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# Operation Update

## Togo: Flood Response



<b>DREF Operation No. MDRTG008</b>	<b>Glide No. OT-2017-000163-TGO</b>
<b>Date of issue: 08 January, 2018</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b>
<b>Operations manager:</b> Momodu Lamin Fye, Head of Cluster, overall responsible for compliances, reporting and monitoring	<b>Contact person:</b> Zakari Issa, WASH Coordinator
<b>Operation start date:</b> October 6, 2017	<b>Original operation timeframe: 06 October 2017- 06 January 2018</b> <b>Revised operation timeframe: 06 October 2017- 21 February 2018</b>
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 155,229	<b>No. of people assisted:</b> 3,612 (602 Households)
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Partners Currently Actively Involved in the operation:</b> German Red Cross, ICRC, the Danish and Swiss Red Cross	
<b>Other organisms partner Actively Involved in the operation:</b> <i>National Civil Protection Agency</i>	

### Summary of main revisions made to the Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA)

The current political climate in the country has played a negative role in the respect of timeline for implementation of activities at country level. Since August 19, 2017 that the country has been going through a socio-political crisis that paralyzed all activities. Since then, there has been no week or without a planned political demonstration. Apart from being violent events, some of these, while being peaceful hinder the normal course of any professional, commercial day to day businesses.

Furthermore, the operation experienced over a month delay at the start due to compliances of standard procedures for transfer of fund to national society. Although efforts were made to fast track the transfer, the process of signing MoU with national society, took longer than it was estimated.

Indeed, with the deployment on November 13, 2017 of the RDRTs in support of the implementation of activities, despite the delay in the transfer of funds and the unstable political climate, positive developments are evident with the preparation of training and launch of NFI acquisition process and the planned NFI distribution under the DREF.

Apart from these aspects, a database on the people affected by the floods has also been updated and documented. The analysis of achievements, led us to revisit the implementation schedule of the DREF to take into account the initial implementation term of activities in the validated EPoA. This showed unfortunately that activities programming will not fit in the eligible period of DREF with deadline fixed for January 6, 2018. Nevertheless, the situation

Considering the above reasons, this operation update is issued to request an extension of 30 days until 6 February, 2018, to complete all planned activities.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Following the torrential rains in Togo, the authorities in charge of the Nanqbeta dam reported exceeding the dam retention capacity forcing them to perform water discharge that resulted in flooding in several villages in the maritime region. The funds mobilized through the DREF are intended to assist 602 vulnerable households (2815 inhabitants in 9 villages beneficiaries of the operation) out of the 3,680 affected (this represents around 16,060 people in 30 villages).

This operation will particularly cover priority households evacuated during the floods event but also those who were not evacuated but whose vulnerability has been documented. Thus, villages of Adamé, Agbanakin, Atcharne, Togbavi, Togbagan, Azime-Doussou, Agbetiko, Gbandi and Gbandjidji all riverain du Mono River are those that are targeted by the DREF supported operation.

The continuous assessment of the situation will strengthen the identification of vulnerabilities of these households and thus ensure a minimum acceptable accompaniment to households that have not benefited from the full support of other stakeholders in conformity for cultural diversity and gender integration.

### Summary of current response

At this stage of the response key action points by the National Society are:

- Participation in rapid and joint assessments in flooded areas with public authorities;
- Participation in coordination meetings with the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC);
- Mobilizing volunteers and enhancement of surveillance in flood-prone areas;
- Participation in NFI distribution activities and food organized by ANPC;
- Training of volunteers on the RAMP (Rapid mobile phone based survey) tool;
- Development of a basic data of 1,308 affected households in 9 villages targeted by the operation;
- Confirmation of 602 vulnerable households among the 1,308 identified;
- Planning distribution and hygiene awareness activities;
- Launch of the tendering process for the supply of NFI;
- Continuous assessment of the situation in the 9 villages to improve the quality of data collected on the target households.

### Overview of Host National Society

The Togolese Red Cross (CRT) is auxiliary to the public authorities in Togo and complement government efforts during humanitarian emergencies. The National Society (NS) is Board a member of the National Civil Protection Agency. It also has excellent cooperation with the National Agency for Environmental Protection, the Benin Electricity Community (CEB), the General Directorate of National Meteorology (DGMN) and Directorate of Water resources (ORE).

