peru. This election brought a change from a right-wing to a left-wing government. Social development is considered as the main challenge for the new President. There have been a rising number of social conflicts involving communities protesting actions by the government or mining and other private companies. These have in several cases resulted in violent clashes between protesters and police and fatalities on both sides. Economically, Peru's productivity increased by 6.92 per cent in 2011, this growth was driven by an increase in domestic demand.

On 26 May 2011, the Peruvian government approved Law 29664 and subsequent rules. This law creates the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGRED), whereby the Peruvian Red Cross has a significant role, being the only non-governmental institution expressly mentioned in several articles. Disaster Law is also mentioned in article 62.4. This fact, together with the close

relations of the regional representation with the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI), which from now on will be responsible for disaster preparedness and response, generates good opportunities to increase the role of the National Society in the system and creates new challenges to support the National Society as a key national actor in the disaster risk management and response system. Both the National Society and the regional representation have initiated contacts with the newly created Disaster Risk Management National entity, CENEPRED, to set the basis for fruitful collaboration.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Programme purpose: Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impacts of disasters.

In general terms, limited progress has been made in this programme area due mainly to the lack of a coordinator for the programme at the regional level during the most part of the year. In order to support the PRC's planned activities, additional resources are needed.

Programme Component 1: Institutional capacity-building for community risk reduction

Outcome 1: Peruvian Red Cross is encouraged and receives support for strengthening capacities to work with communities to be better prepared and organized to reduce, respond and recover from disaster impacts, contributing to building safer and more resilient communities.

A branch and community development project was developed together with the support of the ICRC, the American Red Cross and DFID. This project has an integrated approach with capacity building, disaster risk management (DRM) and health components. In late November 2011, this project supported the development of diagnostic capabilities in DRM, as a result of an analysis of the self-assessments of 23 provincial branches that were carried out during 2010 and 2011 thanks to ICRC cooperation. Most of the programme components of this integrated project will start being implemented in early 2012 linked to the development of the National Strategic Plan.

Programme Component 2: Institutional capacity building for disaster preparedness

Outcome 1: The secretariat encourages and supports the strengthening of the Peruvian Red Cross capacities to effectively support communities to plan, prepare, respond to and recover from emergencies.

With IFRC support, the PRC developed the campaign to assist people affected by a cold wave in alliance with a local television channel.

Furthermore, as part of the plan of action for the dengue fever outbreak, 30 volunteers from the provincial branch of Maynas were trained in the Guidelines for Emergency Assessment and Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis. The main facilitator of the workshop was the DRM coordinator from the National Society.

Programme Component 3: Disaster risk reduction coordination and advocacy

Outcome 1: The participation and coordination processes between Peruvian Red Cross and the local and national authorities; other national and local organizations and regional platforms to develop disaster risk reduction, response and recovery initiatives have resulted in key partnership and strategic alliances.

On 26 March 2011, the PRC organized, together with the IFRC and San Marcos University, an International Conference to celebrate the International Day of Climate Change adaptation. Several talks on the humanitarian consequences of climate change and the underlying risks took place in order to raise awareness of the global problem, and the fact that the effects of climate change are felt in particular at the level of the most vulnerable communities. Approximately 105 people were present including PRC volunteers and staff, university students and professors, as well as volunteers from the National Societies of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Panama who took part on line.

During this year, the PRC has collaborated with the national disaster risk reduction platform. In May 2011, the government approved Law 29664 and subsequent rules. This law creates the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGRED), in which the PRC has a significant role. The National Society actively participated in the discussions during the elaboration of the law and its rules. This fact, together with the close relations of the National Society and IFRC regional office with INDECI, is generating positive opportunities to increase the role of the PRC within the national DRM system and creates new challenges to support the PRC as a key actor. In early June 2011, the National Society participated in the Redhum Annual Work Plan for 2011, together with OCHA, UNDP, OXFAM, INDECI and Plan International.

Programme Component 4: International Disaster Response Law

Outcome 1: Policy-makers understand and make use of the IDRL Guidelines to strengthen legal and policy frameworks for disaster response.

