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Annual report 2011

Sudan

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAASD001

29 May 2012

**This report covers the
period 1 January to 31
December 2011**

*A SRCS volunteer carrying out child
immunization in West Darfur state.
Photo: SRCS*



In brief

Programme outcome

In line with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Strategies 2010 and 2020, the IFRC country office in Sudan supported the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in implementing programmes that aimed at:

- Reducing the risks and vulnerabilities faced by communities across Sudan;
- Improving the quality of life among the most vulnerable groups;
- Further developing and strengthening SRCS capacity towards becoming a well-functioning National Society;
- Promoting the understanding of Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and values;
- Enhancing cooperation and partnerships with governmental as well as non-governmental organizations, in addition to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners.

Programme summary

The referendum that took place on 9 January 2011 became the defining moment of the year for Sudan as well as for SRCS. With the outcome of the referendum leading to the separation of 10 states to form the Republic of South Sudan, SRCS with support from its Movement partners and under the coordination of the IFRC Sudan country office, initiated a process to ensure a smooth separation of its 10 branches in the South as a preliminary step towards forming a new National Society in the South and a restructured one in the North.

A technical committee was created, comprising members from SRCS, IFRC and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), that worked on all issues related to this process. Further, the IFRC's Sudan office, Nairobi regional office and Geneva office facilitated four meetings that

culminated in the identification of key priorities in institutional and humanitarian service delivery for both Sudan and South Sudan. Within the first half of the year, this process was concluded with an emerging National Society in the South and a restructured one in the North, forging their futures as strong sister National Societies.

As part of its representation, coordination and facilitation role, the IFRC Sudan office supported SRCS in responding to a crisis that built up in South Kordofan and the Blue Nile states, by launching a [complex emergency appeal](#), which facilitated international resource mobilization. In addition, throughout 2011, the IFRC Sudan office laid emphasis on strengthening the capacity of SRCS by mobilizing resources for National Society development, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and strengthening community resilience through community based health and care initiatives. This included training SRCS on utilizing different tools for cross-cutting issues, such as planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting skills as well as gender mainstreaming and inclusion of special groups during programming.

A critical achievement of 2011 included engagement with key partners and stakeholders supporting and working with SRCS, through regular meetings to increase local awareness about the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's mandate, presence and work in Sudan. The IFRC office continued to organize and host, jointly with SRCS, monthly Movement taskforce meetings as well as technical taskforce meetings on security. Support to its coordination budget, which covers the core cost of the secretariat presence in Sudan, was received from the Danish, Finnish, Japanese, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies.

While this report covers the operations for Sudan for the full year, it covers those for South Sudan up to June 2011, at which point the programmes were fully handed over to be supported through the South Sudan IFRC country office.

Financial situation

The total 2011 budget was decreased from CHF 5,016,546 (last approved at the beginning of mid 2011) to CHF 2,269,971, due to the separation of North and South Sudan and the resulting establishment of a new National Society in the South and a restructured one in the North.

Of the revised budget of CHF 2,269,971, a total amount of CHF 1,261,256 (56 per cent) was covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 1,154,948, corresponding to 51 per cent of the revised budget and 92 per cent of the funds available. The slightly low expenditure in relation to the revised budget was based on the amount of funds made available and excludes funding received through the complex emergency appeal.

Project/programme yearly finance status			
Year budget	Expenditure	Per cent of budget	Per cent of available funds spent
CHF 2,269,971	CHF 1,154,948	51 %	92 %

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

Related appeals:

Sudan 2011 - Complex Emergency. <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRSD011PEA.pdf>

Number of people we have reached:

Programme	Activity	No. of people reached
Disaster Management	First aid - volunteers mobilized to conduct first aid during referendum	3,415
	Non-food item distribution (to people from north and	46,175

	south Sudan) during referendum	
	Vulnerability and capacity assessment training for SRCS staff and volunteers	27
	Inception meeting for community members	448
	Disaster risk reduction (DRR) awareness for community members	1,126
Health and Care	Community based health and first aid (CBHFA) training for SRCS volunteers	1,480
	CBHFA awareness for community members	24,500
	Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training for SRCS volunteers	230
	HIV/AIDS training for SRCS volunteers	220
	HIV/AIDS awareness in schools	40 (schools)
Organizational Development	Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting training for SRCS staff	29

Our partners

During the reporting period, the IFRC country office, with funding from ECHO (Sudan) and the Norwegian Red Cross (South Sudan), supported SRCS in community based DRR programme. Further, funding from the Red Cross Societies of Finland (South Sudan), Sweden (Sudan) and Japan (South Sudan) enabled the IFRC office to provide support to SRCS' National Community Health Volunteer Programme (NCHVP). By the end of 2011, the IFRC office received funding to respond to the complex emergency appeal from the British, Canadian Japanese, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies, as well as from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Both the IFRC office and SRCS maintained regular contact with various government ministries including the ministries of health, civil defence and humanitarian affairs; UN agencies and EU/ECHO.

Context

Sudan held a referendum regarding the independence of South Sudan on 9 January 2011, as mandated by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of January 2005. Following the 98.83 per cent vote in favour of secession, the separation took place on 9 July 2011, with 10 southern Sudan states forming an independent country of South Sudan. Following the secession, the Government of Sudan announced a nine-month transitional period (till April 2012) for people of [South Sudanese origin](#) to either regularize their status in Sudan or move to South Sudan.

As a large scale population movement had been anticipated before and after the referendum, along with a risk of civil unrest and increased border insecurity, SRCS, with IFRC support, had launched an emergency appeal in late 2010 to facilitate preparedness to respond to such eventuality. This was concluded after the independence. For more information, please refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/11/MDRSD010IFR.pdf>.

While the referendum went smoothly, tensions built up in South Kordofan and the Blue Nile states. On 6 June 2011, these tensions flared up into fighting between the Government of Sudan's armed forces and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement in the north. This was preceded by conflict in Abyei in May and followed by a conflict in Blue Nile in September, resulting in a complex emergency that affected and displaced more than 100,000 people at the end of 2011. The IFRC Sudan office supported SRCS in responding to this crisis by launching a complex emergency appeal which facilitated international resource mobilization.

In Darfur, nearly two years of peace talks culminated with the signing of [the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur](#) in July 2011, between the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice

Movement (one of the armed movements engaged in the Darfur conflict). While the political negotiations for peace appeared to gain momentum with the Doha negotiations, Darfur continued to experience regular incidences of violence and criminality making security a concern in providing humanitarian assistance.

With the secession of South Sudan, the loss of oil revenue will likely continue to put significant strain on the Sudan economy in 2012. In eastern Sudan, the prolonged below average rainfall in the second half of 2011 had a severe impact on food security and consequently on economic growth for the region. According to [FEWSNET](#), approximately 3.2 million people in Sudan are estimated to be food insecure, especially in parts of Darfur and eastern Sudan as well as those affected by the ongoing conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

With the directive towards the end of the year that relief humanitarian assistance should be delivered by national institutions in the three protocol areas, there appears to be a consensus amongst the international community that access for provision of humanitarian aid will be mainly through national organizations such as SRCS. The National Society remains the only humanitarian national institution that has a local presence across Sudan and this directive is likely to increase the demand on SRCS to take a bigger share of responsibility in humanitarian response in 2012, making it imperative to implement the key institutional priorities identified.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management