Since 2015, with technical support and financial support from the Climate Centre of the IFRC and the GFDRR of the World Bank, FUNES application (Functional Estimate) is being experimented. This is a flood forecasting tool which triggers the funds for disaster preparedness for the reduction of flood risks - Climate Change Adaptation (2013-2018) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) pre-established by the national Society. All these actions today reinforce the credibility and expertise of the National Society in early warning systems management and effective support for populations in areas at risk of flooding and other hazards.

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

- **German Red Cross (RRC Project / ACC):**

The German Red Cross through the DRR project /ACC (Risk Reduction of Disasters and Climate Change Adaptation) continued its actions in areas affected by flooding covered by the project.

A total of 662 people in 161 affected households in the localities of Togbavi (442 people), Togbagan (12 people), Adamé (138 people) and Atchamey (70 persons) located in the Lakes Prefecture have received support through this project. It includes a distribution of non-food items composed of mats, buckets, tarpaulins, soap, mosquito nets.

Currently, an impact assessment is carried out in 32 villages including 9 villages targeted by the DREF. The objective of this study through the FUNES system is to identify and analyse the impacts observed in the localities affected by floods to improve future actions in these high-risk areas. The study also aims to assess the scope of action of the DRR / CCA project.

### Movement Coordination

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) is supporting the national society in the response. It provides technical support for the development of strategies and monitoring of the country's action plan. At the National Society, weekly coordination meetings bring together the operation team, the management core team of SN and the RDRT. These meetings allow to appreciate the evolution of implementation and address all the constraints and make any necessary corrective measures.

### Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

- **National Agency of Civil Protection (ANPC):**

To minimize the impact of flooding to the most affected, Government has allocated a funding of 40 million FCFA. To this sum is added the contribution of one million CFA francs of the Catholic Organization for Integral Development (OCDI). These resources allowed to attend a total 1,227 households (about 5,303 people).

The table below shows the population sizes of the villages targeted by the DREF. These are people that are not supported or partially supported by the operation of the ANPC.

**Table # 1:** Numbers of beneficiaries in target villages to be supported by the DREF

Prefectures	Distribution sites	targeted villages	Number of beneficiaries
Lacs	Aklakou	Adamé	802
		Azime-Dossou	494
	Agbanakin	Agbanakin	235
		Atchamey	127
		Togbagan	382
		Togbavi	338
bas Mono	Agbétiko	Agbétiko	42
	Agomé-Glozou	Gbandi	543
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,963</b>

- **National Program against Malaria**

We can also note that LLIN distribution campaign was made by the national program against malaria as part of the grant from the Global Fund against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. This distribution was not made as part of the response to the emergency situation but still covered the villages targeted by the DREF operation.

Outside these interventions, no further action covering the population of the villages affected by flooding were identified.

The table below shows the situation of distribution in targeted households considered by others according to official information.

Prefectures	Distribution sites	targeted villages	Number of beneficiary households	Tarpaulin	LLIN <sup>1</sup>	buckets	mats	Bathing soap (250g)	laundry soap (200g)
lakes	Aklakou	Adamé	88	0	223	1	227	228	226
		Azime-Dossou	76	0	201	0	214	214	214
	Agbanakin	Agbanakin	76	0	205	0	214	214	214
		Atchamey	45	18	64	18	110	126	92
		Togbagan	52	0	151	0	148	148	148
		Togbavi	94	60	168	8	233	338	220
Lower Mono	Agbétiko	Agbétiko	55	0	123	0	116	116	116
	Agomé-Glozou	Gbandi	70	0	207	0	202	202	202
<b>Total</b>			556	78	1,342	18	1,464	1,586	1,432

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

As at now, water have receded from the villages along the Mono, purpose of our intervention. However, the most vulnerable households do not have all received full support due to insufficient resources by government and other agencies.

While food distributions and some NFI have been distributed, the analysis of gaps still notes some deviations for some households. Indeed the 602 households targeted by the operation, none have received from other actors most of the items planned under the DREF. Similarly, the village of Gbandjidji with 46 households and 137 persons affected with nearly 60% women have not received any support.

Although assistance actions have been carried out in these areas, people still have needs for non-food items. The need for water treatment, sanitation, and livelihoods remain priority for assistance.

### Capacity building at National Society

Locally, the operation relies on local human resources, mainly this has strengthened the volunteer's capacity on the RAMP tool for transmitting data during the ongoing evaluation. Through this support, the NS increased its capacity for conducting assessments using this tool.

Moreover, with trainings on distribution techniques and hygiene promotion will also allow the NS to increase its deployment capabilities in emergency situations.

It should be recalled that the technical assistance by the RDRT helped improve the capacity for identification of vulnerable households in emergency situations and the basic creation of specific data for each emergency operation.