The IFRC puts emphasis on working with the National Society to advise the Peruvian government on ways to enhance legal preparedness for international disaster assistance and make optimal use of the IDRL Guidelines in the national context. The intensive technical assistance project initiated in 2010 was completed in the first quarter of 2011. The legal study has been finalized in line with the IDRL guidelines and shared with the government for revision. Recommendations made during the discussions of the new law have led to the inclusion of IDRL in article 62.4 of the National Disaster Risk Management Law.

Health and Care

Programme purpose: Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.

In 2011 the objective was to support the PRC to scale up its health activities and mobilize volunteers, civil society and the government in order to achieve greater equity in health and have a greater impact on public health issues such as responding to emergencies and epidemic outbreaks, such as the cases of dengue that occurred in north-eastern Peru. The health and care programme has focused on HIV and AIDS, community health and health in emergencies.

The Strategic Operational Framework for Health is being promoted across the PRC in order to help the National Society itself to empower communities, volunteers and branches. One of the main challenges for the PRC is participating in the process of evaluating and strengthening the branches and ensuring the strategic planning of the National Society and the development of local operational plans including health components. One of the health area's objectives for 2012 is to have a work plan linked to the National Society's strategic plan.

The PRC continues with the Road Safety Educational Project strengthening work on road safety in its branches and is seeking to increase its intervention at community level in the Arequipa and Lima (German Red Cross). In line with this, the Nazca branch conducted informative and educational campaigns, distributed information materials to drivers and organized educational activities for youth members of Club 25.

Programme Component 1: HIV and AIDS

Outcome 1: National Societies have been strengthened to apply the Global Alliance in HIV and AIDS through prevention, care, treatment and support reducing HIV stigma and discrimination and strengthening their capacities.

In regards to HIV, the IFRC has been supporting activities in 8 branches in order to raise awareness and promote prevention in the branch areas of Ica, Chincha, Coronel Portillo, Maynas, Nazca, Pisco and Lima. As part of “World AIDS Day” in 2011, other branches such as Cuzco, Tacna and Trujillo were also involved in related activities. These activities helped reach an estimated 7,500 people, of whom approximately 2,000 received direct information through chats, training and meetings promoted by the National Society.

The health programme at headquarters coordinates and provides technical support to the HIV coordinators in the provincial branches who are responsible for promoting and implementing activities together with the other areas. Work spaces on this issue have successfully been created and joint actions have been carried out with other organizations such as the Ministry of Health, NGOs and local institutions for prevention campaigns; the subject of HIV and AIDS is also introduced in most work with students from educational institutions and youth in general, as well as with mothers in settlements in Coronel Portillo.

Educational material has been developed (methodological guide for training volunteers, module to organize events, basic concepts) for teaching sessions that have been held mainly in the cities of Chincha, Nazca and Ica. An informative and awareness-raising campaign

was implemented in addition to volunteer training which has enjoyed support from students at higher education institutes. In November, in the city of Nazca a peer-training workshop was held jointly with the Peace Corps. This workshop, called “Promoting the Prevention of HIV and AIDS,” trained peer educators who had been pre-selected from the fourth and fifth grades of six secondary schools. Nazca province municipality also offered logistic support for this activity.



Volunteers in an activity to raise awareness and promote prevention of HIV in Nazca, Peru. Source: PRC.

Programme Component 2: Public Health in the Community

Outcome 1: Peruvian Red Cross has strengthened its management capacities and scaled up actions related to Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), Voluntary Non-Remunerated Blood Donation (VNRBD), and HIV within an integrated community health strategy.

In 2011, the PRC participated in the Leaders’ Workshop on the Community-Based Health and First Aid Methodology, in addition to the monitoring and evaluation workshop of this methodology which took place in December. The National Society organized two workshops, one in Loreto (Amazonian region) for two branches, and the second in Arequipa (the country’s south) in which volunteers from seven branches participated. This workshop was part of the road safety project supported by the German Red Cross. A CBHFA workshop was held in the city of Arequipa in October 2011 and was attended by 22 participants from 7 branches in the south of the country: the Arequipa province branch, the local branches of Islay and Castilla, as well as the Tacna, Cuzco, Puno and Lima branches.

