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Colombian Red Cross Society Annual Report 2013

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAACO001

09 May 2014

**This report covers the
period 01 January 2013
to 31 December 2013**

Volunteers of the Colombian Red Cross Society visit homes to monitor the presence of mosquito breeding grounds during the dengue operation
Source: Colombian Red Cross Society



Overview

The regional representation for the Andean countries (regional representation) of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provided a diversity of support to the Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) in 2013 so that the National Society could better fulfil its humanitarian mission. These actions were done in alignment with International Movement's strategies and standards, including *Strategy 2020* and the Inter-American Framework for Action 2012-2016.

Particular reinforcement was given in the areas of disaster management and organizational development.

Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Agreement
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Movement partner
American Red Cross	Bilateral agreement
German Red Cross	Bilateral agreement
Netherlands Red Cross	Bilateral agreement
Spanish Red Cross	Bilateral agreement
Norwegian Red Cross	Support through the IFRC

The CRCS also coordinates with non-Movement actors. As part of its work on HIV and AIDS and other issues, some of its partners are: UNAIDS UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, the Ministry of Social Protection, the National Penitentiary Institute (INPEC), World Food Programme, the Country Coordinating Mechanism (MCP), PROFAMILIA, ECHO, PAHO, LIGASIDA, FUNDAMOR, the Global

Fund and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. The Colombian Red Cross Society maintains contact and coordination with state bodies in fulfilment of its auxiliary role in humanitarian issues.

Progress towards outcomes

Business Line I: Humanitarian Standards

Outcome 1.1 The Red Cross is better positioned to lead and demonstrate the Federation-wide contribution to reducing vulnerability, the exposure to risks and the ability of most vulnerable people to deal with their daily challenges; and capture learning and knowledge management to improve the quality of Red Cross work.

Output 1.1.1: Humanitarian access is addressed through learning and action.

Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
By the end of 2012, the CRCS has updated its 2011 report, based on new legislation for international disaster response law-IDRL.	0	1 report	5% Secretariat coordination began with the CRCS.
By the end of 2013, the Federation has held at least one meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs related to the National Country Agreement.	0	1 meeting	Contact was made with the ministry.

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Although the International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) zone focal point established contact in 2012 with the CRCS on this issue to start the updating of the 2011 IDRL report, this indicator was removed from the 2013 plan.

In 2012, the CRCS worked on a document that provided recommendations to the government's National Disaster Risk Management Unit (NGRD) on its international cooperation plan. Among those recommendations, the CRCS, with secretariat technical guidance and support, provided a guide for the inclusion of IDRL within the plan. In November 2013 the government reactivated the process and requested the CRCS to form part and committed to developing a disaster law that takes into account IDRL and the model law. It is foreseen that this process—one that the National Society should not miss—produce concrete results in 2014.

The incorporation of the new CRCS executive director in 2013 allowed for actions to be taken towards the establishment of a country agreement. Contact was made with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The National Society supports both the need to develop all the necessary contacts to establish the IFRC status agreement and promotes the possibility of having a permanent IFRC delegate in the country.

For most of 2013, tripartite meetings were delayed due to internal adjustments in CRCS and other regional priorities. A tripartite meeting was held in December 2013 and the process has been reactivated in 2014.

The actions undertaken in 2012 and 2013 between the Movement partners in Colombia, in direct support of

the National Society's well-functioning, contribute to better position for the CRCS and thus, improve actions that respond to vulnerable people's humanitarian needs.

Output 1.1.3. Urban risk reduction, climate change adaptation, migration, violence prevention, non communicable diseases are better understood and promoted within the National Society.

Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
By the end of 2012, the CRCS has conducted a case study on its experience addressing climate change.	0	1 case study	0%
By the end of 2012, the CRCS consider the key humanitarian trends as defined in the National Society's strategic plan during the identification and formulation of at least one of its new projects.	0	1 project	45% A project initiative on urban risk reduction was developed.

