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## Emergency appeal Revision Kenya: Drought

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

(Revised) Appeal n° MDRKE039	1,373,294 people to be assisted	Appeal launched 23 November 2016
Glide n° DR-2016-000118-KEN	297,808 Swiss Francs DREF allocated	Revision n 1 12 February 2017
	29,686,126 Swiss Francs Current Appeal budget	Revision n 2 27 March 2017
	Appeal Coverage: Currently at 26% Multilateral and (Bilateral and Multilateral) 65% Funding gap: 35%	Revision n 3 19 Feb 2018
		Ends 31 July 2018

### Summary

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of some **CHF 29,686,126** (increased from CHF 25,062,572) to enable the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies (IFRC)** to support the **Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to some **1,373,294 people** (an increase from 1,033,300 people), with a focus on the following sectors: **Health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food Security**. It also reflects a substantial increase in the target population, number of activities, an enlarged geographic scope and timeframe for implementation. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available now of the evolving operation, and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments. Details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action

Details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) <http://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=185361>

### The disaster and the response to date

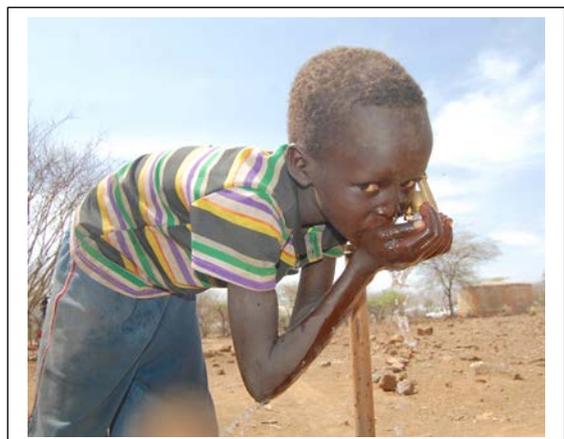
The Kenya Drought Emergency Appeal launched in November 2016 seeking 3.8 million Swiss Francs to support 114,620 beneficiaries across 19 counties. The appeal was launched due to the effects of poor performance of the long rains in March-May 2016

The 1st revision of the appeal came as a result of the progressive increase in the number of people who required emergency humanitarian support, an increase to 2.7 million spread across 23 counties, reported in the Short Rains Assessment (SRA) report published in February 2017.

The Government of Kenya declared the ongoing drought as a national disaster, on the 10th February 2017. As a result of increased scope of the drought, the 1st revision of the appeal sought 9.1 million Swiss Francs to enable KRCS to support to 340,786 beneficiaries in 13 counties.

In July 2017, the Long Rains Assessment Report indicated an increase of population requiring humanitarian assistance from 2.7 million to 3 million people. This triggered the 2nd revision of the Kenya Drought Emergency Appeal 25,062,572 million Swiss Francs to enable KRCS to support 1,033,300 beneficiaries in 14 counties.

In January 2018, The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) reported persistence of drought conditions in 10 counties (out of the 23 counties affected in 2017). Six (6) of these counties remain in the alarm phase (equivalent to IPC Phase 3) while four (4) are in Alert Phase (equivalent to IPC Phase 2). KRCS is seeking to revise the Kenya Drought Emergency Appeal to extend support to affected communities in these counties, additional to the counties that have been part of the 2017 drought support., therefore KRCS will expand its operation to 15 counties and **1,373,294 people** to be assisted



Rehabilitation of water supply. Baringo@KRCS

## The operational strategy

### Needs assessment

As the lead government agency on drought, the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) carries out seasonal field assessments after the rains seasons, to assess the impact of the rains on food security and human nutrition. The NDMA is supported by government ministries, United Nations Agencies (especially WFP and UNICEF), International and Local Non-Governmental Organisations in these assessments. The assessments involve field data collection through 138 established sentinel sites spread across the ASAL areas. The collected data is analysed and presented to the County Steering Groups (CSGs) in each of the participating counties for validation and the situation is communicated back to the communities by NDMA in form of different flag colours well understood by the community.

