

# Revised Plan 2011



## Moldova

### Executive summary

After 18 years of Moldovan independence, many things have passed and emotions have calmed, though the pain of those who lost their relatives and close friends on both sides of the Transnistrian conflict in 1992 has not yet subsided. This circumstance has a negative impact on the economic development of the country, and first of all on the social sphere.

At the same time, it has to be mentioned that this period was also characterized by positive changes: The constructive principle prevailed in the development and consolidation of links between Moldova and the European Union. Today the Republic of Moldova maintains diplomatic relationships with 123 countries of the world, is a full rights member of the UNO, an associated member of the European Council, member of the WTO, OSCE, GUAM, CIS and other prestigious organizations. All these contribute to the democratization of society.

At the same time the Republic of Moldova continues to be one of the poorest countries of Europe, as 75% of its population live under the poverty line.

The transition to market economy and political reforms was conditioned by the economic and social crisis.

During the 18 year period these reforms had serious social consequences:

- a continuous decrease of the level of life,
- rise of inflation,
- increase of the poverty of the population and migration,
- delays in the payment of salaries and pensions,
- Augmentation of morbidity, etc.

The prolonged crisis presents a significant threat for the persons with low incomes. In the Republic of Moldova there are registered about 800,000 pensioners (17.8%) and over 100,000 invalids, whose average pension constitutes 60 US dollars, while the basket of goods constitutes more than 100 US dollars.

The demographic indices of the republic have decreased dramatically. The natural population increase constitutes minus 1.1% per one thousand of the population. One of the most alarming manifestations in the demographic development in the increase of mortality, especially among children, which in 2002 constituted 18.8% for one thousand of the population (in 2001 it was 18.2%). At the same time life expectancy shortens, and constitutes only 66 years.

The reformation of the public health system is performed slowly and inconsequently.

At present Moldova applies a system of compulsory medical insurance; nevertheless, the insurance does not cover all the costs for medical services, which is why patients are forced to pay additionally for medical services.

In addition, persons who do not work, or those who work in agriculture, do not always have the possibility to purchase the medical insurance. Certainly, vulnerable parts of society, who lack means of subsistence, are unable to pay for treatment.

The system of education in the Republic of Moldova is still at the stage of transformation and reforms. The majority of children from low-income families, especially from rural areas, do not attend the school. Children vulnerability: because of the lack of financial means, vulnerable parts of society are unable to provide their children with the most necessary: food, clothing, footwear, articles of stationery. This is one of the most acute social problems, because upbringing and educating a humane and worthy generation is a sacred duty of each person.

Youth and adults: 25% of the working population, in search of an income, has emigrated abroad, most of them illegally. As the result the elderly were left without care, and children – without parents, in the care of relatives or neighbours.

Increasing all types of vulnerability: Moldova faces a deterioration on their social and health indicators: HIV/AIDS is high, domestic violence is increasing, alcohol and drug consumption is rising and the country in general is prone to disasters such as floods, landslides, droughts and earthquakes.

The severity and frequency of disasters such floods and drought every year, prompted the International Federation to launch a number of relief programmes in Moldova. Recent floods in the Prut River in July 2010, affected more than 1.600 families, destroyed more than 1.000 houses and obliged to relocate one village totally under water.

In this difficult situation the role of the Red Cross in providing humanitarian aid and social services to population is extremely important.

The revised budget for 2011 is CHF 0.5 million.

[Click here to go directly to the summary budget of the plan.](#)

## Country context

Moldova is located on the eastern border of the European Union, sandwiched between Romania and Ukraine. The favourable climate, fertile farmland and lack of major mineral deposits means the economy depends heavily on the various fruits, vegetables, wine and tobacco it produces. Moldova imports all of its supplies of petroleum, coal and natural gas, mainly from Russia.