Comments on progress towards outcomes

The 2012 planned case study on the CRCS's approach to climate change was not undertaken in 2012 or in 2013, but the National Society has not abandoned the idea.

In 2013, the CRCS developed an urban risk project initiative focused on building resilient communities and Humanitarian Diplomacy in support of the National Society's participation in regional platforms on urban risk. The results of this initiative are further detailed in other outcomes in this report.

There were no 2013 indicators for this output because these were changed to Business Line II.

The CRCS work on urban risk—a continued point of interest and action for the National Society—contributes to reducing vulnerability. A direct response to the context in the country, the CRCS has incorporated humanitarian trends such as migration and violence prevention into its actions for several years. As part of the urban risk and resilience project, a member of CRCS, from the Antioquia branch, participated and facilitated a session in the Bolivian National Urban Risk Workshop organized by the Bolivian Red Cross and the IFRC in La Paz in December 2013.

Outcome 1.2 A system for research, education, learning and knowledge-sharing initially focusing on urban risk reduction, climate change adaptation, migration issues, and violence prevention enhances the understanding of these trends in the context of the Red Cross, as well as the capacity to address them.

Output 1.2.1. Federation-wide Reporting System (FWRS) and the databank are established in the National Societies of the Americas.

Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
By the end of January 2013, the CRCS has completed the databank exercise.	0	1 exercise	100%
By the end of January 2014, the CRCS has completed the FWRS exercise	0	1 exercise	100%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

The CRCS started the databank exercise in 2012, and by the end of 2013 completed it. The indicator itself was modified from just referring to the databank to incorporating the reporting system in 2013. The CRCS designated a focal point for this task. The completion of this task ensures knowledge-sharing at the level of the IFRC. The CRCS not only has complied with the incorporating data, but also uses the system as a reference for its internal monitoring of branch progress at the sub-regional level.

Outcome 1.3 The use of Federation-wide assessment tools, furthering the understanding of the collective impact of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is promoted.

Output 1.3.1. Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process established.

Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
By the end of January 2013, the CRCS has completed its self-assessment.	0	1 self-assessment	80% Five of the six tasks were completed: information for the CRCS and confirmation of its commitment- in this process, preparation of self-assessment, and National Society self-assessment.
By the end of 2013, the CRC has included in its operating plan or applied one recommendation provided by Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC)	0	1 self-assessment	OCAC recommendations included in the National Society operational plan

Comments on progress towards outcomes

In 2012 and 2013, the CRCS completed five of the six tasks in the self-assessment process. The secretariat facilitated the participation of the CRCS executive director in the introductory workshop on OCAC. The National Society sent a letter confirming its commitment to conducting the self-assessment in 2012. An OCAC workshop was held in November 2012 for the self-assessment. Although the OCAC report was never received from secretariat headquarters, the CRCS took OCAC recommendations and used them in the definition of its 2013 organizational development activities.

Following the reception of the recommendations, the CRCS organized a National Executive Directors meeting to address the issue. OCAC results were linked to the American Red Cross System for Transformation and Results (STAR) recommendations. OCAC report recommendations were heeded by national governing board and executive directors, and the appropriate changes were implemented. All executive directors of the National Society developed an inventory of capacities and needs based on OCAC recommendations in all the CRCS branches. For that purpose, a branch-based OCAC assessment process is being undertaken, harmonizing OCAC as a standardized organizational development assessment

tool.

With the CRCS using the OCAC tool, this National Society is in a better position to share the impact of its actions with other Movement components.

Business Line II: Disaster and Crisis Management

Outcome 2.1: Red Cross National Societies, through their network of branches, have enabled communities to better understand trends (urban risk, climate change, migration and violence) that increase the impact of disasters and crisis in their lives, and to develop appropriate integrated responses.

Output 2.1.2: Urban risk approaches are adopted in disaster and crisis management.

Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
By the end of 2012, the CRCS has promoted better integrated programming in disaster and crisis response compared to 2011.	Current situation	100%	100%
By the end of 2012, the CRCS has identified at least one initiative to improve management related to volunteering in emergencies, according to the recommendations of the regional assessment of the application of common Minimum Standards for Volunteering in emergencies.	0	1 initiative	100%
By the end of 2013, the CRC has designed at least one integrated programming proposal in disaster and crisis response, compared to 2012	0	1 proposal	The National Society is already implementing a project based on incorporating humanitarian diplomacy within integrated risk management.
By the end of 2013, the Global Forum on Urban Risk has been organized in Colombia	0	1 forum organized	The forum is now planned for 2014.
By the end of 2013, at least one member of the CRCS Risk Management Unit has shared with another colleague its knowledge on livelihoods recently provided by the Secretariat	0	2 participants	The CRCS participants successfully completed the course

Comments on progress towards outcomes

In 2012, the CRCS participated in training opportunities that provided it with the skills to promote improved integrated programming in disaster and crisis response. This included participation in a regional water and sanitation meeting in Guatemala, the III Regional Platform on Risk Reduction in Chile, and the Americas Zone community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) course in Peru. A CRCS disaster risk reduction (DRR) staff participated in the International Labour Organization course on disaster risk reduction and sustainable local development. The National Society additionally participated in a British study on resilient communities

on community organization work in risk management and approaches employing this topic.

In 2013, this focus on supporting integrated programmes continued. With this approach CRCS began to implement a project to integrate risk reduction and disaster risk management with humanitarian diplomacy, with support from the IFRC. The CRCS, together with the Reference Centre for Community Resilience (CRREC), organized a workshop on urban risk and community resilience, in particular adapting the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) to such urban contexts. This workshop was replicated in Cali in 2013 with 25 participants and additional workshops are planned in Cundinamarca, Cauca and Antioquia before April 2014. The basis of this workshop was used to start pilot experiences in three branches (Valle del Cauca, Norte de Santander and Antioquia), two of which began in 2013 and the last that will start in 2014.

The global forum on urban risk initially planned for 2013 was postponed until April 2014.

Training opportunities for the CRCS continued in 2013 with CRCS participation in the continental workshop on livelihoods.

In 2012, the CRCS completed the activities composing the regional assessment of the application of common minimum standards for volunteering in emergencies: the terms of reference, initial interview with the National Society, the use of a questionnaire, responses to the questionnaire, additional interviews, analysis, a round of feedback, and the final report. In 2013, using the outcomes of the report, CRCS worked in 13 branches developing a volunteer assessment. The National Society then decided to focus on developing a community-based volunteer approach and community training brigades. As part of the process 6,000 community-based volunteers and 5,500 training brigades were trained and integrated into the CRCS.

Understanding the inter-relation between risks and fostering integrated responses, the CRCS is strengthening its capacities to decrease the impact of disasters on the communities with whom it works.

Business Line III: Sustainable Development

Outcome: 3.1: Red Cross National Societies, through their network of branches, demonstrate leadership through adopting policies, procedures and practices which promote social inclusion, non-discrimination and a culture of peace in the manner in which they work internally, with communities and with other beneficiary groups.

Output 3.1.1: National Society leadership and institutional capacity for partnership exist.

Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
By the end of 2012, the CRCS has revised the national health plan or strategic health plan.	0	1 plan or strategy	25% The IFRC health operational framework was disseminated.
By the end of 2012, the CRCS has at least one operational agreement with a partner outside the Movement.	0	1 agreement	100%
By the end of 2012, the CRCS has created a risk reduction initiative in an urban context.	0	1 initiative	50% Implementation of CBHFA activities began
By the end of 2013, the CRCS has designed at least one integrated programme project	0	1 project designed	The National Society has

			designed a proposal to receive funds to implement an integrated programme initiative.
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Comments on progress towards outcomes

In 2012, the CRCS was unable to complete a revised national health plan. However, the CRCS circulated a strategic operational framework for health that aimed to incorporate topics such as climate change, migration and violence.

