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# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Pakistan: Drought

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

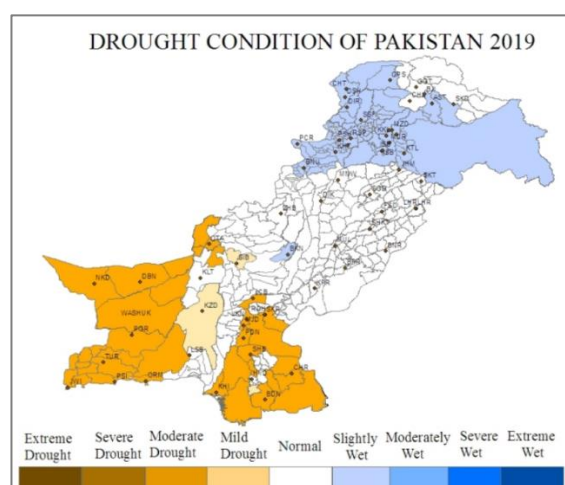
<b>DREF n° MDRPK015</b>	<b>Glide n° DR-2018-000428-PAK</b>
<b>Date of issue: 21 February 2019</b>	<b>Expected timeframe: 3 months</b> <b>Expected end date: 21 May 2019</b>
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow</b>	
<b>DREF allocated: CHF 315,347</b>	
<b>Total number of people affected:</b> 4.4 million (in Sindh and Balochistan province) 280,912 people (in Tharparkar district in Sindh province and Naushki district in Balochistan province)	<b>Number of people to be assisted: 15,000</b>
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> Staff at Pakistan Red Crescent Society PHQ in Sindh and Balochistan, NDRTs, BDRTs and DDRTs and active volunteers will be involved in this operation.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> PRCS is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies (PNS) with presence in Pakistan (Canadian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent Society). PRCS will be collaborating with in country movement partners to response drought affected population in Sindh and Balochistan.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> <b>(i) Government authorities/agencies;</b> National/Provincial/District Disaster Management Authorities, Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), Government of Sindh and Balochistan/and provincial departments. <b>(ii) UN agencies;</b> OCHA, UNDP, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organisation (WHO), UNICEF, UN Children's Fund, UNFPA and IOM etc. <b>(iii) International/NGOs;</b> ACTED International and HANDS.	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Pakistan is experiencing an increase in the frequency and severity of drought due to a rise in temperatures since September 2018, the adverse effects of El Nino and the decrease in the amount of rainfall during monsoon season. Historically droughts tend to occur in cycles of 16 to 20 years, punctuated by more frequent smaller drought events in the south. In 2018, Pakistan received 24.4 per cent less rainfall during the monsoon season (May to August), while Sindh Province was 69.5 per cent below average, and Balochistan Province was 45 per cent below. Sindh faces moderate to severe drought conditions in eight districts while Balochistan faces the same in 18 districts. According to the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), severe drought-like conditions have emerged over most of the southern parts of Pakistan due to a lack of summer rain, with an expectation that the situation will continue to deteriorate over the next four years due to climate change.

Based on available data, PMD issued three alerts between June to December 2018 of moderate to severe drought condition in eight districts of Sindh and 18 districts of Balochistan. According to the PMD, the hardest hit areas in Sindh provinces are Tharparkar, Sanghar, Umerkot, Thatta, Dadu, Kambar, Jamshoro and Badin. Overall, eight out of 23 districts and three million (seven per cent of total) population are affected. Whereas in Balochistan province, the hardest hit areas are Awaran, Barkhan, Chaghi, Kachhi, Kech, Kharan, Kohlu, Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi, Killa Abdullah, Kila Saifullah, Naseerabad, Noshki, Panjgur, Pishin, Quetta, Washuk and Zhob districts. Overall, 18 out of 32 districts and 1.4 million



Source: National Drought Monitoring Centre of the Pakistan Meteorological Department.

population (11 per cent of total) affected. According to the latest drought advisory for January 2019 from the PMD, moderate drought conditions are still prevailing over many parts of Balochistan and Sindh provinces in the coming months.