Programme Component 3: Public Health in Emergencies

Outcome 1: Peruvian Red Cross has strengthened its capacities to prepare, respond and recover from health emergencies related to epidemics/pandemics and disasters.

During this period, the PRC, with support from the IFRC, has been working hard to reduce the impact of the dengue epidemic on the affected population in coordination with various actors and with active participation from the community through the implementation of an action plan in response to the emergency from February to May 2011, funded by the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and ECHO-supported project in coordination with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The main achievements are included in this report.

Regarding health emergencies in 2011, the DREF and OCHA Project funds were used for work in dengue prevention in the Loreto region, Maynas province, and the San Martín region. Additionally, specific activities were carried out, such as the distribution of informative materials and prevention activities in certain cities in the departments Madre de Dios, Ucayali, Lima and Piura. The PRC reached 55,175 people through the DREF, 48,563 people (with PAHO-OCHA funding) through house visits and community campaigns with a focus on prevention and work in schools, in coordination with the Regional Health Offices (DIRESA).



The PRC worked to reduce the impact of the dengue epidemic in Peru. Source: PRC.

The project financed by OCHA / PAHO helped reach 2,422 families, 10,789 people, 80 volunteers, 140 teachers, 6,054 students and 31,500 members of the community at large. The key messages on health education were promoted in more than 100 educational centres with the aim of reaching at least 17,050 students. The branches also coordinated and worked with organizations such as the Emergency Operations Centre (COE), the Committee on Emergencies and Disasters of the Ministry of Health's National Council and attended meetings with the National Humanitarian Network. Meetings were also held between the regional representation in Lima and the health director who was in constant contact with the PRC.

The DREF also allowed the PRC to train its volunteers in epidemic control using the IFRC toolkit on epidemic control for volunteers. In this session 28 volunteers of the branches of Maynas and Loreto-Nauta received formation, along with 4 members of the National Defense brigades. The DREF also financed the training of 32 volunteers in a basic Health in Emergencies workshop, where they had the opportunity to better understand topics such as a public health in emergencies, health risk assessments and VCA, in order to prioritize the health needs in their regions and propose concrete actions to their branches.

The PRC is also currently preparing to develop a contingency plan for epidemics, based on the H2P experiences, and the lessons learned during the dengue epidemic. This will continue in 2012.

Furthermore, the PRC participated in a regional emergency health workshop "Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases in the Americas: Lessons Learned and innovative approaches" in April 2011 organized by the IFRC emergency health coordinator. The objective of this workshop was to share the different experiences in emergencies caused by epidemic diseases in the Americas with reference to the community-based approach and integrating prevention and preparedness activities.

Organizational Development / Capacity Building

Programme purpose: Increase the skills of local communities, civil society, and Red Cross to face the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

Programme Component 1: National Society capacity development in organizational development.

Outcome 1: A renewed, representative and diverse leadership in Peruvian Red Cross.

During this period the end of judicial administration in the PRC was formally decided which enabled the National Council (NC) to begin its mandate in August 2011. The regional representation has continued the training process for leaders, which during this period focused on tailored training for members of the National Council and the PRC President. The training focused on functions of good governance, Strategy 2020, Movement components and their governing bodies. In addition, in coordination with the Henry Dunant Foundation, the President, along with the other Presidents of Red Cross Societies from Latin America and Caribbean, participated in the training on human rights, sustainable development and public policy in Quito - Ecuador (10-15 October 2011). Furthermore, the PRC, with regional representation support, has found in DFID an additional partner to add to the ICRC and the International Federation, which has cooperated with this training process through the inclusion of an outcome for governance strengthening in an integrated development project. This partnership started in 2011 and will carry on into 2012. The outcome is basically oriented to build essential governance capacities in board members and governing bodies in five pilot branches.

The Peruvian Red Cross has implemented a “Good Governance and Good Management” training process for governance and management boards within the Movement framework in its headquarters, and will extend this to its branches during 2012.