During 2012, the CRCS worked as part of the Global Alliance and implemented a CBHFA process with 13 branches; actions continued on road safety.

In 2012, the CRCS established an operational agreement with the Colombian Federation of Municipalities to mainstream disaster risk reduction and create a framework for partnership.

The CRCS presented a proposal to develop a regional forum on integrated approaches that was approved in December 2013 and is supported by IFRC. ICRC and the German Red Cross have shown interest in supporting this initiative that will be implemented in the last quarter of 2014.

In 2013 CRCS developed an approach combining community resilience and urban risk with Humanitarian Diplomacy, which is currently being implemented (see other outputs for further detail).

The CRCS is building its capacities to implement community-based actions.

Output 3.2.1: National Society addressing major trends and challenges contributing to vulnerability.

Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
To be defined by DIPECHO VIII	0	Undefined target	Delayed until 2014

Comments on progress towards outcomes

As this 2013 indicator is directly related to the DIPECHO-funded regional project, the indicator will be detailed in 2014. Preliminary plans are oriented towards the CRCS's training and implementation of the VCA module integrating climate change and urban contexts.

Outcome: 3.5: National Society volunteers, representing all sectors and ages and involved in all aspects of National Society life from decision making to programme implementation, are key actors in demonstrating the added value of the work done by the Red Cross network in expanding National Society humanitarian access.

Indicators	BL	Annual	Year to Date
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		Target	Actual
By the end of 2012, the new national Volunteer Law recognizes the CRCS and is approved by the Colombian government.	0	1 law	100%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

This indicator was no longer valid in 2013, as the national volunteer law was approved by the Colombian government in January 2012. The CRCS participated in discussions leading up to this new law, which establishes a legal framework for volunteering, including actions to enable, foster and reward volunteer actions. With this law, the CRCS buttresses its position as a humanitarian actor and demonstrates its added value given to humanitarian actions in the country.

Business Line IV: Humanitarian Diplomacy

Outcome 4.2: Strong links are fostered with governments, the public (including especially opinion leaders), academia, private sector, and other partners of the Red Cross who work at local and national levels, including representation in key forums to address humanitarian challenges and trends.

Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
By the end of 2013, the CRCS, Partner National Societies and ICRC have stronger links at political and programmatic levels in line with ICRC- Federation- National Society Tripartite Cooperation Agreement.	0	1 agreement	100%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

While the planned Movement meetings were not held on a regular basis, by the end of 2013 the process to organize these had been jumpstarted. Three tripartite meetings were held in 2013.

This mechanism will be continued in 2014, with an effort to use online tools to facilitate coordination and information sharing.

The area of humanitarian diplomacy was finalized in 2013. This area is not a consultative body, but rather a cross-cutting programme in the National Society. This has allowed for the introduction of specific lines in humanitarian diplomacy in the other programmes, opening the possibility of all programmes participating in the field and incorporating it into their actions, including in more than 14 internal forums and workshops of the CRCS governance, management and volunteering areas at the national and branch levels. A total of 74 members of the governance body received information through the awareness-raising and training modules on humanitarian diplomacy implemented in 2013. More than 170 volunteers received online workshops on the topic, which complete 16 hours of training on 3 concepts: 1. humanitarian diplomacy as a concept; 2. how to complement the issue; 3. standard actions and messages in humanitarian diplomacy. Furthermore, this area has incorporated the training in humanitarian diplomacy for the national teams focused on intervention in armed conflicts and situations of violence.

The pilot project will be implemented in three branches in regard to humanitarian diplomacy with a focus on urban risk and resilience. One of the branches (Valle del Cauca) is part of the CRCS/secretariat programme

with MFA funds, implemented in coordination with the Norwegian Red Cross.

