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Red Cross and Red Crescent approaches to Social Protection

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IFRC Social Welfare Policy (1999)

- Adopted at the 12th Session of the General Assembly of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, October 1999
- The social welfare policy establishes the basis of Red Cross and Red Crescent action both in emergency response operations and the implementation of long term developmental social programmes as well as with respect to advocacy issues in the social development and social action field.

Some selected statements (1/2)

- Recognize that the general objective of social welfare is to manage social problems, meet the human needs and maximize social opportunities in order to improve the physical, psychological and social well-being of the individual, her/his family and community;
- Safeguard the individual rights of every person in view of the principle that every human being has the right to live and enjoy the basic necessities of life;
- Be proactive, by engaging in planning and preparedness activities to prevent or mitigate the effects of problems encountered by vulnerable populations served by the Red Cross and Red Crescent

Some selected statements (2/2)

- Reaffirms that social services and social welfare activities are a very important part of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and need to be created, reinforced, developed and adjusted to changes in the society;
- Recognize that the role of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent in providing social services is an auxiliary to governments and not a substitute for it;
- Ensure that the social welfare programmes promote the participation of volunteers of all ages and both genders;



Strategy 2020



A common vision: 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 strategic aims of Strategy 2020 are:

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

2014 – The IFRC Framework for Community Resilience

A resilient community... ... is knowledgeable, healthy and can meet its basic needs



IFRC Framework for Community Resilience

Saving lives, changing minds.

+C International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crossent Societies

Holistic approach, multisectorial, in partnership...

Rethinking RCRC services



What are the examples of National Society activities related to social protection in ASEAN countries?

- 2 country examples: Viet Nam and Myanmar
- 3 thematic areas
 - Community-Based DRR
 - School Safety / youth
 - Cash Transfer Programming



Viet Nam RC example: social care as a pillar of the National Strategic Plan (2010-2010)



Objective: To provide material and psychological support to vulnerable people, assisting them to improve their capacity and skills for economic development, health care and improvement of their lives.



 Key activities: Tet for the Poor and Victims of Agent Orange, Cow Bank, Bright Futures Scholarship, vocational trainings for people living with disability, etc.

Myanmar RC example: child protection programme



 Strategic Goal 2: Promote the understanding and respect for the Red Cross Principles, humanitarian values, International Humanitarian Law, and develop a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Child protection project (2011-2016): strengthen existing mechanism including case management and reporting, raise awareness among communities on information related to child rights, child principles as well as how to reduce and avoid violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation in the communities.



Community Resilience programming





- Starting from the risk analysis through vulnerability assessments
- Inclusive and participatory approach / multi-sectoral plan of action
- Link with socio-economic plans at local level
- Connect with social protection mechanisms (poverty reduction programmes, services for targeted populations at-risk, etc.

School Safety / youth engagement

- IFRC contribution to the ASEAN Safe School Initiative (ASSI) under AADMER Work Programme
- Including collaborations with NDMO and Ministries of Education at national level, SOMY and SOMED at ASEAN level
- Promoting respectful education / non-violence and respect for diversity
- Youth engagement in school safety
- Bullying as an identified risk
- Child protection in times of disasters



Emergency programming - Cash transfer Programmes

- More and more National Societies are increasing the use of CTP in Asia-Pacific
- Cash transfer programming supports emergency response; shelter, livelihoods and water & sanitation
- Transfer mechanisms include bank transfer, voucher, post office and cash in hand, also mobile phone technologies
- Creating multi-stakeholder partnership with governments and technical partners to link with existing programmes and access social protection data (for example "program keluarga harapan" in Indonesia or poverty reduction programme in Pakistan)





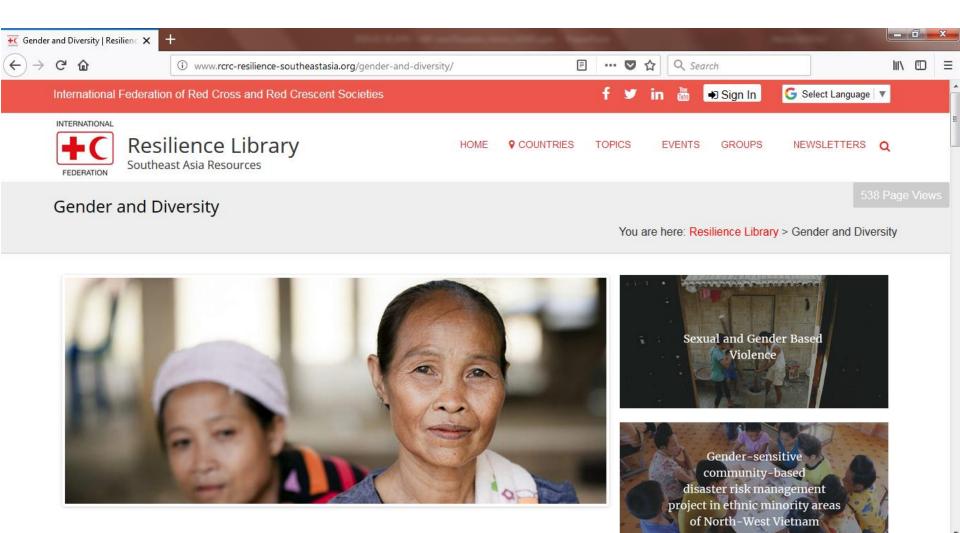


Questions for further discussion...

- How to link these initiatives with broader social protection mechanisms in the countries? At ASEAN level?
- How to make sure the disaster response (and in particular the SGBV prevention and response initiatives) complement or build on existing social safety nets?
- How to maximize existing programmes to promote non-violent and peaceful relationships as well as gender equality?
- How to maximize the RCRC network (branches, youth and volunteers) to spread messages and share awareness in communities?



Additional resources in our Resilience Library





For more info:

Public website:

www.ifrc.org

http://www.rcrc-resiliencesoutheastasia.org/gender-anddiversity/

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