The drought situation in Sindh and Balochistan is rapidly developing into one of the worst disasters in Pakistan. Upland Balochistan and Sindh in the south are the most heavily affected by severe drought. These affected areas of Balochistan and Sindh have been prone to water shortages, rainfall measured over the last few years has reached a record low, with minimal or sometimes no rainfall. PMD said in its alert that “severe to extreme drought-like conditions” have emerged over most of the southern parts of Pakistan due to lack of summer rain. The abrupt decline in rainfall in most of the upland areas of the province has caused a complete drying up of the surface drinking water resources and has decreased water output from springs and tube wells. This has caused the water table to drop in most of the valleys and low-lying areas. This prolonged period of drought badly affected food production systems hence the health of community members, especially women and children. During the severe drought conditions, there is scarcity of nutritional food and potable water, which leads to the spread of disease. Recent drought, caused by less than average and erratic rainfall and long dry spell led to out-migration of rural population to barrage areas to seek food, water, and gainful employment. In the face of no feasible alternatives, communities’ resort to drinking saline or unfit water and consequently suffer from abdominal diseases and discoloration of teeth over time.

In November 2018, a multi-sector needs assessment was carried out by National Disaster Consortium (NDC) led by IOM in collaboration with FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, HANDS and ACTED that confirms overall 71 per cent of households are moderately or severely food insecure whereas 32 per cent are severely food insecure. Food consumption for the majority of households is either ‘poor’ or ‘borderline’ with 18 per cent having acceptable, 41 per cent poor and 41 per cent borderline food consumption. The findings suggest that the drought has caused an overall 34 per cent reduction in crop cultivation. The crop wise reduction in area cultivation was highest in Tharparkar, where cluster bean cultivation was reduced by 92 per cent, millet by 84 per cent, and pulses by 95 per cent; and in Tharparkar and Umerkot in Sindh province, sesame cultivation was reduced by 100 per cent, thus seriously impacting food security and livelihoods. Initial findings from the National Nutrition Survey show that the malnutrition rate among children under five, as well as among pregnant and lactating women in Balochistan, is alarmingly high. Global acute malnutrition among children under five was 18.6 per cent, above the global nutrition emergency threshold of 15 per cent in every district. Similarly, malnutrition among pregnant women is 37 per cent. Around 20 per cent of acute malnutrition is prevalent among the children and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW).

Another assessment was also conducted by The Natural Disasters Consortium (NDC) in January 2019 in Sindh province, comprised of IOM, FAO, UNICEF, ACTED and HANDS, to assess the impact of the drought on agriculture (crop cultivation, production, water availability and livestock), livelihoods and food security, access to water and sanitation and hygiene practices of the households and communities and to provide recommendations to the Government of Sindh, NDC partners, and other decision/policy makers to prioritize actions (short, medium and long term) in relevant sectors and geographic areas to address immediate needs, build back better and increase future resilience to drought.<sup>1</sup> Since the onset of drought, Pakistan Authority in Sindh and Balochistan have been providing food rations, water purification plants, and medical supports. However, a significant number of drought-affected communities remained unattended. Pastoral communities in Sindh and Balochistan are adopting coping strategies of distress-selling of livestock, abandoning their primary and precious assets, or migrating along with their livestock to other districts. The communities are resorting to survival approaches that have severely compromised the wellbeing of children and women.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been declared as “Drought Secretariats” for effective coordination of efforts. It has also approached the United Nations Agencies, humanitarian actors to augment the government’s efforts and support in ongoing response for affected population. On 7 February 2019, NDMA organized a Strategic Coordination Forum / Steering Committee Meeting, supported by UNOCHA with the agenda in discussing the drought response plan 2019, and the Chairman of NDMA officially requested international stakeholders to support the serious issue and drought victims, including Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The immediate needs presented by NDMA as followed:

- Lifesaving nutrition services for children under five and pregnant and lactating women;
- Provision of food rations;
- Safe drinking water and sanitation facilities;
- Lifesaving primary health services;
- Lifesaving maternal and childcare;
- Livestock protection, agriculture management, water conservation;
- Availability of survivor centered Gender Based Violence (GBV) services;
- Reinforce food security through schools’ programs.