<p>Programme component 1: SRCS institutional disaster preparedness and response</p>	<p>Outcome: A Pan-Sudan contingency plan exists to respond to political violence and conflict during and after the referendum and to strengthen disaster preparedness capacity in an effective and efficient manner.</p> <p>Achievements: Phase one of the disaster preparedness and contingency planning programme focused on activities related to preparedness and contingency planning with respect to the January 2011 referendum. The aim was to enable volunteers in targeted communities to be prepared to respond to possible civil unrest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the referendum period, 3,415 volunteers were mobilized and provided with first aid in polling stations within five high risk branches, including Juba City in the south. • A total of 7,500 tarpaulins, 7,500 blankets, 7,500 sleeping mats, 7,500 mosquito bed-nets, 7,500 jerry-cans, 1,602 hygiene kits and 96,845 oral rehydration salts were procured and distributed to 4,035 families (20,175 people) from five southern Sudan states. • A total of 5,500 tarpaulins, 12,000 blankets, 9,000 sleeping mats, 12,000 mosquito bed-nets and 9,000 jerry-cans were procured and distributed to 5,200 families (26,000 people) from six northern Sudan states.
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<p>Programme component 2: Community awareness of risks of hazards/mitigation effects</p>	<p>Outcome 1: At least 80 per cent of the respondents in the target communities can correctly identify risks (including transmission of water-borne diseases).</p> <p>Outcome 2: Communities can recognize and respond to early warning messages.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Each targeted community initiates an advocacy campaign/puts forward a proposal for a risk mitigation project to their authorities.</p> <p>Achievements: SRCS organized 20 national inception meetings that were attended by branch directors, project coordinators and volunteers from targeted branches and National Society headquarters. The meetings were conducted at the levels of decision makers and local actors in the targeted branches and participants included 448 people from the local communities and key stakeholders (community leaders along with representatives of local authorities, community based organizations and NGOs). Participants were introduced to the SRCS project documents (objectives, outputs, activities and action plans) and the manner in which coordination could be improved among the different actors in DRR activities.</p> <p>A national vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) training workshop was conducted in Khartoum and attended by 27 participants from SRCS' targeted branches and national headquarters. The aim of the training was to introduce VCA concepts, tools and techniques for better DRR programme planning. Participants will implement VCA activities in the field and plans will vary from one place to another depending on field priorities.</p> <p>A total of 18 sensitization and mobilization sessions on disaster risk reduction (DRR) were conducted in which 1,126 local community members participated. The sessions gave an opportunity to participants to share key messages in terms of potential risks faced by them and exchange early warning information. The sessions also addressed issues on strengthening coordination mechanisms between local actors and the roles that local networks should play in DRR activities.</p> <p>The already established Emergency Action Teams in ElFashir, Nyala and Geneina localities were activated and ready to respond to any emergencies. These emergency teams were formed in the community project areas targeted for DRR and their membership includes all stakeholders from local authorities, community leaders, civil society organizations and SRCS. The teams aim to increase the effectiveness of local communities through mobilization, organization and leadership, to participate in DRR activities effectively and mobilize various local resources in this regard.</p>
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<p>Programme component 3: Community preparedness/coping/response capacity</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Tailored disaster contingency plans are drafted.</p> <p>Outcome 2: In all targeted areas, community-based action teams are strengthened in basic disaster management disciplines.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Disaster response operations carried out show that agreed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and coordination have been respected by all targeted communities.</p> <p>Achievements: The SRCS continued implementing a community based disaster preparedness project that covered seven states (North Kordofan, White Nile, Gedaref, Sinnar and three greater Darfur states). This project was completed on 30 June 2011. Key activities during the reporting period included the following, which contributed towards achieving the above outcomes, i.e. preparation of contingency plans, strengthening the capacity of action teams, and knowledge and application of SOPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization and sensitization sessions for local networks on risks specific to each target area. • Production and distribution of education materials, T-shirts, jackets and posters. • Advocacy to authorities on measures necessary to strengthen community preparedness and to avert or mitigate the impact of disasters. • Strengthening already established community-based action teams in all target communities and training them in planning, monitoring and reporting • Conducting an early warning refresher training and drills on major risks for target communities with the engagement of all key local stakeholders.
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Constraints or Challenges

- It was observed that the influx of returnees to the South and movement of Southerners to their home towns for the referendum polls created enormous pressure on internal commercial flights which were often fully booked. This negatively affected the implementation time frame for planned activities. The situation was aggravated by temporary shortage of gas for planes in Juba which reduced number of flights within the South.
- Shortage of available trainers delayed water and sanitation trainings as they were engaged in other programmes at the time. Nevertheless, the trainings were completed after the referendum polls.
- Use of English language on information, education, communication (IEC) materials proved a barrier especially for the illiterate majority.