NDMA report indicates that the 2017 short rains (October-December) were characterized by late onset, poor distribution, and early cession in most of the 23 ASAL counties. The rains were expected to support pasture regeneration and surface reservoirs water recharge (as well as recharge of aquifers), and while this is notable through vegetative cover, the weather Agency, KMD has issued an alert for heat waves in the northern counties including Turkana, Samburu, Marsabit, Mandera and Wajir. This is likely to cause rapid deterioration of pasture, as well as rapid evaporation of water in surface reservoirs, eroding the possibilities of pastoral communities to recover before the next rainy season. It is reported that although animal body condition has shown marked improvement, milk production has not improved (and is expected to improve during kidding and calving season), and the animal market and market prices have not stabilised. FEWSNET predicts that household purchasing power is likely to be constrained by low incomes in these areas, and are likely to receive below average rains in March-May season<sup>3</sup>

Ten (10) counties have been categorised by the NDMA report to be in critical stage, with six remaining in the alarm phase (IPC Phase 3) and four in alert stage (IPC Phase 2), and there is general agreement between government and humanitarian actors, that these counties require support for the next 6 months (which coincides with the long rains season of 2018). KRCS has been supporting seven of these counties through monthly cash transfers (and this is expected to continue), among other interventions. KRCS will include two additional counties (Kajiado and Kitui) for the next 6 months.

### Beneficiary selection

Interventions will be aligned with the IFRC-minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, for example the selection of beneficiaries was and will be based on their level of vulnerability, including: households that have lost their source of livelihoods (loss of crops and animals), the chronically ill, elderly, female headed households, lactating mothers and under-five children (malnourished), pregnant women, and/or people with disabilities. The KRCS will continue working closely with the GoK, stakeholders and other agencies to ensure that there will be no duplication of interventions and double counting of beneficiaries.

### Overall objective

The overall objective of this revised appeal is to offer continuity of life-saving services targeting 1,373,294 drought-affected persons in 15 priority counties by addressing short term household food security, management of acute malnutrition, access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation and support early recovery in selected counties

### Operational strategy

KRCS will continue to implement response actions guided by sector specific national action plans in partnership with government and stakeholders, and update plans based on information availed by forecasts by the KMD, KFSSG Short Rains (2017) Impact Assessments, the NDMA assessment reports and bulletins, nutrition sector SMART Survey reports, WESCOORD action plans and the health sector action plan.

KRCS will:

- Continue to coordinate with the two levels of government and non-state actors and through this, update the Movement partners on the progress being made in curbing the effects of drought.
- Participate in nutrition SMART surveys, as well as Short Rains Impact Assessment for the OND Rains 2017. The two assessments will begin early February.
- Involve ICRC delegation in supporting safe access and use the existing internal capacities to scale up dissemination in conflict prone counties.
- Work with IFRC's Food Security and Resilience Team to plan and implement recovery and resilience building plans

- Work with the affected communities for effective engagement through community meetings for programme updates and feedback.

## Proposed sectors of intervention



### Coordination and partnerships



Through this appeal, the British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent have supported KRCS bilaterally. The American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, China Red Cross (Hong Kong Branch), German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross (including contribution from Japanese Government), Italian Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Malaysian Red Crescent, The Netherlands Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Monaco Red Cross have supported through the IFRC. The British Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent have also provided additional resources through the IFRC.

National Governments also supported the appeal through their National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. These include Austrian Government, Government of Italy, Government of Japan, Malaysian Government, Canadian Government and the Royal Dutch Government. Swedish Television provided support through the Swedish RC.

The ICRC regional delegation in Nairobi worked with KRCS on a joint project in Lamu and Tana River (Tana Delta) counties through cash transfers. KRCS has kept the Movement partners informed, individually and through joint briefings, on progress in supporting the affected communities, and further consulted several of them on the need to revise the appeal.