<sup>1</sup> Sindh Drought Needs Assessment (SDNA) Report, January 2019.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society

Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) has district branches and a strong volunteer base in both Sindh and Balochistan. PRCS has in-house capacities for cash-based interventions, relief, operation management, health care, WASH and logistics. Since the start of the dry spell, PRCS remains vigilant and has been monitoring the situation. PRCS has been in coordination with NDMA and PMD, observing the deteriorating situation since the month of October 2018. PRCS national headquarters requested to its provincial branches to submit primary information reports regarding drought situation in their respective provinces. PRCS provincial branches mobilized its branch trained staff and volunteers to conduct the rapid assessment in drought affected provinces with the support of national headquarters technical capacity. In line with government policy, PRCS deployed two teams and conducted rapid assessment from 8-13 January 2019 in six most vulnerable districts: three in Sindh province (Tharparkar, Umerkot and Badin) and three in Balochistan province (Nushki, Kharan and Pishin). While keeping in view the security, operational feasibility, acceptance, need, gap analysis and PRCS presence, PRCS will be carrying out interventions in two districts; Nushki in Balochistan Province and Tharparkar in Sindh Province through DREF in provision of immediate needs. More importantly, in view of this humanitarian situation, PRCS is planning to scale up the response in supporting longer term needs of the affected population, a detailed needs assessment will be conducted to support the development of a long-term operational strategy and plan.

PRCS Headquarters is also in regular contact with NDMA, UNOCHA along with other humanitarian agencies to coordinate efforts for a cohesive humanitarian response. On 18 January 2019, PRCS participated in the 'National Consultative Workshop on Drought Mitigation' conducted by NDMA in Islamabad. The key objective of the workshop was to devise an all-inclusive and well-coordinated immediate response plan, work out extent and nature of possible support from UN and humanitarian actors and donor agencies; and to formulate comprehensive National Strategy based on short, medium and long-term sector-wise mitigation measures. The detailed gaps analysis was carried out by Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMAs) and humanitarian agencies to ascertain gaps which need to fill in health & nutrition, food security, agriculture, WASH, livelihoods, awareness and education; and exploring the opportunity for implementation of Cash-based interventions to support affected families. As part of the workshop agenda, all humanitarian organizations including PRCS were requested by NDMA to support the drought affected population.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Alongside the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), all the other RCRC Movement partners in country including International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent Society, are well connected and coordination and cooperation is ensured through frequent communication and information sharing. Movement partners are fully informed about PRCS' plans and needs. There was a coordination meeting with partners regarding the drought situation and the immediate plan of PRCS including activation of the DREF. Movement partners remain cooperative and willing to support PRCS response in case needed as in the past.

The IFRC has a Country Office in Pakistan and has also been closely monitoring the situation and providing technical support to the PRCS. IFRC has also supported PRCS in preparing EPoA for this response operation along with the budget.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Together with UNOCHA, NDMA launched the drought response plan on 7 February 2019 in the Strategic Coordination Forum / Steering Committee Meeting. There are three strategic objectives of the drought response plan, which are:

1. Augment government efforts to provide immediate life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to the population affected by drought.
2. Support the restoration of livelihoods of the drought affected population through resilience building activities.
3. Support the government to develop long-term strategy to address the impact of the drought.

UNOCHA has mobilized USD 10 million (approx. CHF 10 million) and launched its internal funding tool i.e. CERF. Furthermore, USD 1 million has also been secured under Pakistan Humanitarian Pool Fund (PHPF) a 'pool fund'. Initially Care International and Islamic Relief has succeeded to access this pool fund to respond in the drought affected areas. Besides, UN FAO has also endeavoured to access its internal funds USD 500,000 to support the drought operation. UN Agencies and other humanitarian organisations are present in the country and are in continuous contact with government and other stakeholders.

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis

The latest drought in Sindh and Balochistan provinces is estimated to have affected around 4.4 million people, including thousands who became migrants to nearby districts.

During 8-13 January 2019, PRCS deployed two emergency response teams comprising of National HQ staff, Provincial Headquarter Staff and volunteers, conducting rapid needs assessment in six districts (three each in Balochistan and Sindh provinces), with the objective of:

- Review of secondary data provided by the government and other sources.
- Meeting with Government and Disaster Management Authorities in Sindh and Baluchistan.
- Community Meetings and Focused group discussions in the community.
- Meeting with other NGOs and other stakeholders for gap analysis.

