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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Nepal: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRNP009	GLIDE n° FL-2017-000107-NPL
Operations update n° 3 (6-month update) Issued on: 12 May 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 13 August 2017 to 31 March 2018
Operation start date: 13 August 2017	Operation timeframe: 16 months End date: 31 December 2018
Overall operation budget: CHF 2,962,956	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 497,099
N° of people being assisted: 80,282 people (40,141 female and 40,141 male)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and in-country partner National Societies (PNSs) provided technical inputs during the relief phase of the operation. For the recovery phase of the floods operation, American Red Cross and British Red Cross are providing bilateral support to NRCS in Sarlahi and Jhapa districts respectively	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Nepal Government Ministry of Home Affairs, District Disaster Response Committee (DDRC), Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC), Security Forces (Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force), UN agencies, local NGOs and private sector.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Heavy rainfall between 11 and 14 August 2017 caused widespread floods across 31 of the country's 75 districts that has affected more than 1.7 million people. Immediate humanitarian needs in the form of supporting shelter items, food, safe water and health service were clearly seen as gaps in the affected areas.

Following the floods and landslides, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) immediately activated its Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and responded to the situation by mobilizing trained volunteers and staff in the field to conduct assessments, search and rescue, distribute relief items and provide first aid services to the people affected by the disaster. In total, 1,289 Red Cross volunteers and Junior/Youth Red Cross members including District Disaster Response Team (DDRT) members, trained First Aid and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members were deployed for immediate response

On 14 August 2017, IFRC allocated CHF 497,099 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support NRCS in conducting relief operations. Based on preliminary findings from Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) conducted by NRCS, an emergency appeal was launched on 22 August 2017 to meet humanitarian needs of 16,200 families through relief and early recovery.



149 people dead



134 people injured



1.7m people affected



210,000 houses damaged or destroyed

Source: NRCS IRA as at 7 September 2017

During the first few days after the disaster, assessments, rescue and relief operations were challenging due to the partial or complete breakdown in communication systems and transportation networks. Moreover, geographical remoteness and scattered communities in the affected areas impeded the timely accomplishment of the operation. Nevertheless, NRCS was able to conduct immediate relief distributions and first aid service to the affected population, through the mobilization of its wide and strong network of volunteers in the community.

The relief phase of the floods operation was completed in November 2017. However, some relief items remained in stock and will be distributed during the recovery phase as per the needs on the ground. These health and WASH related items will be distributed as samples during promotion and prevention activities in the recovery phase of the operation.

In November 2017, a post -distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted in nine districts (Bardiya, Jhapa, Mahottari, Rautahat, Saptari, Sarlahi, Siraha, Sunsari and Udayapur) to measure the level of satisfaction among the people reached by NRCS during the response phase of the operation. The PDM report has been finalized and is available for reference.

Rolling out of recovery activities has started in the field including baseline survey, beneficiary selection as well as orientation of NRCS staff and volunteers.

The recovery activities of the floods and landslides operation are defined in accordance with findings from pre-assessment visits conducted by NRCS and IFRC as well as the post flood recovery needs assessment (PFRNA) conducted by the National Planning Commission (NPC), Government of Nepal. In addition, findings and recommendation from the PDM were referred to during the planning process. Based on this, the IFRC emergency plan of action was revised on 23 March 2018. The main focus of the recovery programme is on WASH, health, livelihood, shelter and, disaster risk reduction (DRR), capacity building, community engagement and accountability (CEA), gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) as cross-cutting to the core sectors in an integrated approach. For more information about the revised plan of action, kindly click [here](#).

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Nepal Red Cross Society has been playing a key role in the response to the floods situation among other key humanitarian agencies. The National Society completed the relief phase of the floods operation in November 2017. The main activities during this period included distribution of non-food relief items (NFRI) full sets, tarpaulins and blankets, food items (ready to eat food-RTEF: biscuits, beaten rice, instant noodles along with staple food), mosquito nets as well as water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) kits which consists of soap, bucket, oral rehydration salts (ORS) and aqua tabs. In addition, NRCS volunteers were mobilized to support in health camps where over 20,000 people were reached. The figures below provide an overview of the people reached by NRCS during the relief phase.

13,519



families received NFRI full set

7,084



families received emergency shelter

13,944



jerry cans distributed

3,314



families who received mosquito nets

8,650



families received ready to eat food

20,196



patients treated in health facilities/camps

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC has been supporting the NRCS in coordinating the relief operation, conducting post-distribution monitoring and baseline survey, reconciling beneficiary lists and maintaining proper documentation of floods operation activities.

Currently, there are 14 in-country Movement partners supporting the NRCS in 2015 Nepal earthquake recovery work and some of them are also supporting the longer-term development programmes bilaterally. They include American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Belgian (Flanders) Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Korean Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatari Red Crescent Society, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross well as IFRC and ICRC. NRCS has kept all partners updated on the situation, current needs and response plans through Movement Coordination Meetings, sharing of situation reports and through one-on-one meetings/discussions. For the floods operation, American Red Cross is supporting Sarlahi District and British red Cross Jhapa District through bilateral agreements with NRCS.