Development Indicators		MOLDOVA	
<i>Population, geography and environment</i>		<i>Economy and labour</i>	
Total population (millions) (2008)	3.567,500	GDP per capita (PPP in USD)	2,300 (2007)
Surface area (square km)	33,843	GDP real growth (%)	7.2 (2008)
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons)	1.8 (2004)	Unemployment total (% of labour force)	51.7 (2008)
<i>Social indicators</i>		<i>Health indicators</i>	
Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 and older)	98.6 (2005)	Mortality rate (per 100,000)	13
Gender-related development index value (GDI)	96 (2005)	Life expectancy at birth (female/ male)	72.5/ 65.1
Human development index value (HDI)	0.719	HIV prevalence (% aged 15-49)	0.4 (2007 est.)
Human development index rate (HDI)	113 (2006)	People living with HIV (all ages)	9,585 (2008)
Population below national poverty line (%)	30.2% (2006)	Prevalence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	151 (2007)
Gender Empowerment Measure rank (GEM)	97 (2005)		
Sources: World Health Organization; World Bank; Economic Intelligence Unit.			

**Table 1:** Selected development indicators for Moldova

The part of Moldova east of the Dniester river, Transnistria, which includes a larger proportion of ethnic Russians and Ukrainians, claimed independence in 1990, fearing the rise of nationalism in Moldova and the country's then-expected reunification with Romania. This caused a brief military conflict between Moldova and forces supporting the secession of Transnistria in 1992. Negotiations between the Transnistrian and Moldovan leaders have been going on under the mediation of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Russia, and Ukraine; lately observers from the European Union and USA have become involved.

Moldova is a member state of the United Nations, WTO, OSCE, GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development, CIS, Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) and other international organizations. It has officially been a neutral country since its independence and an early member of the NATO Partnership for Peace. Moldova currently aspires to join the European Union and is implementing its first three-year Action Plan within the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) of the EU.

While the percentage of Moldovans living below the poverty line had improved slightly to 75 per cent by 2005, the country remained one of the poorest in Europe and emigration continued unabated. By the end of 2006, according to official statistics, the number of Moldovans working abroad totalled 335,000. The International Organization for Migration estimated the figure at more than 400,000 in 2007. According to a World Bank report, also released in 2007, Moldova had the largest share of remittances as a percentage of GDP world-wide. Since 2005 the percentage had been increasing by between 20 per cent and 40 per cent annually. In 2007 workers transferred over 12,000 million US dollars.

Many Moldovan emigrants are women who are sometimes duped into, or knowingly enter, the sex trade. Turkey, Russia, the Middle East and EU countries are the biggest destinations. Men are also trafficked, mainly into construction work.

This has led to whole villages and towns experiencing a "missing generation", where grandparents raise children, who themselves emigrate. Some evidence of remittances from abroad can be seen in the luxury cars parked outside the chic cafes in the capital Chisinau, but for the vast majority migration means bare survival at best, and at worst the break-up of families, exploitation and ruined lives.

## National Society priorities and current work with partners

The Red Cross Society of Moldova performs its activity on the entire territory of the republic through well established Red Cross branches, volunteers and almost 20 staff.

The National Society of Moldova concentrates its efforts on the support of lonely elderly, orphans, and families with many children, low-income families, the disabled, in other words – on the disinterested support of the most vulnerable parts of population and the people affected every year by natural disasters.

The Red Cross Society of Moldova closely collaborates with central and local authorities and other organizations rendering assistance to the population. The humanitarian activity of the Moldovan Red Cross is well known and highly appreciated in Moldova both by the population and by state structures.

According to the Strategy – 2020 of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and in conformity with the Plan of the development of the Red Cross Society of Moldova up to 2010 the priority directions of activity of the Red Cross Society of Moldova are the following:

- I. Consolidation of Moldova Red Cross humanitarian activities, reinforcement of the financial, material and technical basis of the Society at national and local level, working with volunteers and youth.(Capacity building and development)
- II. Increase the preparedness and response to disasters, working with the authorities and local communities,
- III. Services to the elderly people (program visiting nurses) and promotion of the First Aid programme - business approach, in at least 10 branches.
- IV. Dissemination of humanitarian values and fundamental principles of the Movement, preventing human trafficking, reducing violence among children and women, increasing the respect of human dignity and fighting the stigma and discrimination.
- V. Improving the coordination and the relation with the authorities and other stakeholders in order to ameliorate the support and sustainability of the National Society.
- VI. Branding the image of the National Society, improving their visibility and leadership in humanitarian issues.

On each of the above-mentioned priorities the National Society performed specific programs.