Health and Care

<p>Programme component 1: National community health volunteer programme (NCHVP)</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Community members are able to carry out basic first aid to address minor common illnesses at household level.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Increased awareness amongst the target communities on prevention and control of communicable diseases.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Communities have capacity to provide basic health care</p>
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prevention and control measures during large scale emergencies/and able to mitigate and respond to communicable disease outbreaks.

Outcome 4: Reduction on stigma and discrimination on people living with HIV and AIDS in the community,

Outcome 5: Communities more involved in their own environmental hygiene and sanitation.

Achievements:

Training of Trainers (ToT) on community based health and first aid (CBHFA) were conducted for 80 SRCS team leaders (10 in each locality) between February and March 2011. The team leaders then trained 1,400 SRCS volunteers from March to October 2011. A total of 150 first aid kits for the volunteers were procured and distributed. Publications and CBHFA manuals were produced in Arabic language for the volunteers to use during their sessions in target communities.

The trained volunteers reached 12,000 community members with awareness sessions on CBHFA from March to October 2011. The volunteers also carried out 2,500 household visits from March to November 2011.

A total of 10 team leaders were trained as trainers on participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) in targeted localities (El Gezria and Sennar states) in April 2011. In turn, the team leaders conducted PHAST sessions for 20 community members in each of the targeted localities between April and November 2011. As a result, community user groups were established for maintaining water and sanitation facilities (such as latrines and hand pumps). This will ensure that the facilities are well maintained and running, along with the fact that they are properly used by community members.

Cleaning campaigns were carried out by trained volunteers in communities in each of the targeted localities. The communities have since established centralized garbage disposals systems.

The 10 team leaders trained in PHAST received water purification tablets and personal hygiene kits for each of the targeted localities. They also trained 200 volunteers, along with educating community members, in these localities on how to use the purification tablets and hygiene kits. The volunteers will train community members on how to respond to emergencies, with every volunteer reaching 100 people in each of the localities.

Community volunteers trained in emergency response have been identified for deployment from each locality. At least two volunteers from each locality participated in emergency response and/or communicable disease outbreaks. This was seen during immunization campaigns for polio, as well as health and environmental campaigns in various locations of the country. For instance, 50 volunteers managed a sanitation campaign in a sector of Khartoum state while 500 volunteers did the same in other sectors. Similarly, 70 volunteers successfully contributed to the malaria control campaign in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

A total of 20 team leaders from targeted localities were trained as trainers on HIV, from April to November 2011. They in turn trained 200 volunteers in

HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. The volunteers have been raising awareness of the general population and risk groups in their localities on HIV prevention through community awareness sessions, group discussions, home-to-home visits, video shows, drama activities, as well as through distribution of print information and education materials. Dissemination of HIV messages and health education sessions were also conducted among young people in 40 schools through focus group discussions, wall magazines and video shows.

There has been a marked increase in HIV awareness in the community. SRCS developed a short questionnaire to gauge the level of awareness among the target population. According to its findings, 50 per cent of people correctly identified two ways of preventing HIV infection (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner) and rejected the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission in each of the targeted localities. This has been an over achievement when compared to the set target. On stigma against people living with HIV (PLHIV), only 30 per cent of people reported having a positive attitude towards PLHIV. This indicator implies that more work needs to be done so that PLHIV are accepted by their community members.

A one-day orientation and information session was conducted at state level for key stakeholders (policy makers and community leaders) on HIV prevention and advocacy for dissemination of HIV messages in communities. This session was aimed at forging partnerships with key stakeholders for purposes of influencing policies related to HIV/AIDS issues.