NRCS and IFRC floods management team conducted pre-assessment visits in seven flood affected districts (Sunsari, Saptari, Udayapur, Siraha, Mahottari, Rautahat and Bardiya) from 5 to 17 November 2017. Together with district chapters, they visited some flood affected communities. The visit was accompanied by two representatives from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID) in Sunsari, Saptari and Bardiya districts where they held discussions with the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) and other local government representatives in Sunsari and Bardiya.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Immediately at the onset of the floods, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) called for an emergency flood and landslide response coordination meeting with cluster leads and co-leads on 13 August 2017 at the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC). MoHA activated the cluster system resulting in efficient coordination and immediate response to the needs emerging in the affected communities. The ministry provided Nepali Rupees (NPR) 200,000 to those who had lost family members in the floods and landslides. It also mobilized its stockpiles from its regional emergency warehouses and DDRCs in all affected districts. The Government of Nepal, coordinated by MoHA, mobilized security personnel and civil servants to support relief efforts; undertook helicopter flights to rescue the stranded and injured and deliver aid and; mobilized its emergency stockpile to meet the emergency needs. The Nepal Government also allocated over USD 11.5 million towards the first-phase relief activities. A cash-based distribution of NPR 70 per person per day was launched for the severely affected people for 30 days. The government decided to conduct one initial rapid assessment (IRA) with the involvement of NRCS, DDRC and Nepal Police.

The Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) established toll free numbers for flood early warning system and circulated SMS from time to time. The DHM also regularly updated information on their website, with flood forecast every 24 hours.

To document and disseminate health sector response to the floods, 20 situation reports were published by the Disaster Management Section under the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD) from 14 August to 16 September 2017. In addition, a hotline was established at the EDCD to facilitate response to the affected people, with dedicated staff assigned to attend to calls throughout the day. The EDCD also coordinated with relevant agencies to address issues raised by the callers.

The DDRC of Jhapa District assigned NRCS district chapter to coordinate all agencies in the distribution of relief materials. Agencies working in Jhapa provided their relief items to NRCS district chapter who in turn distributed them to the affected population.

NRCS WASH division distributed WASH items (buckets, aqua tabs, oral rehydration salts and soap) to the affected families in Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha and Rautahat districts with support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The World Food Programme (WFP) provided food and cash grants to affected families. This was done in coordination with NRCS who mobilized its volunteers for distribution.

The government has assigned the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to coordinate flood recovery activities and NRA has established a coordination unit for the flood recovery. As assigned by the government, the National Planning Commission (NPC), in coordination with MoHA, conducted a post flood recovery need assessment in the affected districts in September/October 2017. The PFRNA was completed and a report published on 1 December 2017. This report was a major reference document for NRCS during recovery planning.

Coordination

The NRCS has been undertaking its response actions as part of a national and district level coordinated approach through the pre-established mechanism mandated by government policy. NRCS is the ex-officio member of the Nepal government's CNDRC which is headed by MoHA. Likewise, the district chapters are members of DDRC which is headed by the chief district officer.

On 17 October 2017, the IFRC surge operations coordinator and the head of national society development unit (NSDU) attended the humanitarian country team (HCT) meeting. In attendance were several agencies including UNDP, WFP, OCHA, UN Habitat, UNICEF and WHO. Discussions in the meeting centred around progress of floods response activities by the different clusters, where IFRC as the shelter cluster lead provided an update of response activities being coordinated by the shelter cluster team.

NRCS held regular talks with the Nepal Government's NRA. During these discussions, NRCS had an opportunity to update NRA about their progress in implementation of the floods operation' including relief distributions, PDM exercise and the pre-assessment visits in the districts. These talks led to agreement that NRCS would support nine districts with recovery activities.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The NRCS at first had initiated detailed assessments in the districts targeted for recovery phase of the operation. However, this exercise was later stopped as the government planned to conduct a post floods recovery needs assessment led by NPC in coordination with MoHA. NRCS then resolved to conduct pre-assessment visits instead to get an overview of the needs of the targeted districts whilst complying with government's instruction. The objective of these visits was to assess and identify recovery activities as a first step of revising the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA). A total of seven districts where IFRC plans to support were visited and they include Sunsari, Udayapur, Saptari, Siraha, Mahottari, Rautahat and Bardiya districts.

The planning for recovery activities was mainly based on findings from pre-assessment visits conducted by NRCS and IFRC in November 2017 as well as the PFRNA¹ conducted by the NPC, in late September 2017. This is in addition to recommendations that came out of the PDM exercise in December 2017.

The following needs analysis is based on PFRNA conducted by NPC in 18 severely affected districts (Kailali, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Makawanpur, Parsa, Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha, Saptari, Sunsari, Morang and Jhapa). Reference is also made to findings from the pre-assessment visits conducted by NRCS and IFRC in seven districts. Below is a summary of the current needs. Detailed information can be found in the [EPoA](#)

Shelter:

According to the PFRNA, the 2017 floods fully destroyed 41,626 houses whereas 150,510 houses were partially damaged in 18 districts assessed². A large percentage of houses in Nepal, particularly in rural areas, are constructed with mud bonded foundation, followed by wooden pillar foundation. The roof material used in these houses range from tiles or straw/thatch to galvanized/corrugated iron sheets. Floods affect mud or brick houses with mud mortar much more than Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) houses. The PFRNA indicated the need of repair and retrofitting of partially damaged houses and reconstruction of fully damaged houses through an owner-driven process.