Response actions have been ongoing since 2016 with participation of the National Government through line ministries, the county governments through county departments, United Nations Agencies and local and International Non-Governmental Organizations. KRCS has been working to strengthen linkages with all actors to maximise benefits. KRCS has received immense support from in-country donors including the European and Union Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), the United States Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the embassies of Bangladesh and Turkey.

Response actions have been initiated and are ongoing in nine of the affected counties by the national and county governments. The activities are supported by various ministries; Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Devolution and Planning and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the Ministry of Health. The other agencies involved are NDMA, Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP), WFP, Food Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), German Agro Action (GAA), UNFPA and UNICEF.

For more of their specific actions kindly refer to the EPOA



### Early warning; Response preparedness; Risk reduction

#### Outcome 1. Improved capacities of communities and county government in preparedness and response to drought

Output 1. 1 Improved dissemination of drought early warning and identification of early action

Activities implemented (if revised appeal) and planned:

- 1.1.1 Identify gaps in terms of risk information generation, risk monitoring and warning capacities, communication and early actions
- 1.1.2 Roll dissemination of EW to target counties
- 1.1.3 Identification of cost effective early actions

Output 1.2 Communities implementing basic risk reduction and adaptation measures that would help them recover better

Activities implemented (if revised appeal) and planned:

- 1.2.1 Training Volunteers and staffs on Vulnerability Capacity Assessment
- 1.2.2 Conducting Vulnerability Capacity Assessment
- 1.2.3 Community development of risk reduction and adaptation plans
- 1.2.4 CMDRR group established/strengthened and trained

- 1..2.5 Support Implementation of community action plans – link with recovery initiatives



## Health and care

Outcome 1: Reduced risks of drought related disease outbreaks and other negative consequences in key health outcomes

Output 1.1 Basic essential health care provided to the target population

Activities planned:

- 1.1.1 Sensitize community health workers on epidemic preparedness and community level surveillance
- 1.1.2. Conduct health education and awareness sessions with a key focus on nutrition and prevention of common ailments of epidemic potential.
- 1.1.3. Conduct integrated Health and nutrition outreaches (screening, onsite management, referrals, transportation of RUTF to local stabilization centres)
- 1.1.4. Participate in sub county, county and National level coordination forums and Technical working groups.
- 1.1.5. Support SMART surveys and Rapid assessments (continuous monitoring of MAM and SAM levels). covered by UNICEF

Output 1.2: Minimum initial package for reproductive health services to target population is provided

**Activities Planned:**

- 1.2.1 Facilitate referrals for emergency obstetric care
- 1.2.2 Distribute reproductive health kits
- 1.2.3 Procure reproductive health kits
- 1.2.4 Conduct community awareness sessions on Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention, response and reporting mechanisms
- 1.2.5. Conduct Protection and sexual gender-based violence Rapid assessment covered by UNFPA
- 1.2.6 Map, establish Gender based violence referral pathways and support gender based violence referrals.

Output 1.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population

**Activities Planned**

- 1.3.1 Engage counsellors to provide Psychological First Aid to the affected population.
- 1.3.2 Organize for safe spaces for children and other groups for counselling
- 1.3.3 Train social workers on child protection in emergencies to provide psychosocial support to children and their families
- 1.3.4 Conduct debrief sessions with health teams, Staff and Volunteers involved in response.

Output 1.4 Epidemic prevention measures is carried out

**Activities Planned**

- 1.4.1 Intensify community-based surveillance for possible outbreaks
- 1.4.2 Procure essential supplies for outreaches and epidemic preparedness supplies (IEHK 12), and local procurement of essential drugs
- 1.4.3 Organize for temporary storage of medical supplies and equipment



## Water; Sanitation; Hygiene promotion

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

Output 1.1: Hygiene promotion activities which meet SPHERE standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

**Activities Planned:**

- 1.1.1 Train hygiene promoters on hygiene promotion as Trainer of Trainees for participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation emergency response (PHASTER) methodologies
- 1.1.2 Production and procurement of Information education communication materials to support behaviour change communication (PHASTER toolkits)

Output 1.2: Hygiene related goods (NFIs) which meet SPHERE standards are provided to the target population