Outcome 2: Increased, renewed and diverse volunteering in Peruvian Red Cross

Achievements

The PRC, with support from the regional representation and the Finnish and Swedish Red Cross Societies, has been developing the design of its volunteering management cycle (including specific strategies for the management of youth volunteers), volunteering policy and code of ethics. This will serve as a foundation for the establishment of the volunteering management cycle and the revision of the Statutes. The development of these initiatives has been extended into March 2012 and will be supported by the PRC-IFRC-DFID integrated development project through the remainder of 2012.



AIV+10 campaign advocated for volunteering in Peru.
Source: Peruvian Red Cross.

As part of the global campaign “Find the volunteer inside you”, the PRC has advocated for the recognition, protection and promotion of volunteering in Peru, through an annual campaign, which included its participation in many civil society events during the year, such as the “Volunteers’ Fair and the International Volunteering Gathering” organized in June 2011 in partnership with the University “Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú”; and the organization of several events, such as sports activities and a photo exhibition “Move for Humanity” in August 2011.

Outcome 3: Peruvian Red Cross has reduced its integrity risks

In 2004 the President of the Peruvian Red Cross at that time, who was in his second term in the position, modified the Statutes of the National Society and thought he could bid for another term based on this new framework, even though the previous Statutes allowed two consecutive terms and the new Statutes maintained this limit. This third election set in motion a lawsuit against the President and the beginning of the judicial administration of the PRC, which brought to the surface an institutional crisis that led to significant problems, such as a lack of leadership, including certain integrity problems in the use of authority by some of the governing body members; strong exposure to financial liability to third parties; and the failing capacity of the National Society to cover fixed operating costs.

However, from 2009 during the fourth judicial administration, the National Transitional Council (NTC) and the new Executive Director led the recovery of certain capacities of the PRC which focused on the election of a new National Council (NC), the building of essential capacities in the management

structure and the drawing up of a strategic diagnosis, which preceded the on-going efforts to develop the Strategic Plan and renew the legal base (Statutes and Statutory Rules). In addition, as mentioned under component outcome 1, the judicial administration formally ended during this period and the National Council started its mandate in August 2011. At present, the current crisis faced by the PRC relates mainly to debts, restricted capacity to cover operating costs, which has reduced the professional staff in the headquarters (including the resignation of the Executive Director) and limited governance leadership capacities. The National Society is clearly aware of the needs and together with IFRC, ICRC and PNS a recovery plan has been developed.

The concurrent process to renew the legal base and to develop a Strategic Plan charted by the PRC in late 2010 has been delayed due to the remaining limitations. Therefore, this process will be carried over into 2012.

Outcome 4: The sustainability of Peruvian Red Cross has increased with respect to the 2006 baseline

Achievements

The PRC with support from the regional representation and the Norwegian Red Cross has partially implemented the business plan for the National Training School (NTS) that was developed in 2010. In addition, in order to increase the non-traditional funding sources of the PRC with advice on line from an external consultant from In2Action (in collaboration with the regional representation for the Southern Cone and Brazil) the PRC has drawn up a resource mobilization plan of action for the period 2011-2012.

The PRC is partially implementing these plans due to the lack of funds and will do so until the National Society has the capacity to develop a Resource Mobilization Strategy in line with its new National Strategic Plan. In June 2011, some results were seen thanks to the campaign to support families affected by the cold wave organized in alliance with a local television channel. Furthermore, in November 2011, the PRC signed an agreement with the Ministry of Women and Social Development for training in first aid to all day care centres "Wawa Wasi" in the country; this will represent an annual income of around 40,000 Swiss francs.



The PRC has signed an agreement for training in first aid to all day-care centres in Peru. Source: PRC.

Outcome 5: A common planning, monitoring and evaluation system is in place in the Peruvian Red Cross.

In early 2011, the PRC, with support from the regional representation, developed its operational plan for 2011; the plan was based on the evaluation of the National Society's 2010 operational plan, and the results of the strategic diagnosis. In late December 2011, the National Society, with support from the regional representation and the ICRC, evaluated its operational plan for 2011; this will serve as a foundation for the development of the next operational plan. As mentioned in component outcome 3, the process to renew the PRC legal base and to develop a Strategic Plan, has been extended into 2012, due to the delay caused by the outstanding limitations.