Findings from the *pre-assessment visit* indicated that there were few tarpaulins or make-shift houses. The flood affected people had reconstructed their houses with mud or bricks walls and straw / thatch or galvanized iron roof sheets. The community members said they tried to construct these houses before the September and October long celebration, which seems to be the local coping strategy in these areas where they experience frequent floods. Many of the houses are located in hazardous areas or no-build zone since people cannot find safe land neither have they enough money to pay the lease fee for available safe land. Some of the people stay in safe area, but the size of land is too small for them to rebuild according to the government-recommended houses which require a bigger piece of land.

Health:

According to the PFRNA, a total of 99 health facilities were damaged of which 5 were fully destroyed and 94 partially damaged in Banke, Dhanusha, Jhapa, Mahottari, Morang, Parsa, Rautahat, Saptari and Sarlahi districts. The damage included losses of essential drugs, equipment and non-consumables. The PFRNA report highlighted that floods are a regular occurrence in the Terai Region and water and vector borne diseases are expected to be frequent.

WASH:

PFRNA: Floods inundated and contaminated water sources creating a need for clean drinking water. There are insufficient sanitation facilities for the displaced population which leads to a risk of increased cases of water borne and water related diseases.

Pre-assessment findings: One of the main needs in the flood affected areas is water. The biggest problem was that people could not get water from the well during the floods period. Some of the wells are broken and it is difficult for

¹http://www.np.undp.org/content/nepal/en/home/library/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/post-flood-recovery-needs-assessment.html

² The data is based on findings from 18 most affected districts that PFRNA conducted detailed assessments.

community members to repair without support. The communities also lack latrines as they were damaged or destroyed by the floods.

Livelihood:

PFRNA: Nepal faced severe floods and water logging in August which affected agricultural production and livelihoods of thousands of people in the severely affected locations. A total of 961 government managed irrigation schemes and river training infrastructures in Terai Region were affected to various degree by the floods. Thus, many farmers have been deprived of irrigation services.

According to a recent UN report, there are districts which require supplementary food for management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children and nutrition supplementation for pregnant and lactating women. This has further been exacerbated by the post flood situation.

Pre-assessment findings: The floods brought massive amount of the sand from the mountains and this sand covered the agricultural lands up to heights of almost one meter in some areas and, it is very difficult to remove this sand and return to agricultural work. In addition, most of the agricultural land does not have sufficient water to grow cash crops, hence their production is relatively low. Households lost livestock and do not have enough income to replace them.

Table 1: Operation Risk Assessment

Anticipated risks	Mitigation measures
Long procurement process for purchase of materials for elevated tube wells.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply decentralized procurement process through NRCS district chapters to save time.
Availability of skilled workers to construct the household toilets within target areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sourcing skilled workers from neighbouring municipalities/wards by NRCS district chapters and mobilize them in project wards.
Challenges to ensure full utilization of cash grant (first instalment) for livelihood activities and household toilet construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract between each beneficiary family with NRCS before disbursement of funds. Provide second instalment for livelihood when first instalment is spent (social mobilizers to follow up on spending). NRCS district chapters to facilitate and support beneficiaries to link with markets for purchase of livelihood inputs and materials for toilet construction.
Monsoon may cause some delays.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monsoon response plan of 2018 currently being revised by NRCS.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

The operation aims to address the relief and recovery needs of a total estimated number of 80,282 people. The relief phase needs of 15,000 families (75,000 people) in 31 districts and recovery phase needs of 7,000 families (35,000 people) in seven districts are to be addressed through the provision of shelter items, NFRI, WASH item support and promotion, health service and assistance, immediate food support, livelihood assistance and disaster risk reduction (DRR) over 16 months, until December 2018 effective from August 2017.

Table 2: Number of people targeted in recovery phase

Key interventions/sectors	No. of people
Shelter	5,282
Livelihood	6,300
Health assistance	35,000
WASH promotion	35,000
DRR	35,000

Strategies for implementation

The initial objective of the operation was to meet the immediate humanitarian and early recovery needs of a total of 16,200 families (81,000 people) displaced by floods and landslides in 31 districts of Nepal. However, during the ongoing response operation, the Nepal Government directed support for destroyed/fully damaged houses and halted support for partially damaged houses. In the relief phase, the revised target is 15,000 families (75,000 people) in 31 districts and 7,000 families (approx. 35,000 people) from seven districts (Bardiya, Rautahat, Mahottari, Siraha, Saptari, Sunsari and Udayapur) for recovery activities.

This operation faced challenges related to the election period in Nepal, where election campaigns were conducted at district and central government level from late October to early December 2017. The Government of Nepal did not allow relief, recovery and assessment activities to continue due to security concerns. This slowed down implementation progress especially the recovery activities. Therefore, the operation timeframe was extended from 12 months (until 12 August 2018) to 16 months (until 31 December 2018). The overall Appeal budget was revised from CHF 3,531,719 to CHF 2,962,956. The budget lines were also revised in line with the amendment of activities and funds available.