### Beneficiary Selection

To accelerate the implementation on the basis of continuous assessment for the collection of additional data on beneficiaries, a shortlist of 602 vulnerable households' beneficiaries was made. The original file based on which the screening was done comprises 1,308 ménages.

This screening was made from the consolidated list of names after the initial assessment of the CRT and used during distribution activities of food and NFI by the ANPC. The main criterion is the size of households. Thus, all households in our database having a size of 4 were primarily selected except the 46 households of the village Gbandjidji which were fully selected as having received no response to date.

<sup>1</sup>Based on the national standard and is reflected in the national distribution strategy: one net for every two people.

Besides this criterion of first selection, our screening has also prioritized, the presence of women headed household. For example, for the village Gbandjidji, about 60% of people affected by the flood are women.

Continuous assessment in progress will help complete the detailed data on these pre-selected households.

**Table 2:** Summary of the beneficiary households per location

No.	villages		Number of beneficiary households	Affected		
				Gender		Total
				M	F	
1	group 1	Gbandi	70	413	-	413
2		Gbandjidji	46	55	82	137
3		Adamé	88	445	-	445
4		Azime-Doussou	76	402	-	402
5		Togbagan	52	301	-	301
6		Togbavi	94	336	-	336
7		Agbanakin	76	203	206	409
<b>Subtotal 1</b>			<b>502</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>2,443</b>
8	group 2	Agbetiko	55	245	-	245
9		Atchamey	45	127	-	127
<b>Subtotal 2</b>			<b>100</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>602</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>2,815</b>

## Risks assessment

The Nanqbeta hydroelectric dam overflows since the beginning of the rainy season. Despite the continuous functioning of generators, half of the water holding capacity of the dam has been exceeded since August 7, 2017.

Today the forecast of the National Meteorological Office of Togo and consensus forecasts for West Africa, confirmed the excess rainfall and runoff movement towards the north of Togo.

Beyond the damage caused by flooding to homes and crops, disruption of the supply chain can be a risk to livelihoods.

Operationally, we now note a risk of duplicating the distribution of NFI. This is due to the fact that several components of the distributions of kits provided in the DREF were distributed by the ANPC on one hand and the project DRR / CCA on the other. The Red Cross is no longer the only actor providing assistance to affected populations.

But this risk can be easily managed through the use of programmatic gap analysis matrices. Indeed, they can identify with the town and prefecture all households that received assistance before the DREF activities and calculate these gaps. Thus, the DREF contribution to households that have already received NFI will be only a complement to what they have not received.

Regarding the security aspects, it should be noted that the country is experiencing socio-political instability because of the demands made by the opposition. Political opposition group led protests are recorded at least every two weeks. This impact negatively on the normal implementation of activities.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

The overall objective of the operation is to meet the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable 602 families, or 2,815 people affected by floods in the Maritime region, along the Mono River downstream of the dam Nanqбето.

The operation of the Togo Red Cross (CRT) supported by the DREF continue to focus primarily on humanitarian aid for the affected population, particularly the displaced but also not 137 non-displaced from the village Gbandjidji.

Key updated activities include:

- Briefing / updating of volunteers (27) at 3 volunteers per village for a day in the maritime region on the promotion of good hygiene practices. After the training, the volunteers will be mobilized to conduct outreach activities as well as monitoring and evaluation;
- Briefing / update of a day of 30 volunteers in the maritime region of the technical distribution and in particular on the code of conduct of the Movement. After the session, volunteers will be mobilized to ensure the distribution of shelter and non-food items (NFI) according to standards.
- The finance and accounting department will be responsible for the acquisition and provision of NFI. Purchases will be made in accordance with the standards and procedures and reports will be made available.

But it should be noted that not all the items will be distributed due to the inclusion of distributions made by other actors including the ANPC and Project DRR / CCA. The following tables from the gap analysis indicate per item quantities to be distributed and the remaining that will be prepositioned at the Togo Red Cross Central warehouse.