A total of 50 volunteers at community level were trained on the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, along with humanitarian values and International Humanitarian Law (IHL). The training mainly focussed on the history of the Movement, IHL and the implementation of IHL. It was introductory and simplified to suit the needs of the volunteers and communities. This was part of the overall process of dissemination held with SRCS' branches, in an effort to contribute positively to the National Society's image, improve its membership and respect for its humanitarian role.

In addition, SRCS staff and volunteer leaders were trained in volunteer management. As a result, the volunteer database was well maintained and updated in several branches. In other branches, the database of volunteers faced some technical difficulties but some progress was made in solving the problem and this is work in progress.

National Society Development

<p>Programme component 1: SRCS grassroots units and service development</p>	<p>Outcome 1: SRCS will update its strategy in 2011.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Ten selected branches have strengthened their governance and management functions to support more effectively services aimed at alleviating suffering of the vulnerable.</p> <p>Achievements: As the country prepared itself for the separation on 9 July 2011, so did the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. To ensure a coordinated approach, SRCS, with support from Movement partners, put in motion mechanisms for a smooth transition from one National Society to two National Societies after 9 July 2011¹. More specifically, IFRC organized and facilitated three meetings (in Juba, Khartoum and Nairobi) with 99 participants drawn from SRCS and Partner National Societies supporting various programmes in Sudan. Key outcomes of this process included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defined National Society priorities for individual partners to mobilize support to the development of a new National Society in the South and restructured one of the North of the country. • Review of progress, resulting in knowledge of bottlenecks and challenges being faced by the North and South National Societies and fruitful discussion on how to solve these. • Joint identification of key modalities for cooperation and coordination among all Movement components. • Forming a foundation for the preparation of essential documents such as plans of action, concept notes on next steps, strategic/master plan documents and revised country appeals for both North and South. <p>The preparation of the SRCS 10-year strategic plan (2011-2020) was participative in nature, with all 15 branches involved in the process. Preparation had started in August 2010 with the establishment of a strategic planning committee and branch visits to discuss the necessary steps for the strategy, achievements of the previous strategic plan, as well as defining vision, mission and strategic objectives. The process was based on an in-depth SWOT analysis using appropriate tools to evaluate the capacity and weakness of the SRCS, together with an analysis of opportunities and external challenges and their implications for the National Society. SRCS governance, staff and volunteers, as well as partners, participated in the process and more than 400 participants contributed towards development of the strategic plan. The document was also adapted and translated from Arabic to English.</p> <p>In line with SRCS' 10-year strategy, a two-year plan of action was developed. Four 3-day workshops were conducted in each sector covering the following core topics, to assist SRCS' branches in preparing the implementation plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme review for the previous year including implemented versus planned activities, achievements, impact, management/coordination, resources and governance; • Monitoring and evaluation tools available, including their sustainability, efficiency, effectiveness and relevance; • Budgeting with focus on managing budgets, core costs, identifying
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¹ For more details send a request to aisha.maulana@ifrc.org for a report on "Strengthening Movement Cooperation and Coordination".