The relief phase of this operation was completed in November 2017. However, some relief items remained in stock and is being distributed during the recovery phase (recovery phase started from February 2018) as per the needs on the ground. The detailed strategy for recovery phase of the operation can be found in the revised [EPoA](#). Below is the summary.

Health:

- Deployment of trained volunteers to support the health prevention and awareness promotion activities.
- Distribution of information, education and communication materials combined with community awareness sessions.
- Together with local authorities and Junior/Youth Red Cross, organizing events and competitions covering health themes in selected school.
- Supporting local health facilities with medical supplies and equipment.
- Collaboration with district health authorities and local health centres.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH):

- Supporting the construction of 35 elevated tube wells³ in 7 target districts to meet drinking water need of 1,750 people.
- Supporting the construction of 700 household toilets using cash modality and awareness session on safe shelter construction.
- Providing toilet cleaning kits such as bucket, mug, brush and phenol and demonstration on their use.
- Carrying out community hygiene promotion activities.
- Strengthening WASH capacities of district chapter staff and social mobilizers through trainings.

Livelihoods and basic needs:

- Restoring and strengthening livelihoods through replenishment of livelihood assets such as livestock and capacity development.
- Providing agricultural and livestock management trainings and livelihood cash grant of NPR 15,000 to each of 180 families (per district).
- Maintaining coordination and collaboration with DDRC, district agriculture office, municipalities and local agencies to implement livelihood activities.
- Mobilization of district chapter staff and volunteers for increased engagement of beneficiaries and other community people for planning, implementation, monitoring and quality assurance.

Shelter:

- Carrying out safe shelter awareness for 5,282 community members.
- Deployment of 32 NRCS social mobilizers, volunteers and NRCS engineers.
- Distribution of IEC materials to 4,200 people through awareness sessions.

Disaster risk reduction:

- Supporting construction of three community evacuation centres⁴ which can accommodate at least 150 families during similar disasters and temporary storage for relief items.
- Providing search and rescue training to selected community members and formation of six response teams.
- Providing first aid training and formation of six first aid teams.
- Providing Disaster District Response Team (DDRT) refresher training and ensuring target district chapters have DDRT-trained staff for the next monsoon season 2018.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

- Promoting formation and re-formation of the community self-help committee/groups (such as water user committees) for effective management of WASH, health, shelter and livelihood related activities for their sustainability.
- Using appropriate communication media such as radio to disseminate key actionable and reliable information and strengthen participation through community engagement.
- NRCS' Hotline number 1130 will be widely advertised to communities for feedback, suggestions and questions on the support activities of the Red Cross.

³ 1 tube well will cater for the needs of approximately 50 people.

⁴ NRCS has already identified secure locations in Sunsari, Udayapur and Siraha districts where one center will be constructed in each district

Protection, Gender, Inclusion:

- Promotion of integrated gender and inclusion into most of the activities planned under health, WASH, shelter and livelihood.
- Carrying out awareness-raising sessions on gender-based violence (GBV), its prevention and response (through adherence to the Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming) in project districts.
- Distribution of pocket cards with the Nepal Red Cross Hotline number and updated community-based GBV assistance information to staff and volunteers.

Education:

- Carrying out awareness raising activities as well as sanitation and hygiene promotion activities targeting schools integrated into WASH and health related activities.
- Providing education materials such as books, stationery, furniture and maintenance of existing water points, hand washing platform, solid waste disposal in selected schools.

Support Services

Communications

During the period, NRCS humanitarian values and communication department, the focal department for communication and media relations, was supported by IFRC communications personnel. The approach was coordinated across floods in India and Bangladesh, to maximize opportunities for coverage.

Key information and advocacy messages were posted on NRCS and IFRC social media channels, including Facebook and Twitter. Some posts received very high engagement rates (the rate at which Twitter audiences interacted with the tweet such as clicking a link, liking or retweeting) such as "As [#floods](#) worsen in South [#Asia](#), [@Federation](#) has launched an emergency appeal for [#Nepal](#) to help [#RedCross](#) reach more people. Here's how: pic.twitter.com/IMdG6KsQSF" received 4 per cent engagement rate (compared to a monthly average of 1.3 per cent).

Content was generated and shared with media and PNSs including photos, video, interviews with people affected by the floods and NRCS volunteers and web stories: [Forgotten dangers: drought one day, floods the next in Nepal](#) and [Flood-hit villagers in Nepal need more help](#).