In 2014, the Humanitarian Diplomacy Plan of Action will be based on validating and consolidating the programme and increasing CRCS partners. So far the programme has improved the capacities to establish better ties with International Movement partners, particularly with governments at local regional and national level. It is planned to compile the lessons learned in the pilot experience in the three branches that implemented humanitarian diplomacy and urban risk and community resilience.

Coordination within the Movement not only contributes to more successful humanitarian actions, it leads to more productive humanitarian diplomacy with other stakeholders in Colombia.

Outcome 4.3: National Societies and donors invest increasing financial and human resources to improve National Societies' abilities to deliver internal support services as the way forward for providing strong programming.

Output 4.3.1: Resource mobilization capacities and efforts of the National Societies are scaled up to inspire more reliable contributions to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
By the end of 2012, the CRCS has increased the number of individual donors compared to 2011.	Current situation	5% more	50%
By the end of 2013, the CRCS has identified a non-traditional initiative on corporate social responsibility	0	1	0%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

In 2012, the CRCS, with Norwegian Red Cross funding, used telemarketing to obtain new individual donors. The results of this activity showed an increase in individual donors. This indicator was slightly adjusted in the 2013 plan through an effort to identify a corporate social responsibility partnership that could contribute to more sustained contributions to the CRCS. No progress was made in 2013 on the planned corporate social responsibility initiative due to the lack of financial resources for implementation.

This outcome was difficult to attain. Fundraising ironically requires at least minimal funds to implement.

In 2012, the "La Tienda" brand was created to sell products with the CRCS brand. The National Society aims to increase its income of stable funds and over the long-term, based on strengthening its capacities to sustain its plans, programmes and projects. Based on the creation of the call centre, campaigns and blood donation appointments are being conducted. This allows the CRCS to have direct contact with the community, as well as strengthen the national, regional and local capacities to develop competitive business initiatives.

Resource Mobilizations has been integrated into the communication area as a strategic support unit. A quality control system has been developed to ensure quality of product.

Business Line V: Effective Joint Working and Accountability

Outcome 5.1: A knowledge network is established to provide a framework to disseminate innovations; promote horizontal cooperation and improve programming capacities in

administration and finance, IT/Telecom, human resources, logistics and planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

Output 5.1.2. The National Societies in the Americas and the secretariat successfully organized the XIX Inter-American Conference (IAC) to define our key priorities and strategic orientations for the Americas over the next four years and monitor the outcomes.

Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
By the end of 2012, the CRCS has contributed through the working groups and its participation in the XIX Inter-American Conference.	0	CRCS participation in the IAC	100%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

The CRCS participated in the XIX Inter-American Conference and its working groups on migration, health, volunteering, youth, and governance. The CRCS was represented within the committee that drafted the Montrouis Commitment. This indicator was not extended in 2013.

International events, like the IAC, foster the growth and functioning of an internal knowledge network within the Movement.

Output 5.2.1 Peer-to-peer initiatives around support services (finance, administration, human resources and planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation) are promoted among the National Societies and disseminated through the knowledge network.

Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
By the end of 2012, the CRCS has shared at least one tool or good practice related to services (finance, administration, human resources and planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation) with another National Society in the region.	0	1	25% The project management system was analysed and a proposal from the CRCS is pending.
By the end of 2013, the CRCS has shared at least one tool or good practice on services (finance or planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation) with another National Society within the region.	0	1	No progress has been made due to institutional changes

Comments on progress towards outcomes

In 2012, the CRCS negotiated two peer-to-peer initiatives: one to support the Bolivian Red Cross to adopt the CRCS' project management system, and another for potential provision of support to the Peruvian Red Cross' training school. By the end of 2012, these actions were not implemented.

While the same indicator was established for 2013, it was again unable to be implemented. The personnel changes in the National Society and the Secretariat were the cause of this delay. The CRCS changed its executive director in 2013 and the secretariat reorganized its country support. Nevertheless, a CRCS facilitator participated in Bolivia Red Cross OCAC assessment workshop.