The targeted districts which were prioritized for assessment are:

- The most drought affected districts as per NDMA reports.
- PRCS presence in the target areas or nearby.
- No travel restrictions to the target area in terms of security and acceptance.
- Highest no of affected population.
- Lack of presence other stakeholders.
- Those districts where people intend to migrate to nearby districts due to drought.

According to the assessment result, it indicates that the drought situation is going from moderate to severe and may result in migration. The sources of livelihoods are badly affected as result of no fodder for livestock or vegetables for human consumption. Since other sources of income have dried up, members of the affected families were forced to supplement family income through occasional work. Women who traditionally sew and embroider clothes for family use are now trying to do so for commercial purposes. Since most of the family income is spent on the purchases of food and fodder, there is usually no cash surplus for buying other essentials.

Due to low precipitation, water table is going down and resulting in drying up of water sources and make it hard for community to get water for humans and animals. It also affects the sanitation and hygiene in the communities due to lack of water.

Use of brackish water in arid zones is an underlying cause of poor health. The method of water transportation and storage (ponds, tanks and plastic containers) exposes it to various form of contamination. This is why the most common health complaints are related to diarrhoea, vomiting and fever among children. This, together with a poor diet, has caused the widespread malnutrition reported among women and children by FAO/WFP. The most vulnerable groups are women and children. Men have the option to go to work in towns where they have a wider choice of food and access to clean drinking water, which is reflected in their better state of health.

The assessment result from PRCS is aligning with the assessment conducted by NDMA and UN agencies.

### Targeting

This DREF operation will be supporting the PRCS to conduct a detailed needs assessment in drought affected areas. By using the same criteria as mentioned above, PRCS will coordinate with the government, to decide the areas to be assessed.

In responding to the immediate needs of the affected population, two targeted districts are selected. Among the six districts assessed, based on the PDMA report, Tharparkar district in Sindh province and Naushki district in Balochistan province are the most affected. 276,152 and 4,760 households are affected respectively. It was also reported that about 30 million livestock were affected, including over 2 million that died. As per PRCS mandate, these two districts are targeted to be the operation area.

The immediate intervention will be targeting the most vulnerable groups which are women and children headed households.

Women remain tied to the house and their burden increases when the men are away because they have to take care of the entire household's needs including roles that are normally taken care of by men, such as collecting firewood and fodder and the sale of animals in emergencies. Women also bears the burden of anguish when their children do not get enough to eat or when children's essential need remain unmet.

Children's food needs are also more varied because of their growing age. Devoid as it is of most essential nutrients, their diet invisibly leads to malnutrition and other diseases. Further, children do not discriminate between good and bad food when they are hungry.

### **Scenario planning**

Drought is not a sudden event but rather a process, which accumulates slowly over time in any region or area. As a result, it provides ample time for the state managers to undertake pre-emptive measures to minimize the vulnerabilities of the regions that are at risk. According to the assessment done by the PRCS team, the situation owing to low rain, may convert to worst-case scenarios.

### **Operation Risk Assessment**

The Security situation in Balochistan province requires a close coordination with the authority, some areas might need specific authorization from the government which PRCS has already informed PDMA regarding the intervention.

The PRCS operation team (Volunteers & Staff) will strictly follow the security procedure of IFRC, and is acquainted with the expected work areas and have guided on the current situation. The intervention area of district Nushki is easy to access due to the good road condition, only in rural areas need 4x4 vehicles in Balochistan, in Sindh district Tharparkar district can also be easy to access. Once in the field, staff will be advised to take note of the security environment and report on road conditions.

## **B. Operational strategy**

### **Overall Operational objective**

Through this DREF operation, PRCS is going to carry out a detailed need assessment to find out a medium to longer term need of at-risk communities in Sindh and Balochistan provinces and develop an operational strategy and plan. Moreover, PRCS intends to cater the emergency needs of 15,000 people (at least 2,100 affected households) in two districts, namely Tharparkar in Sindh province and Noshki in Balochistan, through provision of unconditional cash grants for essential items like food and fodder for livestock, and also provision of WASH assistance for short term basis.