Media relations: The operation issued four press releases:

- [South Asia flood crisis: Disease outbreaks, funding shortages compound suffering of flood survivors](#) (1 September)
- [Grave danger for isolated villages in South Asia floods affecting Nepal, India and Bangladesh](#) (22 August)
- [Humanitarian crisis: Floods affect 16 million in Nepal, India and Bangladesh](#) (18 August)
- [Red Cross responds as floods and landslides affect 100,000 people in Nepal](#) (13 August)

High visibility was achieved in international media outlets such as the [New York Times](#), [Weather Channel](#) and through the wire services such as [Reuters](#), as well as on Red Cross Red Crescent channels such as www.ifrc.org. NRCS and IFRC were widely quoted in international media outlets such as [Al-Jazeera](#), [BBC News](#), [Deutsche Welle](#), [Reuters](#), [DPA](#), [Xinhua News](#), [AFP](#). A press briefing by the Under Secretary General Jagan Chapagain at the UN Palais in Geneva on 22 August generated coverage including in [AFP](#), [CNN International](#), [Channel NewsAsia](#), [EFE](#), [France 24](#), [RFI](#), [Daily Mail](#).

Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics activities have aimed to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, storage and transportation to distributions sites in accordance to IFRC logistics standards, processes and procedures.

The NRCS took the lead in local procurement through their central procurement system to support this operation. As of reporting period they have completed the procurement of 7,000 emergency shelter items (tarpaulins, blankets and buckets), 8,000 noon food relief item sets, 7,000 WASH kits and 16,000 mosquito nets and, these items have been delivered to final destinations.

IFRC Country Office (CO) has been supporting this operation by assigning VRP vehicle under the floods operation programme to facilitate the movement of staff and volunteers. Additionally, CO logistics team has been providing technical logistics support to NRCS within procurement, fleet and general logistics as per required. IFRC AP Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur has been extending its technical logistics support to NRCS and IFRC CO as per needed.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Shelter

People targeted: 80,282 people (Relief phase: 75,000 people and Recovery phase: 5,282 people)



	Male	Female	People Reached
Relief Phase	19,200	20,800	40,000
Recovery Phase	0	0	0
Total			40,000

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of target families who have increased knowledge about safe shelter construction	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families provided with Essential Household Items that meet agreed standards for the specific operational context	15,000	15,000

Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households

Indicators	Target	Actual
# people reached with safer shelter awareness sessions in the community.	5,250	Preparations Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes



Distribution of NFRI sets in Parsa District. (Photo source: NRCS Parsa District Chapter)

Output 1.1: Distribution of NFI sets

The distribution of essential household items was completed in November 2017. A total of 13,519 families from 25 districts (approximately 67,595 people) were reached with full set of NFRI (Non-Food Relief Item). In addition, NRCS distributed early emergency shelter, which include tarpaulins and blankets to 7,084 families from 12 districts. **IFRC Appeal supported in reaching 8,000 families with NFRI full sets and 7,000 families with emergency shelter.**

NRCS has finalized the procurement process for replenishment of 7,000 emergency shelter items (tarpaulins, blankets and buckets) and 8,000 NFI full sets.

Output 1.2: Shelter awareness

Awareness sessions on safer shelter will commence in May 2018. The sessions are planned in response to observations that flood affected populations are re-building their houses as they were originally which is not safe.

Livelihoods and basic needs



People targeted: 28,000 people (Relief phase: 21,700 people and Recovery phase: 6,300 people)

	Male	Female	People Reached
Relief Phase	10,416	11,284	21,700
Recovery Phase	0	0	0
Total			21,700

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of those assisted for whom food consumption is equal or greater than the minimum food basket equivalent	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation
% of targeted population whose livelihoods are (restored to/or improved from) pre- disaster level	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with relief cash/RTEF distributions (for food) (4,340 families or 21,700 people)	21,700	21,700

Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with cash grants (1,260 families or 6,300 people)	6,300	Preparations Ongoing
# of people trained in vegetable farming and livestock management (1,260 families or 6,300 people)	6,300	Preparations Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Output 1.2: RTEF distribution

NRCS mobilized its staff and volunteers at district chapter and sub-chapter levels to identify beneficiaries and distribute food items to meet their immediate needs during the relief phase. NRCS used IFRC Appeal funds as well as coordinated with DDRC, district level organizations and WFP to collect ready-to eat-food (RTEF) and distribute to a total of 8,650 affected families (43,250 people) in four districts as shown in the table below. **IFRC Appeal contributed towards RTEF support for 4,340 families (21,700 people)**

Table 3: Total number of families reached with RTEF items

S.N.	Districts	Total beneficiaries	Distributed items with quantity						
			Noodles (pcs.)	Biscuits (pcs.)	Beaten Rice (kg)	Puffed Rice (kg)	Dalmot (kg)	Sugar (kg)	Bhujjiya (packet)
1	Parsa	672	2,400	1024	400	60	-	120	-
2	Jhapa	6,136	840	750	20	50	25	-	40
3	Saptari	1000	-	900	1000	500	-	-	-
4	Mahottari	842	-	-	325	60	50	30	-
Total: 8,650 families									

Output 1.3: livelihoods training and support

To respond to the livelihood needs of the population, 180 people (representing 180 families) per district will be reached with agricultural and livestock management training as well as cash grants for livelihood. Orientation on beneficiary selection and the actual selection of beneficiaries was conducted in February for livelihood cash grants. For the selection, NRCS set the minimum inclusion and exclusion criteria and asked the community representatives to select the beneficiaries with participation from community members. This was also an opportunity to encourage community engagement in the process. The list of selected beneficiaries will be finalised in April 2018 after verification and validation by NRCS district chapters.



