The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Presentation to Participants to 4th batch of ACE training by AHA Centre

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Video
imagine
Birth of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

- **1859**
  - battle of Solferino - Henry Dunant

- **1863**
  - International Committee for Relief of the Wounded (later the International Committee of the Red Cross)
  - first International Conference (Geneva)
  - creation of National Committees for Relief to Wounded Soldiers

- **1864**
  - First Geneva Convention

- **1919**
  - Henry Davison initiated founding of the League of Red Cross Societies to improve the health of populations after World War I
  - since 1991 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Video

birth of an idea
The Fundamental Principles

Humanity
Impartiality
Neutrality
Independence
Voluntary service
Unity
Universality
The Fundamental Principles

**Humanity**
The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

**Impartiality**
It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

**Neutrality**
In order to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

**Independence**
The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

**Voluntary service**
It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

**Unity**
There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

**Universality**
The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.
The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

190 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies worldwide

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
founded in 1919

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in 1863
**Movement components & their mandates**

- **ICRC (1863)**
  - Neutral, independent humanitarian organisation with international legal mandate
  - Protects and assists victims of armed conflicts & OSV
  - Guardian of IHL
  - Cooperation with all Movement members

- **190 National Societies (1863 onwards)**
  - Autonomous national organizations
  - National legal identity
  - Organize emergency relief operations for victims of conflict, natural disasters & other emergencies
  - Assist victims internationally

- **International Federation (1919)**
  - International membership organization
  - Inspires, encourages, facilitates and promotes NS's humanitarian activities
  - Strengthens NS
  - Brings relief to all disaster victims
The emblems

- The red cross and the red crescent are two of the most recognized symbols in the world. But they are more than just that. They are protective emblems and their use is enshrined in international humanitarian law.
The emblems

- The red crystal was created by States at the Diplomatic Conference in 2005.
- It stands alongside the red cross and red crescent, with equal status.
- The red lion was used by Iran from 1929 to 1980.
Indicative use (small dimension)

Protective use (large dimension)

Misuse or abuse
ICRC

MANDATE

To Protect and Assist victims of armed conflict

COMBATANTS

CIVILIAN
ICRC MISSION

• To **protect** the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with **assistance**

• The ICRC also endeavours to prevent suffering by **promoting and strengthening humanitarian law** and universal humanitarian principles

• It **directs and coordinates** the **international activities** conducted by the **Movement in armed conflicts** and other situations of violence.
ICRC IS NOT.....

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nation</th>
<th>NGO</th>
<th>Group of Activist</th>
<th>Political Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part of any government</strong></td>
<td><strong>Taking side in politics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ICRC in the WORLD

- around 60 delegations
- in 80 countries
- 15,450 staff at HQ and delegation
FUNDING and EXPENDITURE 2016

SOURCE of FUND 2016 (CHF 1’660 million)
## 15 Largest Operations in 2016

### In Terms of Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Expenditure (in CHF Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>159.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>120.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>104.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>85.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>83.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>65.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>63.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Israel and the Occupied Territories</td>
<td>47.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>45.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>39.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>38.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>30.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,003.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ICRC Activities

PROTECTION

• Protect Civilians
• Visiting Detainees
• Restoring Family Links
The ICRC paid particular attention to the cases of unaccompanied minors and separated children – among them, migrants and children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups. This work entailed tracing their relatives, organizing family reunifications or identifying other long-term solutions, in the best interests of the child and with the agreement of all those involved.

- Children newly registered by the ICRC:
  - 3,584 (1,239 girls), including 380 demobilized children
- Children whose cases were still being handled at the end of the year:
  - 4,637, including 205 demobilized children

166,471
Red Cross Messages (RCMs) collected

143,701
RCMs distributed
ICRC Activities

ASSISTANCE

- Economic Security
- Water and Habitat
- Healthcare
ICRC Activities

ECONOMIC SECURITY

The ICRC, in most cases with National Societies, helped residents, IDPs, returnees, refugees and detainees in 61 countries and territories meet their basic needs and/or improve their livelihoods.