**Activities Planned**

- 1.2.1 Procurement of Point of Use water treatment chemicals for household water treatment
- 1.2.2 Train and Sensitize communities on the use of water treatment chemicals and monitor their utilisation
- 1.2.2 Procure storage containers; UPVC water tanks, bladder tanks to support water storage in hard hit areas
- 1.2.3 Distribute storage containers; UPVC water tanks, bladder tanks to support water storage in hard hit areas

1.2.4 Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and water quality tests, including continuous assessments. partly covered by WSTF
Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in target communities
Output 2.1: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population
<b>Activities Planned</b> 2.1.1 Assessment and appraisal of water systems 2.1.2 Procure and distribute fast moving spare part kits for target water systems 2.1.3 Rehabilitate/equipping of key water supply schemes in strategic acute drought hit areas and training of the water management representatives 2.1.4 Repair and deploy KRCS emergency response units 2.1.5 Drilling of new boreholes 2.1.6 Desilting of earth pans/earth dams 2.1.7 Water trucking for one month
Output 2.2: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population
<b>Activities Planned</b> 2.2.1 Conduct thematic hygiene promotion campaigns targeting; institutions, communal areas in the target areas 2.2.2 Train teachers on the SHEPP (School Hygiene Education Promotion Program) methodology for hygiene promotion in schools 2.2.3 Cascade SHEPP through formed school hygiene clubs

 <b>Food security</b>	 <b>Nutrition</b>	 <b>Livelihoods</b>
Outcome 1: Improved food needs of the drought affected populations are met		
Output 1.1 Cash transfers are provided to households to purchase food		
<b>Activities Planned:</b> 1.1.1 Target and register beneficiaries 1.1.2 Develop beneficiary communication plan and roll out 1.1.3 Implement appropriate complaints and feedback mechanisms 1.1.4 Disburse cash using appropriate cash transfer delivery mechanism 1.1.5 Conduct post distribution monitoring 1.1.6 Conduct after action review exercise and document the CTP process using appropriate tools as provided in cash in emergencies toolkit (CiE) 1.1.7 Capacity building of 30 members of the Kenya Cash Working Group		
Output 1.2 Appropriate food rations are distributed to vulnerable households (where markets cannot meet need)		
<b>Activities Planned:</b> 1.1.1 Target and register beneficiaries 1.1.2 Develop beneficiary communication plan and roll out 1.1.3 Implement appropriate complaints and feedback mechanisms 1.1.4 Procure food 1.1.5 Conduct food distribution 1.1.6 Conduct after action review exercise and document good practises		
Outcome 2: Reduced food insecurity among the affected households		
Output 2.1 Livelihoods are protected, and negative coping mechanisms reduced among affected pastoral communities/households		
<b>Activities Planned</b> 2.1.1 Conduct inception meetings with local stakeholders including county steering group and community 2.1.2 Mobilize, target and register beneficiaries through selected community committee 2.1.3 Form livestock destocking committees in target and registration of beneficiaries with formed committees 2.1.4 Purchase livestock, slaughter, inspect and distribute meat 2.1.5 Conduct after action review with all stakeholders		
Outcome 3: Reduced food insecurity among the affected households through cash for work activities		
Output 3.1: Productive assets/inputs for primary production provided in accordance with the seasonal calendar via in kind production		
<b>Activities Planned</b>		

3.1.1 Identification of work/assets to create/improve
3.1.2 Procurement and distribution of tools, and farm inputs
3.1.3 Monitoring of asset creation activities
Output 3.2: Purchase of food stuffs (50% ratio)
<b>Activities Planned</b>
3.2.1 Cereals, Legumes, cooking oils, high energy biscuits,
3.2.2 Distribution costs for volunteers
3.2.3 Logistics assistants
3.2.4 ware house storage costs
Output 3.3: Early recovery in Marginal agricultural counties
<b>Activities Planned</b>
3.3.1 procurement of materials for rehabilitation of the drips and irrigation schemes.
3.3.2 Procurement of seeds for farmers
3.3.3 Procurement of seeds for farmers for short and long rains as per the seasonal calendar
3.3.4 cash for work community driven water pans de-silting
3.3.5 Procurement of farm implements and inputs