Health

People targeted: 75,000 people (Relief phase: 40,000 people and Recovery phase: 35,000 people)

	Male	Female	People Reached
Relief Phase	17,648	19,118	36,766
Recovery Phase	0	0	0
Total			36,766

Outcome 1: The immediate and mid-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted people with increased knowledge of and practiced preventive health behaviour	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted based on standard NRCS assessment guidelines	2	2

Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by First Aid services	.5	192
# patients treated in health facilities or health camps	-	20,196

Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities	40,000	Preparations Ongoing
# of mosquito nets distributed	16,000	4,232
# of families reached with distributed mosquito nets	8,000	3,314

Outcome 2: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people in the operation catchment area who can access appropriate health services	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation
% of targeted people with increased knowledge of and practiced preventive health behaviour	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 2.2: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population filled

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of health facilities equipped with medical and non-medical supplies	.6	Preparations Ongoing
# people reached by supported local health facilities	35,000	Preparations Ongoing

Output 2.3: Community -based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by community-based health activities	35,000	Preparations Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Output 1.1: Assessments

NRCS conducted an initial rapid assessment in 28 districts. This was done between 11 August and 7 September 2017. The assessment report was shared with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Movement partners and other organizations for reference. The assessment was conducted using Government of Nepal (GoN) assessment guidelines and templates. NRCS worked together with Nepal Police and local government bodies as per the assessment guidelines. The findings of this assessments shaped the NRCS response phase of the floods operation.

IFRC and NRCS floods management team conducted pre-assessment visits on 15 to 17 November 2017. The objective of these visits was to assess and identify recovery activities as a first step of revising the IFRC EPoA. A

⁵Target cannot be determined as first aid services are determined according to needs

⁶Target cannot be determined as health and medical services are determined according to needs

total of seven districts where IFRC is supporting were visited and they include Sunsari, Udayapur, Saptari, Siraha, Mahottari, Rautahat and Bardiya districts. The team held meetings with the following key people:

- NRCS presidents, chairpersons, secretary generals, treasurers, board members, staff and volunteers at district level.
- Sunsari District government officials.
- Flood response officer and programme officer of DFID in Sunsari, Saptari and Bardiya (programme officer only in Bardiya District).

Findings from the visits and subsequent discussions with key persons enabled the floods team to understand the recovery needs of the populations visited as well as views about recommended activities.

Output 1.2: health camps

NRCS worked together with district health offices during early response phase to conduct health camps where 20,196 people from 20 districts were reached with first aid, general check-up (including screening of diseases), free medicine, reproductive health (including condom distribution), ear nose throat (ENT) check-up, dermatological screenings, psychosocial support (PSS), nutritional screening etc.

NRCS deployed over 450 volunteers to provide support in the health camps. The volunteers worked closely with medical health teams and supported by cleaning up the health camps, supporting in first aid, distribution of ORC, aqua tabs and mosquito nets as well as conducting health promotion sessions.

Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention

A total of 4,232 mosquito nets were distributed to 3,314 families in five districts. The distribution was needs-based and some families got 2 nets each while other families got one net. Below is a summary of nets distribution.

Table 4: Families reached with mosquito nets

No.	Districts	Number of mosquito nets	Number of families reached
1	Morang	96	64
2	Siraha	85	85
3	Parsa	942	942
4	Jhapa	3,098	2,212
5	Dang	11	11
	Total	4,232	3,314

Output 2.2: support to health facilities

NRCS teams are conducting assessment of health facilities to establish the gaps for possible support. Based on the findings, the mode of support to the selected facilities will be determined

Output 2.3: Community -based disease prevention

Between 19 and 21 March 2018, orientation on epidemic prevention activities was conducted for NRCS staff and volunteers in all the targeted district. This was done as part of the health prevention and hygiene promotion activities. NRCS headquarters staff presented the strategy and planned activities to the district chapter teams. This process was done to ensure similar understanding on health activities to be carried out. The required formats and templates for monitoring, reporting and finance were also shared with the NRCS district chapter staff.

Water, sanitation and hygiene



People targeted: 75,000 people (Relief phase: 40,000 people and recovery phase: 35,000 people)

	Male	Female	People reached
Relief Phase	19,200	20,800	40,000
Recovery Phase	0	0	0
Total			40,000

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of target population that has access to sufficient safe water	100% ⁷	Data will be provided after final evaluation
% of target population that has increased knowledge of hygiene practices	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments carried out and shared	2	2

Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people having access to safe water	40,000	40,000

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	35,000	Not available ⁸

Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of target population that has access to sufficient safe water	100% ⁹	Data will be provided after final evaluation
% of target population that is using adequate sanitation	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 2.2: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of elevated tube wells constructed/rehabilitated	35	Preparations Ongoing
# of people provided with safe water through the constructed/rehabilitated tube wells	1,750	Preparations Ongoing

Output 2.3: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of sanitation facilities constructed (toilets)	700	Preparations Ongoing
# of people provided with sanitation facilities	3,500	Preparations Ongoing

Output 2.4: NS promote positive behavioral change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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⁷ Referring to relief phase for 40,000 people

⁸ Data on people reached by hygiene promotion had not been received by the time of writing this report

⁹ Referring to recovery phase for 35,000 people

# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	35,000	Preparations Ongoing
# of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	70	Preparations Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Output 1.1: Assessments

As mentioned under health sector, NRCS conducted an initial rapid assessment to determine the needs of the floods affected population. The findings were used to plan for the response phase of the operation. In addition, the floods operation management team from NRCS and IFRC conducted pre-assessment visits in the seven targeted districts to identify gaps for support during the recovery phase of the operation.

Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water

WASH sector focused on WASH set distribution which includes bucket, soap, ORS and aqua tablets. NRCS mobilized volunteers and staff for distribution of WASH sets to the affected families where a total of 13,944 families (69,720 people) received these items. WASH related orientation was also conducted on use of ORS and aqua tabs, as well as hand washing campaigns before distributing WASH sets. NRCS used WASH items from its stock and these items have since been replenished. **IFRC Appeal contributed to reaching 8,000 families (40,000 people)**

Table 5: Families reached with WASH sets by NRCS

Districts	Families reached	Districts	Families reached	Districts	Families reached
Jhapa	900	Rupandehi	335	Mahotari	589
Morang	1652	Banke	137	Sarlahi	757
Sunsari	603	Bardiya	922	Rautahat	1626
Saptari	623	Parsa	1997	Bara	539
Udaypur	593	Kailali	121	Chitwan	314
Siraha	836			Nawalparasi	500
Dhanusha	900	Grand Total: 13,944 families in 18 districts			

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion (relief phase)

NRCS supported 13,944 families by distributing buckets, aqua tabs, ORS and soap¹⁰ in the five targeted districts. This activity was accompanied by hygiene promotion which included hand washing and proper use of ORS and aqua tabs

Output 2.2: Access to safe water

Initially, NRCS had proposed to rehabilitate or construct 35 elevated tube wells in the seven targeted districts. After site visits and discussions with NRCS district chapters and other stakeholders, it was decided to construct the tube wells. The elevated tube wells will meet the needs of 1,750 people (1 tube well will cater for the needs of approximately 50 people). Hand pump repair kits will be procured for water user committees to regularly maintain the tube wells. Cash for work modality will be used for community members who will support construction of the wells. Identification of location for construction of tube wells has been finalized.

Output 2.3: Access to and use of adequate sanitation

Between 26 and 28 February 2018, orientation on beneficiary selection for household toilets was conducted in all targeted district chapters. The purpose of the orientation was for all the NRCS staff, volunteers and community members to clearly understand the selection process including the NRCS criteria for selection of beneficiaries. This was also an opportunity to encourage community engagement in the process.

For the selection, NRCS set the minimum inclusion and exclusion criteria and asked community representatives to select the beneficiaries with participation from community members. The selection process is almost complete.

Once beneficiaries are selected by the community members, NRCS district chapter staff will conduct home visits for beneficiary verification and to assess the extent of damage caused by floods in the toilets. The list of selected beneficiaries for household toilets is expected to be finalised in April 2018.

¹⁰ As part of the WASH set.

Output 2.4: hygiene promotion (recovery phase)

Orientation on hygiene promotion activities has been conducted for NRCS staff and volunteers in all the targeted district chapters. NRCS headquarters staff presented the strategy, planned activities and demonstration on some of the activities such as hand washing. This process was done to ensure similar understanding on hygiene promotion activities to be carried out. The required formats and templates for monitoring, reporting and finance were also shared with the NRCS district chapter staff.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 35,000 people

	Male	Female	People Reached
Recovery Phase	0	0	0
			0

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% increase in knowledge and awareness about gender based violence	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 1.1: Issues of gender equality are considered by the operation (GESI)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of sectoral plans which explicitly address issues of gender equality with reference to established tools (e.g. NRCS/IFRC GESI guideline)	100%	50% ¹¹

Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with messages on GBV prevention	35,000	Preparations Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Output 1.1: Issues of gender equality are considered by the operation (GESI)

GESI concept was presented to all the seven NRCS district chapters through an orientation session conducted in February 2018. The purpose of the orientation was to have a common understanding on what GESI means and how it needs to be implemented in the communities. Activity implementation will start in April.

Output 1.2: Prevention and response to sexual and gender and child-based violence

No progress to report during this timeframe. Activity implementation set to start by end of April

Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 35,000 people

	Male	Female	People Reached
Recovery Phase	0	0	0
			0

Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted communities with an active and well-equipped response team for -Community search and rescue -First Aid -Response	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation
% increase in knowledge about preparedness, risk reduction and response	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

¹¹ Provision of disaggregated data

Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of community evacuation centres constructed	3	Preparations Ongoing
# of people benefitting from community evacuation centres	750	Preparations Ongoing
# of people trained in community search and rescue	24	Preparations Ongoing
# of response teams formed for community search and rescue	6	Preparations Ongoing
# of people trained in First Aid	24	Preparations Ongoing
# of response teams formed for First Aid	6	Preparations Ongoing
# of people trained in DDRT	24	Preparations Ongoing
# of people reached by awareness on preparedness and disaster risk reduction	35,000	Preparations Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Output 1.1: Strengthening preparedness. Three community evacuation centers will be constructed to accommodate 50 families per district (Sunsari, Udayapur and Siraha districts – total 150 families). 35,000 community members in targeted areas will be better prepared for future disasters through the support of the DDRT refresher course as well as search and rescue and first aid teams being formed, trained and equipped to effectively respond to similar disasters.</p> <p>Visits to the NRCS district chapter will be conducted in April to discuss about the scope of work for the evacuation centers, design and site check.</p>		