The organizational development of Red Cross branches in Moldova is a key component of the Strategic Plan of the National Society, because without well functioning branches of the Red Cross it is impossible to provide qualitative and efficient services to the most vulnerable at the local level.

### **International Partnership**

During the last five years, Moldovan Red Cross had been working with some international partners such as Italian, Norwegian, French, Japanese, Netherlands, Chinese, Spanish, Swiss, Belgium and Estonian Red Cross Societies, working bilaterally or via the International Federation.

However, despite the efforts to establish sustainable programs, the situation is not good and the National Society has no permanent sources with the exception of a small contribution from the Government, fees from members (very little income) and small donations, which affects the daily works and obliged the National Society to reduce the staff and the programs.

Because of the high poverty level in the country it is very difficult to get support from the governmental organizations and the small private companies existing in the country; the Red Cross Society of Moldova does not have financial means for successful development. At present, because of the economical crisis in the republic, the Moldova Red Cross faces great difficulties.

## Secretariat supported programmes in 2010-2011

It is expected to deliver services in 2011 for 10,600 vulnerable people in at least ten branches of Moldova Red Cross. The programmes involved volunteers, youngsters and staff working at local level, with elderly, women, children, students, teachers, local authorities and the general public, delivering services in disaster prone areas and poor villages and also promoting healthy life styles and awareness.

No	Programme	Target groups	People reached
01	Disaster management	Local Red Cross branches, volunteers, youth, and vulnerable communities (elderly, women and children)	4800

02	Health and Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elderly and sick people ( project visiting nurses)</li> <li>Schools, teachers, authorities, Red Cross volunteers and local communities( first aid)</li> </ul>	3000 1500
03	Organisational development	National HQ and ten branches, volunteers, youngsters and staff	250
04	Principles and values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People affected by trafficking</li> <li>Young and schoolchildren, teachers and communities</li> </ul>	50 800
05	Networking and branding	National and local authorities, stakeholders, general public	200

**Table3:** Target populations of Moldova Red Cross programmes in 2010-2011

## Disaster Management

### a) The purpose and components of the programme

<b>Programme purpose</b>
The impact of disasters, including population movement and socio-economic crisis has been mitigated.

The disaster management programme budget is CHF 92,336

<b>Programme component 1: Community and organizational preparedness</b>
<b>Component outcome 1:</b> Recruitment of a permanent Disaster Management coordinator at National Level
<b>Component outcome 2:</b> The National Society's disaster preparedness and response skills and material resources for emergency relief are strengthened.

The Republic of Moldova is located in a zone prone to such disasters as earthquakes, landslides, droughts, floods etc.

Annual losses caused by disasters in recent years amounted to 68% of the consolidated budget. Preparedness of the local branches to natural and hand-made disasters and response to them constitute one of the strategically directions of Moldova Red Cross Society.

In June and July 2010, heavy rains increased the level of the rivers Prut and Dniester, obliged the evacuation of more than 1300 families, damaging 1100 houses in the worst floods since the sixties. Also flash floods affected other villages where live mainly children, women and elderly. The Moldovan Red Cross with the support of the International Red Cross supported the humanitarian Aid delivered during three months to 1.600 families with a DREF grant for CHF 188.100.

To coordinate the activities in this area, a cooperation Agreement between National committee of Moldova Red Cross Society and the Department of Emergency Situations (DES) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova, needs to be revised and improved including a permanent support for the Red Cross programs like the payment of a permanent warehouse, a contract to deliver disaster response to communities affected by floods and droughts, training for civil servants at local level in Disasters and first aid and actions to educate the communities and schools on how to reduce the impact of disasters. The Red Cross branch directors are members of the local commissions for response to emergency situations.

In 2011 the Moldova Red Cross will raise public awareness of hazards and increase community disaster preparedness and response capacity in ten branches and 50 villages, through information

campaigns and simulations. The total people reached will be 4.800, including the local Red Cross volunteers, authorities and community. (around 2000 female and 1200 children)

## b) Potential risks and challenges

It is important to revise the agreement with the national authorities on how to work in disaster situations and in the preparation of the communities and to get support for the normal expenses of the National Society, including the national coordinator, the payment of the warehouse and the maintenance of equipment and to have basic resources to operate the programme.