**Table 3** : Programmatic Gap on NFI distribution

Target Communities		NFI								
		Tarpaulin	LLIN	buckets	Mats	Blankets	Aquatabs (NaDCC 167 mg)	Jerrycans (20ltrs)	hygiene kits	Shelter tool kit
Group 1	Gbandi	-70	-219	-140		-219	-2,100	-70	-211	-10
	Gbandjidji	-46	-130	-92	-101	-130	-1,380	-46	-225	-10
	Adamé	-88	-240	-176		-240	-2,640	-88	-217	-10
	Azime-Doussou	-76	-214	-152		-214	-2,280	-76	-187	-10
	Togbagan	-52	-160	-104		-160	-1,560	-52	-155	-10
	Togbavi	-34	-208	-188		-216	-2,820	-94	-56	-10
	Agbanakin	-76	-218	-152		-218	-2,280	-76	-195	-10
<b>Group 1 gaps</b>		<b>-442</b>	<b>-1,389</b>	<b>-1,004</b>	<b>-101</b>	<b>-1397</b>	<b>-15,060</b>	<b>-502</b>	<b>-1246</b>	<b>-70</b>
Group 2	Agbetiko	-55	-113	-110		-132	-1,650	-55	-129	-10
	Atchamey	-27	-69	-90		-72	-1,350	-45	-1	-10
<b>Group 2 Gaps</b>		<b>-82</b>	<b>-182</b>	<b>-200</b>		<b>-204</b>	<b>-3,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-130</b>	<b>-20</b>
<b>Total gaps not covered by distributions from government and other actors</b>		<b>-524</b>	<b>-1571</b>	<b>-1204</b>	<b>-101</b>	<b>-1601</b>	<b>-18,060</b>	<b>-602</b>	<b>-1376</b>	<b>-90</b>
<b>Acquired under flood DREF</b>		<b>904</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>1204</b>	<b>36,120</b>	<b>1204</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Planned to be prepositioned at TRC central warehouse</b>		<b>380</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,060</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Operational Support Services

### Human resources

The CRT will use its staff and volunteers (NDRT members of PC-TEAM, focal points and other volunteers on the ground) for the response operation. The volunteers present in villages and focal points are already deployed and are monitoring the situation.

TRC finance unit will manage the funds and produce financial reports in accordance with the manual of procedures of the NS under the supervision of the Secretary General (SG). The progress report will be produced by the coordinator of disaster management under the supervision of the SG.

The RDRTs deployed in Togo continues to support the Togo Red Cross for the implementation of the operation and the development of necessary tools to monitor the operation.

The National Society continues to strengthen the management and coordination of the operation through the strategic deployment of specialized personnel on the ground and coordinating with various working groups with the support of RDRT.

### Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistical support was provided in accordance with the standard procedure for the IFRC. A purchasing committee which is involved the RDRT was set up to follow the procedures. The purchase of shelter kits and non-food items was subjected to a local tendering process. This call also included the purchase of hygiene kits culturally appropriate. The contract is awarded by the Department of Finance and Accounting of the CRT under the control of the purchase committee.

### Information technology (IT)

The Wi-Fi is available at the headquarters of the CRT with some speed to the connection difficulties of the national network. Evaluations continue electronically via RAMP.

### communications

The CRT's communications team is to work up in the communication support necessary revisions to the project. These supports will be validated to ensure their admissibility and their dissemination at national and international level. A frank collaboration between the Communications Coordinator of CRT and national and local authorities to ensure a regular flow of information between field operations and key players is ahead.

A regular flow of information will also be maintained between the beneficiaries, with the seat to maintain transparency and meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable communities. Thus, prior distributions, beneficiaries will be informed of distribution programs, services and Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross. The relief operation will maintain the visibility on the ground by wearing bibs bearing the emblem to raise awareness on the role of the National Society and the International Federation in the operation. The CRT has also taken steps to document all communication media on the operation.

### Security

Due to the current political environment, protest demonstrations continue to take place throughout the territory. Beyond the fact that they have not yet generated major incidents involving only the erection of roadblocks, it always remains a risk of safety and field movement.

Concerning of crime, the level is relatively low throughout the territory, except for Lomé and border crossings where it is greatest. To reduce the risk that the staff of the Red Cross is a victim of crime or violence, active mitigation measures have been taken including the monitoring of the situation and the implementation of

minimum safety requirement. This also involved the briefing of Red Cross personnel actively involved in operations on personal safety.

### Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (REMP)

Follow-up activities are in place to ensure the quality of implementation. The staff of the CRT among them find the members of the executive and governance have been identified to ensure the operation monitoring on daily basis. These teams are supported by the RDRT member for planning field visits to measure progress of the implementation and provide support for better implementation of the actions proposed in the intervention areas.

As part of the management information system, database templates were developed and are being updated regularly. These matrices allowed at this stage to identify by name all households affected by the floods. These databases are updated through regular transmission of data collected in the field from the RAMP or MAGPI tool.

Reports on activities are written in ways to meet the minimum standards of the International Federation's DREF reports. The planned workshop on lessons learned will draw conclusions for future operational strategies.