Strengthen National Society		
Outcome 1: S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NRCS district chapters that are well functioning	7	Data will be provided after final evaluation
Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# district chapters applying existing procedures and guidelines (Target: HQ and 7 district chapters)	7	Preparations Ongoing
Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of district chapters equipped with necessary response tools and equipment (Target: 7 district chapters)	7	Preparations Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Output S1.1.6: National Society capacity building During the orientation process conducted in February, NRCS district chapter staff were provided with information about procedures involved in administration, finance, human resources, logistics and PMER. Necessary tools, templates and guidelines were also provided to staff for adoption. This orientation was important to ensure all staff understand the procedures required for execution of their duties.</p> <p>Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness No progress to report during this timeframe. Activities under this output will start in June</p>		

International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured (recovery phase)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted population satisfied that they have access to information, feedback mechanisms and can influence the floods operation	80%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual ¹²
# of flood related radio programmes aired	N/A	Not available
# of calls received through the 1130 hotline	N/A	Not available
# of likes on floods operation in NRCS Facebook page	N/A	Not available

Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Meetings are conducted on a regular basis	Completed	Completed
# of joint visits conducted	Completed	Completed

Progress towards outcomes

Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

During the response phase of the operation, the NRCS communications team disseminated information regarding response through social media channels. Information was also disseminated in the communities through NRCS radio programmes. On its part, IFRC published web stories on its website providing information on response of NRCS as well as stories from people who received relief support.

NRCS maintains a toll-free hotline number "1130" for receiving feedback and issues from the community. NRCS volunteers, social mobilizers and staff in the field have been requested to promote NRCS hotline to community members so that they can call in case they need assistance, information as well as to make suggestions or complaints.

NRCS floods operation team has developed some messages regarding the recovery programme and shared with the NRCS communications department. These messages will be included in the radio programmes that will be transmitted in the targeted districts.

Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

IFRC being the co-convenor of the shelter cluster organized several meetings during the response phase of the operation, with partners under the chairmanship of the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction. The shelter technical working group was also activated and it was key in mapping response of other partners using its 4W matrix, which was very useful to understand the gaps related to shelter support in affected districts. Similarly, as a co-lead, NRCS organized shelter cluster meetings in the affected districts and carried out mapping of shelter NFRIs. With the completion of relief activities, the shelter cluster has now shifted its focus to its regular preparedness activities.

¹² Figures will be provided in subsequent updates

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Floods operation EPoA and M&E Plan is up to date for reference and guidance to the operations team.	100%	50%

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of sectoral plans for which a monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed	100%	50%
# planned evaluations which take place and for which a management response is provided	1	To be conducted towards end of operation

Progress towards outcomes

Output S3.1.2: Research and evaluation informing advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

A monitoring and evaluation plan was developed for the initial IFRC EPoA. With its revision, this monitoring and evaluation plan will be updated in April.

Between 10 to 25 November 2017, a **post-distribution monitoring (PDM)** was conducted in nine districts (Bardiya, Jhapa, Mahottari, Rautahat, Saptari, Sarlahi, Siraha, Sunsari and Udayapur) with support of 36 NRCS staff and volunteers (29 Male and 7 Female) who were trained in conducting household surveys as well as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) The purpose of the PDM was to measure the level of satisfaction among the people reached in order to inform future responses in Nepal and elsewhere.

The findings of the PDM revealed that the relief distribution exercise was appreciated by the community to a great extent as their immediate needs were met. The community also expressed deep gratitude to the support of the Red Cross and encouraged them to continue with their good work. Their opinion about the Red Cross is still upheld high. The image of the Red Cross needs to be maintained through ensuring good quality of relief items and efficient distributions in addition to listening to the voices of the communities through the established feedback mechanisms. With findings from the PDM, NRCS will be able to improve future relief distributions. The PDM is available and can be shared upon request.

Between 26 February and 6 March 2018, a **baseline survey** for the floods and landslides operation was conducted by an external consultant, with the support of NRCS staff and volunteers for field work. The purpose of the study was to assess existing situation of shelter, livelihood, health and WASH of target municipal areas in seven flood affected districts (Bardiya, Mahottari, Rautahat, Saptari, Siraha, Sunsari and Udayapur) that IFRC is supporting. This exercise will also provide baseline data on key floods recovery indicators to enable changes in community members' situations to be measured over the course of operation. The baseline report is currently under review and is expected to be finalized by the third week of April 2018.

D. BUDGET

The appeal budget is CHF 2.96 million. As of the date of the publication of this report, the [appeal coverage](#) is 98 per cent. The expenditure as of March 2018 closing is CHF 696,591. See attached [financial report](#) for more details.

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.