	<p>budget holders and administrative/implementation costs.</p> <p>A total of 60 staff and volunteers from the National Society, representing different fields including health, disaster management and finance, participated in the development of this operational plan.</p>
<p>Programme component 2: SRCS programme development and management capacity</p>	<p>Outcome: Effectiveness and efficiency of SRCS programmes through improved planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER).</p> <p>Achievements: Evaluation of the NCHVP was conducted in June 2011, with support from the Norwegian Red Cross. Key findings of the evaluation included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition by all stakeholders of the relevance of the programme and achievements of its objectives; • Cost effectiveness of the programme and its contribution to tangible positive changes in target communities; • The programme’s potential for sustainability, as demonstrated by in-kind support provided by local authorities for programme activities; • The programme’s potential for expansion in scale and scope. <p>SRCS was supported in preparing an emergency appeal to respond to the South Kordofan and Abyei crisis, as well as prepare for a crisis in the Blue Nile states. The National Society was also supported in initiating the development of state based programme implementation plans for 2012-2013.</p> <p>Further, technical and financial support was given to SRCS on programme management tools and procedures. This was done through two training workshops on PMER related to programmes/projects. The first one was a four-day workshop (13-16 September 2011) conducted in Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop was organised by the planning and accountability department at IFRC’s East Africa regional representation, together with the planning and evaluation department in Geneva. Two representatives from SRCS and IFRC’s Sudan delegation participated in the workshop. The purpose of the training was to build their capacity in results-based management and establish a shared understanding and vocabulary for planning as well as monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>The second workshop was a national level one that was conducted from 5-8 November 2011, in Khartoum. Its aim was to provide an introduction to and/or refresher on planning approaches and PMER essential tools. The workshop was attended by 27 participants from SRCS’ health and care and DRR programmes, including PMER focal persons, both from national headquarters and branch levels.</p>
<p>Programme component 3: SRCS systems, procedures and staff sustainability</p>	<p>Outcome 1: SRCS financial management capacities have improved by strengthening the newly introduced computer-based accounting system.</p> <p>Outcome 2: SRCS human management capacities have improved through a more structured approach to staff members and volunteer development, essential to the effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery to the vulnerable.</p> <p>Achievements: Training needs were identified through field visits to all branches by the SRCS finance and IT team. A financial management training was conducted from 11-15 December 2011, for 16 finance staff members from SRCS</p>

	national headquarters and branches. Further, to ensure proper implementation of the system an HP server with its hard disk drive, Cisco firewall and Nod 32 internet security for server were purchased and installed. In addition, a human resource software system was upgraded and installed.
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Principles and Values

<p>Programme component 1: Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values</p>	<p>Outcome 1: SRCS volunteers and staff act on the basis of the Fundamental Principles in their work with vulnerable people in times of peace or disaster.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Discrimination on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, class or political opinions decreased at all levels of the SRCS and in the population served by the National Society.</p> <p>Achievements: The Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, along with humanitarian values, form an integral part of all SRCS programmes. Regular dissemination of these was carried out by SRCS volunteers in all branches, especially through awareness sessions related to the National Society's disaster management and health and care initiatives.</p>
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Working in partnership

SRCS implements its emergency relief and community based programming in close collaboration with national and international organizations as well as relevant government departments. It has well-established working relations with public authorities at the federal, state and locality levels as well as a good partnership with ICRC, other National Societies in the region, UN agencies, as well as national and international NGOs working in Sudan.

Partner National Societies that supported the work of SRCS bilaterally in 2011 included the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies of Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Turkey. These National Societies supported SRCS' work in the areas of disaster management, disaster response, livelihoods, food security, health, water and sanitation and logistics. They have also invested in organizational development, with particular emphasis on monitoring and evaluation, finance, volunteer management, and support for branch running costs.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The aim of the various humanitarian programmes supported through IFRC's Sudan office is to strengthen beneficiaries' ownership of these by involving community members at all stages of programme planning and implementation. For instance, under the DRR programme, target communities were to establish community based action teams that were also equipped with basic equipment to respond to emergencies. In both the programmes on DRR and NCHVP, a critical element has been the recruitment of communities' own resource persons and training them in various skills including basic first aid and PHAST, enabling a critical localized capacity to initiate response.

Looking ahead

As the humanitarian situation continues to be complex with the security situation in the three protocol areas remaining fragile and the increasing nationalisation of humanitarian provision, SRCS will remain one of the main national institutions able to access vulnerable communities in most parts of the country. IFRC's [Long Term Framework for 2012-2015](#) will focus on supporting SRCS'

institutional priorities to enable it to meet the increasing demand and supporting the National Society to strengthen its coordination and reporting on humanitarian work.

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.



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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