### Administration and finance

The finance department and accounting of the Togo Red Cross ensures the implementation of financial procedures. To ensure the efficient implementation of the budget, the department works in harmony with the RDRT deployed, according to agreement signed between the National Society and IFRC Abuja office.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

<b>Early warning and preparedness for Emergency Response</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: Continuous assessment and analysis Issued To inform the design and implementation of the operation</b>	
<b>Output 1.1: Participation in assessments and continuous collection of information from local units</b>	
<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
Briefing on the assessment of volunteers using electronic tools (MAGPI gold RAMP)	100
Conducting initial assessment year by trained volunteer teams	100
Staff and volunteer guidance on the assessment and selection of Beneficiaries	100
Community satisfaction survey	0
Post distribution review	0
Lessons Learned Workshop	0
<b>Outcome 2: The NS early warning systems and procedures are supported pour augmenter capacity</b>	
<b>Output 2.1: Early warning equipment and media are Provided to NS and to flood preparedness programs</b>	
<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
Analysis and dissemination of information	60
Contribution to volunteers' communication costs	50
<b>Progress Towards outcomes</b>	
The preliminary selection of beneficiaries was made on the basis of the gaps analysis matrix. This has allowed for a nominal selection of 602 households. Additional information on these households are being collected through continuous assessment.	

## Water and Sanitation

**Outcome 3. Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in communities Targeted**

**Output 3.1: Access to safe water and adequate sanitation qui meets Sphere and WHO standards**

**Output 3.2:** Hygiene Promotion activities qui meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items Provided to target population.

Activities planned	Implementation (%)
Briefing for volunteers in support of distribution activities	100
Purchase hygiene / dignity kits	60
Purchase and distribute Aquatabs (NADCC 167mg)	60
Distribution of hygiene / dignity kits	0
Emergency Hygiene Promotion activities and demonstration on the use of hygiene / dignity kits	20
Provides bibs for volunteers (visibility)	80
Rehabilitate / upgrade Existing latrines and bath houses on relocation site	0
Provide emergency latrines under Where to meet IDP needs one relocation site	0
Continuous monitoring	Ongoing
<b>Progress Towards outcomes</b>	

## Shelter and Settlements (and household items)

**Outcome 4: Immediate shelter and non-food items needs of the affected population are Addressed**

**Output 4.1: Emergency shelter materials to 602 households provided**

Activities planned	Implementation (%)
Selection of Households for emergency shelter materials	100
Distribution of shelter materials and tool kits	0
Distribution of non-food items	0
Procurement of emergency shelter materials, toolkits shelter and non-food items	60
<b>Progress Towards outcomes</b>	

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

### In Togo Red Cross

**Rémy Komla Afoutou**, Togo Red Cross Secretary General: Tel: + 228 22 21 21 10, email: [remyaf@yahoo.fr](mailto:remyaf@yahoo.fr)

### In IFRC West Coast Cluster:

- **Momodou Lamin Fye**, Head country office: Tel. +234818673023; e-mail [momodoulamin.fye@ifrc.org](mailto:momodoulamin.fye@ifrc.org)
- **Zakari Issa**, WASH Coordinator, Mob. +225 48706263/+2348188181807 Email: [zakari.issa@ifrc.org](mailto:zakari.issa@ifrc.org)

### Regional Office for Africa

- **Florent Del Pinto**, Acting Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254 731067489; email: [florent.delpinto@ifrc.org](mailto:florent.delpinto@ifrc.org)
- **Khaled Masud Ahmed**, Regional Disaster Management Delegate, Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254 731067 286, email: [Khaled.masud@ifrc.org](mailto:Khaled.masud@ifrc.org)

### In IFRC Geneva

- **Alma Alsayed**, Senior officer, response and recovery; phone +41-2-2730-4566; email: [alma.alsayed@ifrc.org](mailto:alma.alsayed@ifrc.org)
- **Cristina Estrada**, Response and recovery lead; phone: +41-22734260; email: [cristina.estrada@ifrc.org](mailto:cristina.estrada@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **Kentaro Nagazumi**, Coordinator Partnerships and Resource Development; Nairobi; phone: +254 731984117; email: [kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org](mailto:kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU): Rishi Ramrakha**, Head of Africa Region Logistics Unit; phone: +254 733888022 / Fax +254 202712777; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **Fiona Gatere**, PMER Coordinator, phone: +254 20 283 5185; email: [fiona.gatere@ifrc.org](mailto:fiona.gatere@ifrc.org)

## 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 (NGO's) 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**.