- **14,812,470** people received food
- **5,498,051** people received essential household items
- **21,427** people were given vouchers for basic goods or services
- **843,240** people received cash as relief assistance, in exchange for their work in community projects, or for microeconomic initiatives
- **2,677,002** people were given seed, tools, equipment or other productive inputs to spur food production or help them generate income
- **2,066,464** people benefited from livelihood support in the form of services and training, such as animal vaccination or vocational training

During the year, the ICRC supported – regularly or on an ad hoc basis – **441 hospitals** in 29 countries or territories.

WATER AND HABITAT

The ICRC worked with local authorities and communities to repair, build or upgrade water supply, sanitation and other infrastructure in 49 contexts. This translated to potable water, reduced health risks or generally better living conditions for millions of people.

- **28,416,973** beneficiaries
  - **28,061,308** civilians (including residents, IDPs, returnees and refugees)
  - **355,666** detainees
ICRC Activities

PREVENTION

- Arms Carriers
- Authorities
- Civil Society
• Capacity Building

• Operational Partnership
ACCEPTANCE BASED ACCESS

PERCEPTION

action
Programmes based on needs

ACCEPTANCE
Authorities, Arms Carriers
Beneficiaries

access
Reaching Beneficiaries
The IFRC
Video

We are the Federation.mp4
A membership organisation

- 190 Red Cross or Red Crescent National Societies
- A secretariat that provides support to and linkages between our 189 member National Societies
- International coordination services in response to large-scale disasters and health emergencies
- International representation, resource mobilization and humanitarian diplomacy
TOGETHER, WE ARE THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

189* Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies
More than 160,000 branches/local units

More than 415,000 paid staff

Nearly 15.5 million volunteers contributing 4 hours or more a year

33.9 million people have donated blood to National Society blood services worldwide.

50 million members

INCOME
In 2012, total income was more than 31.4 billion Swiss francs.

EXPENDITURE
In 2012, total expenditure was just over 31.1 billion Swiss francs.

The total number reached by disaster response and early recovery programming worldwide is more than 77 million people.

115.4 million people are covered by Red Cross Red Crescent disaster preparedness programming.

In 2012 alone, and more than half of them are helped by our development work.

The total number reached by long-term and development programming worldwide is more than 77.2 million people.

* As of 12 November 2013.

Source: 2012 information provided through the Federation-Wide Databank and Reporting System (FDRS) as of 31 October 2013.
IFRC Governance
Sets direction, decides strategy and policy, supervises management

- President
- Governing Board (20 members, 4 Vice Presidents, 1 ex-officio)

General Assembly of the IFRC
Elect, Decide, approve

190 NSs

IFRC Management
Translates strategy and policy into cost-effective results, decides use of resources, reports to governance

- Secretary General
- Geneva Team
- Africa
- Asia Pacific
- MENA
- Europe
- Americas
- Country Cluster Support Team

Supports a group of NS
Vision 2020

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.

(Article 4, IFRC Constitution)
Strategic Aim 1
Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises

Strategic Aim 2
Enable healthy and safe living

Strategic Aim 3
Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

Enabling Action 1
Build strong National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Enabling Action 2
Pursue humanitarian diplomacy to prevent and reduce vulnerability in a globalised world

Enabling Action 3
Function effectively as the IFRC
National Societies

- National Societies act as auxiliaries to the public authorities of their own countries in the humanitarian field.

- They provide a range of services including disaster relief, health and social programmes, and assistance to people affected by war.
A NS structure
National Societies provide services like:

Disaster response and recovery – to save lives and protect livelihoods

- Emergency shelter
- Food, relief supplies and clean water
- Restoring family links
National Societies provide services like:

Enabling healthy and safe living

- Disaster risk reduction and resilience building
- Community-based health and care
- First aid training
- Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion
- Climate change adaptation
National Societies provide services like:

Promoting social inclusion and peace

- Promotion of the practical application of the Fundamental Principles
- Integration of disadvantaged people into their communities
- Migrant and refugee services
Asia Pacific region and country representation
Video
where the streets have no name
If you want to know more:

www.ifrc.org
www.icrc.org
www.pmi.or.id
www.standcom.ch
giorgio.ferrario@ifrc.org
Thank you

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This presentation was written and developed by Giorgio Ferrario and produced in May 2016

Relevant resources are available on FedNet at fednet.ifrc.org

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