Below is the planned intervention:

- Conduct a detailed need assessment
- Provision of unconditional cash grants for immediate needs such as food, fodders for livestock
- Provision of safe drinking water through solar boreholes and storage facilities
- Conduct hygiene and water treatment awareness activities

### **Operational Strategy**

Drought is a slow onset event, and is causing a long term impact to the communities. This DREF operation will only be able to meet the immediate needs of the affected population for a short-term basis. It is recognized that a longer-term operational strategy and intervention plan will be developed to address the needs and alleviate the impact of the affected population. Therefore, with the support of this DREF allocation, PRCS is going to conduct a detailed needs assessment in Sindh and Balochistan provinces while simultaneously providing emergency relief to those in need. The findings will facilitate the NS to determine a longer-term operational strategy and to scale up the intervention through multilateral or bilateral support with partnering national societies or UN system.

The planned intervention from PRCS is aligning with the drought response plan operated by NDMA and UN agencies. The intervention by PRCS is contributing to the NDMA strategic direction.

PRCS will ensure a close coordination with NDMA and other stakeholders to avoid duplication of resources. The target area for this DREF operation will be in Tharparkar, Sindh province and Noshki, Balochistan province, whereas, UN agencies are targeting Killa Abdullah in Baluchistan province.

PRCS has been implementing its cash preparedness program and had already benefited since mid of 2015 supported by IFRC, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and American Red Cross. As a result, Cash Based Intervention (CBI) was included into the PRCS's Strategy 2016-2020 as one of its key priority areas for five years. The response to the 2015 earthquake led to the development of the first set of CBI contextualized tools. CBI toolbox, as well as PRCS standard operating procedures (SOPs) for CBI are developed in 2016. Moreover, PRCS has been testing the financial service provider agreements in 2016 and 2017.

Through this DREF operation, PRCS will be providing 18,400 PKR (approximately CHF 133) to each household via a financial service provider. The Red Rose platform will be used as a data management tool. The cash grant will be

enabling the affected household to purchase essential items such as food and fodder for livestock. During recent need and market assessment, it was revealed that markets are fully functional, and have the capacity. As per focus group discussion and key informant interviews, the affected people are preferring cash as compared to in-kind support.

The value of the cash grants has been calculated as per previous experience in DREF and pilot projects. The cash value has also been calculated for ensuring 2,100 kilocalories per person for the members of seven /HH per month as per recent market prices of the essential items or one livestock per HH. The grant is designed for a month assistance only, considering further needs will be addressed through a longer-term strategy and situation might be slightly improved in the coming months as there is expected rainfall. The national cash-working group has been consulted but there is no agreed amount decided yet.

Under the WASH component, to ensure provision of clean drinking water, PRCS intends to rehabilitate the existing water resources, and provide water filter. Also considering that the selected communities are restricted to groundwater to meet basic water consumption needs. The households collect water from wells to meet their daily needs, this painstaking daily exercise of pulling out water manually from depth of 150-250 feet takes a toll on the physical and mental wellbeing of those affected communities, resulting in high levels of hardship, diversion from normal routine activities and risk to health for the local community. Dragging out underground water manually from wells is one of the main issues the community is faced with as there is no electricity in the area. On average, 3 members from a household spend three to five hours to fetch water for human consumption and watering animals. By installing solar system, it would prove beneficial in terms of facilitating villagers to be free from raring animals used for dragging out water, thus saving time and energy, and nonstop supply of water can be made available for use of humans and animals.

Same technology/model was adopted in ten drought-affected communities in Tharparkar district, supported by Canadian Red Cross in 2017 and 2018. The project took an innovative approach by installing solar panels to power submersible pumps, which filled water storage tanks.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

Under the direct supervision of National Programme Coordinator in PRCS, at National Headquarters Islamabad the Programme Manager Response will monitor and support the overall DREF operation. At province level, Provincial Secretary will be in-charge of the operation, coordinating with provincial and district colleagues and reporting to National Programme Coordinator through Response Manager on operational developments.

No new paid staff will be engaged for this operation except for the Mobile Health Units as for those the HR needs are more than the existing capacity of the branch thus these will be skilled volunteers on short-term (two months); implementation will be supported by volunteers and staff members existing in PRCS PHQ. Volunteers and staff per diem are covered in the operational budget. PRCS has already insured 16 volunteers who will be mobilized for this operation.