## Health and Care

### a) The purpose and components of the programme

<b>Programme purpose</b>
The health status of the population of vulnerable groups in Moldova has been improved.

The health and care programme budget is CHF 68,096

<b>Programme component 1: First aid and services for the elderly</b>
<b>Component outcome 1:</b> The preparedness and response capacity of the National Society to public health emergencies has been strengthened.
1. <b>Component outcome 2:</b> Provide services for elderly population through the visiting nurses programme

### First Aid training and services:

Between 2005 and 2007 being financially supported by the European Union and with technical and financial support from French Red Cross, Moldova Red Cross implemented a First aid programme. The project contributed to the capacity building of Moldova Red Cross branches and partnership relations with other non-governmental organisations and authorities. First aid component caused greater impact on the population.

Persons who passed the first aid training receive relevant certificates which are signed by the National Society, Ministry of Health and the National Medical, Scientific-Practical Emergency Centre. Being given that volunteers instructed as trainers migrate due to different reasons (education, work, and migration), Moldova Red Cross branches loses their opportunity to continue population training as we lack trainers of trainers. Estonian Red Cross conducted a new training for trainers in April 2010 for 13 participants.

Road safety is a growing problem in the country due the combination of bad driving, lack of maintenance of the roads, abuse of alcohol and old vehicles.

Analysis of the car accidents registered from the beginning of the 2010 year till the month of June shows an alarming trend of worsening. In the Republic of Moldova have been registered 1128 car accidents, resulting in 148 victims and 1433 injured people. Out of the total number of accidents, about 10% were of motorcyclists' fault, as a result of serious rule violation and resulting usually in most serious consequences.

Moldova is among the first in a black ranking of road deaths. Annually, in the Republic of Moldova 500 persons die and other 3,500 are injured in car accidents. This information was presented by the director of the World Bank in Moldova, Melanie Marlett, who seemed to be preoccupied with the high number of car accidents in our country:

"Car accidents represent one of the determinant factors of death in Moldova. Road safety is an important priority for World Bank and the government of Moldova."

### Expected results on the First Aid programme:

Moldova Red Cross, through this process, aims at:

- Building the capacities in 10 branches and in the NHQ
- Consolidate First Aid as a key activity of the National Society, showing its leadership in this area

- encouraging volunteers/youth to take active part in National Society's performance through first aid activities
- Preventing accidents and reducing the vulnerability of the population in schools and villages empowering and encouraging community participation
- Building solid capacities for creating and strengthening partnerships with civil society organizations, local businesses and the communities.
- strengthening the relationship with state and local authorities
- developing a National Society sound resource development policy with relevant fundraising tools and methodologies based on their humanitarian activities and services
- Recognising and valuing the contribution of volunteers and youth in the humanitarian activities in the branches as a part of the National Society contribution in the projects

### **Services for elderly people:**

Moldova Red Cross (MRC) has a history of involvement in home based care. The visiting nurses service (VNS) is one of its main activities. The service provides free medico-social assistance to the lonely elderly and disabled through home visits and distribution of first aid medicines, clothing, food and hygiene items.

Due to Japanese funding Moldova Red Cross was able to strengthen the capacities of visiting nurses from the selected regions. This project was focused on the following elements:

1. Training of nurses and volunteers on nursing care and psycho-social support to disabled, chronically ill patients and HIV/AIDS patients;
2. Equipping families of these patients with the necessary skills to care for their relatives;
3. Providing home based nursing care to disabled, chronically ill patients and HIV/AIDS patients;
4. Providing psycho-social support to disabled, chronically ill patients and HIV/AIDS patients.

### **Expected results:**

1. AIDS patients, TB patients, elderly people and their families take benefit from nursing care, social and psychological support;
2. Families are able to provide basic nursing to their sick members;
3. Moldova Red Cross cooperation between Red Cross branches, authorities and other stakeholders in supporting the most vulnerable target groups has increased;
4. Communities are aware of the problems of vulnerable people (AIDS patients, TB patients, disabled adults and children, elderly people);
5. Medico-social centres from 8 Red Cross branches are provided with necessary medical equipment.