While the CRCS is committed to knowledge-sharing, the structural capacity to do so has been diminished in recent years. The secretariat has included peer-to-peer initiatives as part of its technical support to the CRCS in 2014. In 2014, different regional forums have been planned with CRCS, and resources are available for these activities.

Output 5.6.1: IFRC policies on support services (finance, administration, human resources and planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation) are disseminated among National Societies

Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
By the end of 2013, the CRC have moved from the working advance (WA) system to the cash transfer system.	WA	Cash transfer	This activity is pending final approval by the zone finance unit.

Comments on progress towards outcomes

A validation process for the CRCS to begin to work in the cash transfer system was completed in 2013. These results were presented to the National Society. However, the zone finance unit was unable to issue the final approval by the end of the year. The secretariat will provide follow-up on this process so the cash transfer system can be implemented in 2014.

Once this indicator is attained, the IFRC will demonstrate the utility of its joint working partnerships with National Societies and the secretariat in the region.

Through Intensify Capacity Building Fund, the National Society has been able to change and to adopt a modern financial system (SIIGO) and develop a quality and certification management system that has obtained ISO 9001/2008 approval. The CRCS has also increased its training capacities for an internal audit. The planning system, at both the strategic and technical levels, has been mainstreamed at branch level. The CRCS has also defined a programme for good government, particularly at branch level.

Stakeholder participation and feedback

As mentioned above in outcomes 1.1.1 and 4.2, the Movement components in the country have aimed to meet on a regular basis. Following some challenges to do so in 2013, these meetings were re-established in December 2013. These meetings permit the CRCS, the ICRC, Partner National Societies in the country, and the regional representation to strategically plan for coordinated humanitarian actions in the ever-changing context.

The CRCS implements community-based actions in which efforts are made to solicit target populations' participation and feedback.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
<p>CRCS has gone through a modernization and transformation process and change of leadership. This process needs to be consolidated.</p>	M	<p>The secretariat will provide direct technical and close support to consolidate the transformation process.</p>
<p>Structural changes are fostering integrated approaches, which can face some internal resistance due to more traditional approaches. The position of volunteer directorate is vacant and it is essential to support the new staff person in this role.</p>	H	<p>The secretariat will provide support to the CRCS to develop a branch development strategy.</p>
<p>The CRCS is well-positioned at country level and does not have any financial risks.</p>	H	<p>The secretariat will increase humanitarian diplomacy support to ensure that the CRCS has a clear role as part of the peace process, as well as in other key areas, such as urban risk, climate change, community resilience and early recovery.</p>
<p>Branch development is a priority in order to strengthen CRCS unity.</p>	H	
<p>The peace process can provide the CRCS with a great opportunity as the National Society is the most pertinent stakeholder that can provide support to the government of Colombia in the social protection initiatives towards building community resilience, offering opportunities for livelihood development, volunteering and skill development throughout the country.</p>		

Lessons learned and looking ahead

The change of the Colombian Red Cross Society executive director, combined with a new manner of providing support from the regional representation, has led to certain delays in the planned actions. These changes in programmed activities, however, are not strictly due to some renovated staff positions. The lack of allocated funds for programme support to the National Society is reflected in the postponement in certain actions, and thus has an impact on attaining established goals. Sustained efforts need to be made in 2014 to assist the National Society to obtain needed funds, and the regional representation is required to better present its arguments for this same end to the secretariat.

Furthermore, the re-installation of regular coordination meetings with the Movement components in the country will contribute to more efficient use of finite funds. These meetings are the joint responsibility of all of the relevant stakeholders, yet the IFRC has the responsibility to convene them on a regular basis.

In light of the ongoing peace negotiations between the FARC and the Colombian government and tensions in neighbouring countries, the National Society is compelled to strengthen its capacities to more efficiently respond to the changing humanitarian needs in the country.

Financial situation

Click here to go directly to the financial report:

<http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/LTPF%20Process/LTPF/2013/MAACO00113arf.pdf>

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 work 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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