Given the need for planning, monitoring, evaluation, ensuring accountability, it is planned to establish a software system to facilitate these processes, which will be supported by the PRC-IFRC-DFID integrated development project in 2012. Therefore, as a first step, the PRC with support from the regional representation and in coordination with the manager of the Americas zone Information Systems Unit, has drawn up a project for funding of a communications system, which will connect the branches telephonically with the headquarters, and also enable the PRC to share software within the institution at all levels and standardize management processes. Furthermore, one person from the PRC participated in the project/programme planning training organized by the Americas zone PMER unit in the first quarter of 2011.

Constraints or Challenges

- A number of internal conflicts between members continue and there is a need to strengthen leadership capacities on the part of governance.
- The PRC has difficulties in covering its fixed operational costs; this situation puts the operational work of the National Society at risk. During this period the PRC has had delays in payment of its staff, and this has caused turnover in key National Society positions, also resulting in the resignation of the Executive Director, the finance and administration manager, the national volunteering coordinator, a project specialist, the general accountant and two accounting assistants.
- The Club 25 initiative has not moved forward in the National Society over the reporting period. The PRC first needs to strengthen the management capacities of its branches since activities such as maintaining a club pose a challenge as a result of lack of funding.
- While integrity risks are present in the PRC, the regional representation will contribute to the mitigation of these risks through close monitoring and support to the National Society in solving internal conflicts, mobilizing resources and updating its legal base.
- There is still difficulty in obtaining financial resources to implement the National Society's activities. A more effective way to mobilize resources at all levels is needed.
- During this period the disaster risk management officer left the regional representation, and this position was filled in November 2011, which has delayed and affected the follow up and implementation of activities within the DRM programme, as a consequence limiting its progress towards the planned outcomes.

Working in partnership

- The tripartite meeting held in May 2011 in Lima with the presence of the Peruvian Red Cross, the ICRC, the American Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the IFRC, enabled the National Society to define the priorities of the 2011 plan of action, which will lead to the development of its new National Strategic Plan. The meeting also served to clarify the position of Partner National Societies (PNS), the ICRC and the IFRC with regard to the integrity problem the National Society is still coping with, underlining the need for institutional stability, the strengthening of management and governance structures, and an appropriate and realistic planning process.
- Support was provided to draft an addendum from the PRC to the PNS for their adhesion to the Tripartite Cooperation Agreement. This cooperation agreement will be the foundation for the National Society's cooperation and development in the future.
- The close coordination between the Peruvian Red Cross, the IFRC, the ICRC and PNS has led to a proposal for a joint branch development programme with an integrated approach and the development of a National Society recovery plan.

Contributing to longer-term impact

- The IFRC's commitment to support the resolution of the Peruvian Red Cross's integrity case has been constant from its onset in 2005. During 2011 a considerable milestone has been achieved - the end of the judicial administration in the National Society – which after almost six years enabled the governing board, elected through a democratic process, to start its four-year mandate.
- At the same time, the PRC has designed an integrated development process with the DRM and

health components including capacity building -linked to the parallel process of Strategic Planning and review of its legal base-, which is being implemented through projects supported by the IFRC, the ICRC, the American Red Cross and DFID from October 2011 to December 2012. In addition, as part of the implementation of the coordination and cooperation framework agreement between the ICRC, the IFRC and the PRC, the IFRC will support the PRC to better coordinate its actions with Movement partners, through Movement meetings that will enable the PRC to increase the impact of the integrated development process. These elements clearly have set in motion the beginning of needed organizational changes for the PRC's institutional recovery.

Looking ahead

Even though the judicial administration of the Peruvian Red Cross has ended, organizational challenges remain. Four important factors are to be considered as key to face these challenges which include the need to:

- Support the recruitment of an Executive Director and maintain the stability of the management body,
- develop a National Strategic Plan,
- review the PRC's Statutes; and
- open the National Society to new members and volunteers.

The recovery path and the priorities are clearly defined and planned; the National Society is committed to implement and achieve this plan, but more than ever, strong and decisive support from the Movement components will be necessary to strengthen the National Society and to avoid future crisis.

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's vision is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

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

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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