During six months in 2009-2010 the programme delivered services to 1580 beneficiaries from 8 Red Cross medico-social rooms have been provided medical consultations /check ups and psychological support (1224 elderly people, 91 HIV patients, and 265 TB patients).

The role of volunteers in this project it is also very important as they contributed to the reduction of vulnerability and social exclusion of marginalised groups and will promote community involvement and empowerment, particularly in remote areas.

### **b) Potential risks and challenges**

The main risks and challenges are organizational – this component depends on improved organizational capacity.

## Organizational Development/Capacity Building

### a) The purpose and components of the programme

<b>Programme purpose</b>
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Capacity of the Moldova Red Cross to work in ten branches is strengthened
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The organizational development/capacity building programme budget is CHF 216,728

<b>Programme component 1: Sustainable systems, procedures and staff.</b>
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<b>Component outcome:</b> The Moldova Red Cross management structure, systems and procedures are strengthened.
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Moldova Red Cross has objectives to achieve in the field of organisational development; it is impossible to imagine the realization of the entire activity of the Red Cross without a well developed network of volunteers.

- Volunteers from 10 branches will be trained on leadership
- Two trainings will be organized with the purpose of training new volunteers on the program "Management of Volunteering".
- Also, by means of the mass media, information about the activity of the Red Cross and about the role of volunteers in this organization will be disseminated within various programs on TV and radio.
- Public events will be organized at all branches of the Red Cross together with the volunteers of other organizations
- Reinforce ten Red Cross branches;
- Provide trainings on leadership for volunteers from other branches;
- Train Moldova Red Cross branches directors on volunteering;
- Disseminate the strategy of volunteering;
- The volunteer's guide should be implemented and well understood;
- A number of activities will be performed with the purpose of recruiting new volunteers;
- Participation of stakeholders at community level will be implemented;
- Public events will be performed with the purpose of informing the population about the activity of the Red Cross;
- Image and sustainability in the branches is improved.

The OD department in Geneva approved in June 2010 a Special Organisational Support- SOS to improve the capacity and sustainability in five branches, for CHF 41.000, which covers part of the needs until the first semester of 2011.

### b) Potential risks and challenges

This component is a key to making other aspects of the plan workable. If the Moldova Red Cross can present itself as a keen and professional partner then funds should begin to flow.

## Principles and Values

### a) The purpose and components of the programme

<b>Programme purpose</b>
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Promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.
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The principles and values programme budget is CHF 111,080

<b>Programme component 1: Combating trafficking</b>
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<b>Component outcome 1:</b> Reduce domestic violence and prevent violence against children,
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<b>Component outcome 2:</b> Capacities of the Moldova Red Cross to combat trafficking are strengthened.
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## REDUCING AND PREVENTING VIOLENCE

Lately, the problem of domestic violence becomes more and more relevant. In most of the cases, the domestic violence affects women and children.

In 2008, the National Society conducted a project supported by the Norwegian Red Cross. The first step made within the project was the ample research of the phenomenon and of its spread. The study revealed that the population is not well informed on the problem of domestic violence and human trafficking, not understanding the depth of the problem.

During the implementation of the project “Combating violence against women and children” , the collaborators of the Moldova Red Cross Society did everything possible to cover these deficiencies and to stop the spread of this horrible phenomenon.

The actions carried on were focused on two aims:

1. Raising the awareness and the level of informing of the population about the domestic violence
2. Reducing the number of case of domestic violence
  - The level of information on the general concept of domestic violence has raised.
  - The domestic violence is already understood as a problem of everyone, not just of the family.
  - The people already know where they can get help in case of domestic violence.

The realization of the project “Combating violence against women and children” was very welcome in Moldova, considering the lack information and indifference of the population towards this problem. The impact of the project was very powerful.

The project lasted for 1 year – enough time for raising the awareness of a part of the population towards the gravity of the problem, but too little for reaching the entire nation.

The following gaps have been discovered:

- Lack of information on domestic violence and human being trafficking
- Limited conceptions in the protection of the victim
- Tendency of family separation because of these two phenomena
- Strong interdependence between these two phenomena
- Poor information of the people on the places where the victim could receive help
- Education of the children in an instable lacked of traditional family values and respecting rights.
- A lot of persons weren't actually helped or informed.