An RDRT will be requested for one month, to support the implementation of this DREF operation.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. Medicines and other relief items from the existing PRCS stocks will be transported by PRCS to the affected areas. The distribution of all relief items related to this operation will be done by the NS volunteers and staff. As the local supply chain is still up and running, the replenishment of HH Water filters will be done locally by the PRCS with the support of IFRC CO and IFRC Regional Logistic Unit.

### **Communications**

The PRCS will regularly share information and updates on the operation with key stakeholders. The Response Manager will be responsible for communication to external stakeholders. At the operational level, the PRCS and IFRC will undertake communication activities aimed to increase visibility of the PRCS and to show impact of our contribution. The IFRC will support with the documentation and publication of stories on the IFRC website and Go platform.

### **Security**

The PRCS operations team is familiar with the proposed operational areas of Tharparkar in Sindh province and Noshki in Balochistan province and has been advised on the current acceptance and acceptability of these locations. A preliminary security risk assessment will be carried out by PRCS and IFRC Security team to assess the general security

environment and access to the target areas. IFRC Security will also remain part of the monitoring visits carried out in relation the DREF operation in Sindh and Balochistan provinces, keep close coordination with ICRC.

The RDRT member deployed to support the operation will be based in Islamabad. Field visits to support the DREF operation will be approved on case by case basis. Visits will also be subject to travel NOC's obtained by the government of Sindh and Baluchistan. Field visits to Baluchistan will however remain limited to Quetta city only.

Field staff before being deployed to the target areas will be briefed on security regulations, polices, security environment and challenges in the target operational areas. The briefing sessions will be carried out in close coordination with NS management at National and Provincial Headquarters.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)**

The plan has been developed based on the needs identified in the field. Emphasis is made on encouraging continuous assessment of the situation, monitoring of the services being provided as well as looking at monitoring of the feedback from beneficiaries. Analysis of monitoring observations will help with timely decision-making. Attention will be paid to data management, inclusive of collection of disaggregated beneficiary data, storage and analysis. Continuous communication with the field teams, along with weekly situation updates will support timely reporting on the operation. PRCS will provide the Operational Update (OU) during the DREF implementation after one month of operation on achievements, IFRC CO will review and submit to region for publication. The final report will be submitted by the NS to IFRC CO for technical review and further sharing with region.

### **Administration and Finance**

Operational expenses such as staff and volunteer per-diem, transportation, communication and coordination activities are factored into this DREF application. Emergency food need and fodder through cash grants will be done through already pre-selected telecom partners. Finance and administration support to the operation will be provided by PRCS national headquarters, with backing from the finance team of the IFRC Country Office.

## **Crosscutting matters**

### **Community Engagement and Accountability**

As part of an on-going process to ensure the accountability, Pakistan Red Crescent Society is committed to implement a Complaints Handling & Feedback Mechanisms in our programmes and humanitarian response to enable individuals to have their feedback. PRCS is committed to work in an open and responsible way that builds the trust and respect beneficiaries and striving to meet the highest quality in its development and humanitarian programming and seek to work with affected communities and populations in the best way possible.

Beneficiaries will be provided the opportunity to register their complaints and feedback. It can be lodged through different means, beneficiaries are encouraged to lodge their complaints directly through i) complaints/suggestion boxes and/or ii) Phone Calls / Hotline & Short Message Service (SMS) on dedicated landline and mobile number. PRCS will dedicate the person to handle these complaints and feedback, and investigation will be carried out in short-time from complaint lodging keeping in view the timeframe of response.









## Budget

### DREF OPERATION

21-Feb-19

#### MDRPK015 : PAKISTAN DROUGHT

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	41,838
Other Supplies & Services	28,656
Cash Disbursements	187,255
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>257,750</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	2,860
Transport & Vehicle Costs	3,152
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>6,012</b>
National Society Staff	4,298
Volunteers	4,470
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>8,769</b>
Workshops & Training	5,724
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>5,724</b>
Travel	17,158
Information & Public Relations	358
Office Costs	143
Communications	186
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>17,846</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	19,247
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>19,247</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>315,347</b>

## Reference documents



Click for:

- [Information Bulletin](#)
- 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**.