## TRAFFICKING (project submitted with IOM to EU)

Overall Objective:

To strengthen national mechanisms for the reintegration and rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking (VoTs) Moldova by increasing the involvement of the National Red Cross Societies identification, referral and assistance to ensure sustainable access to services for VoTs.

Specific objectives:

1. To strengthen concrete government efforts in building National Referral Mechanisms (NRMs) in Moldova

2. To integrate the existing networks of the National Red Cross Societies in Moldova into the functioning NRMs for more effective VoT identification, referral and monitoring
3. To ensure continuous provision of quality rehabilitation and reintegration services for VoTs in Moldova

Main activities:

1. Strengthening concrete government efforts in building NRMs in Moldova;
2. Enhancing the use of existing networks of national Red Cross Societies in Moldova for more effective VoT identification, referral and monitoring
3. Providing continuous quality rehabilitation and reintegration services for VoTs in Moldova

### **b) Potential risks and challenges**

The problem in Moldova is so vast and far-reaching that the Moldova Red Cross branch capacity has to be increased for this element of the plan to succeed.

## **Role of the secretariat**

### **a) Technical programme support**

The International Federation placed a delegate in Moldova in June 2010, which has the task to provide support to the National Society in order to strength its capacity to deliver services, to improve the organisational procedures and systems and to scale up the relations with other stakeholders.

The delegate works directly with the National Society leaders and staff at national and branch level and provides available support, coaching and expertise in Organisational Development, Volunteering/youth and Humanitarian diplomacy.

### **b) Partnership development and coordination**

The partnership is based on the needs and priorities of the Moldovan Red Cross and its capacity to deliver services and the good quality of their financial and narrative reports, which are a guarantee of transparency and accountability to National and external partners.

Effective relation with partners and a continue dialogue will probably result in maximising the resources available for the programs and the structure of Moldova Red Cross, improving the relevance and efficiency of activities as well as the impact on people reached.

### **c) Representation and advocacy**

The International representation and advocacy works directly between the Budapest Zone office and the Federation office in Moldova, to raise the profile of the National Society among all stakeholders. It is hoped that after the election in the autumn of 2010, it will be possible to maintain, or even improve, the relations with the new government.

Relations with the international community based in Moldova improved in 2010 and also with local partners such as supermarkets, banks and mobile telephone companies.

All agree that Moldova faces many more significant humanitarian challenges than other countries, due the small size of the country, the economic problems of their agriculture and the migration of the people looking for new opportunities, which makes it extremely difficult to obtain resources for the Moldova Red Cross and to assure the sustainability of its structure and programmes.

## **Promoting gender equity and diversity**

While gender equality is ensured and promoted by law in the Republic of Moldova, women continue to face substantial discrimination in practice, including high levels of unemployment and deep-rooted stereotypes and violence. The Inter-ministerial Commission on Gender Equality resumed its activities in 2008, but the implementation record of the law on Equal Chances for Men and Women remained modest.

Domestic violence remained widespread and insufficiently acknowledged. The government undertook awareness-raising activities; in addition a law on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence was

adopted and entered into force in September 2008. The protective infrastructure for victims of domestic violence remains insufficient.

The Red Cross will secure equal participation of women and men through information and publicity material, in the design of key project activities and access to the opportunities they offer. An appropriate male-to-female balance will be sought in project management structures and the activities themselves.

## Quality, accountability and learning

The Moldova Red Cross has only 13 full time staff and management at national level and few branch directors at local levels, they have temporary hired personnel for separate projects and also trained and qualified volunteers.

There is a transparent financial and narrative reporting system in place both for projects and programme activities. The projects personnel write monthly and quarterly narrative and financial reports. Mid-term evaluation meetings among project management staff as well as external consultants are carried out as part of a number of projects. Leaders and staff regularly meet with partners, the mass media and the target groups reached.

The development of First Aid programmes with a business approach, the establishment of new agreements with the Government on how to work in disaster management, the community-based initiatives involving young people, as well as applying social inclusion and empowerment approaches to older people, will contribute to increasing the financial sustainability of Red Cross activities and the self-reliance of the National Society.

How we work	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by <b>Strategy 2020</b> which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li> <li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li> </ol>
Contact information	
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