<b>Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors</b>
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation
Output 1.1 Initial needs assessment are conducted
<b>Activities Planned:</b>
1.1.1 Inception Meeting with key stakeholders
1.1.2 Participate in joint assessments
1.1.3 Undertake joint rapid assessments where need be
Outcome 2: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation
Output 2.1 Management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.
<b>Activities Planned:</b>
2.1.1 Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan for this operation
2.1.2 Conduct an after-action review during and after the operation
2.1.3 conduct monthly internal coordination meetings with other involved departments such as health, nutrition, water and sanitation and food security etc.
2.1.4 Conduct an external evaluation for the drought response
Output 2.2 Target communities are able to provide feedback, complains and influence decisions that affect them
2.2 Strengthen the system for collecting and analysing rumours and feedback, including through frontline volunteers and insights into media and social media.
<b>Activities Planned</b>
2.2. Review communication engagement and accountability (CEA), complaints and feedback reports including Comprehensive beneficiary perceptions and satisfaction surveys as part of the monitoring strategy
Outcome 3: Target people and communities in the selected areas access timely, accurate and trusted information that enable them to access services, prevent diseases and take action about their safety, health and wellbeing and engage with the Red Crescent to influence and guide decisions (linked to output 2.2)
Output 3.1 Target households have access to life-saving information that helps them to access the most needed services (cash, shelter, livelihood) and engage in recommended hygiene and nutrition practices (in consultation with health and WASH)
<b>Activities Planned</b>
Production and procurement of IEC materials to support behaviour change communication (PHASTER toolkits) – same as output 1.1.2 in WASH.
Establish dialogue platforms (call-in radio programmes), including at community level through the volunteers (KRCS has an established and funded system in place for this)
Output 3.2 Target communities and are able to provide feedback, complains and influence decisions that affect them (linked to output 2.2)
<b>Activities Planned</b>
Activate a local hotline (KRCS has an established and funded system in place for this)

# EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATION

31/01/2018

APPEAL Drought In Kenya, 2018

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Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Budget CHF
500 Shelter - Relief	0			0
501 Shelter - Transitional	0			0
502 Construction - Housing	0			0
503 Construction - Facilities	0			0
505 Construction - Materials	0			0
510 Clothing & Textiles	0			0
520 Food	850,500			850,500
523 Seeds & Plants	4,150,000			4,150,000
530 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,023,005			5,023,005
540 Medical & First Aid	281,400			281,400
550 Teaching Materials	0			0
560 Utensils & Tools	0			0
570 Other Supplies & Services	0			0
571 Emergency Response Units	0			0
578 Cash Disbursements	12,389,186			12,389,186
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>22,694,091</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,694,091</b>
580 Land & Buildings	0			0
581 Vehicles Purchase	0			0
582 Computer & Telecom Equipment	23,600			23,600
584 Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	82,500			82,500
587 Medical Equipment	0			0
589 Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>106,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106,100</b>
590 Storage, Warehousing	48,000			48,000
592 Distribution & Monitoring	174,270			174,270
593 Transport & Vehicle Costs	301,600			301,600
594 Logistics Services	0			0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>523,870</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>523,870</b>
600 International Staff	0			0
661 National Staff	34,000			34,000
662 National Society Staff	1,449,840			1,449,840
667 Volunteers	238,520			238,520
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>1,722,360</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,722,360</b>
670 Consultants	48,100			48,100
750 Professional Fees	0			0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>48,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48,100</b>
680 Workshops & Training	152,780			152,780
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>152,780</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>152,780</b>
700 Travel	10,000			10,000
710 Information & Public Relations	28,300			28,300
730 Office Costs	0			0
740 Communications	44,000			44,000
760 Financial Charges	1,200			1,200
790 Other General Expenses	2,528,360			2,528,360
799 Shared Support Services	15,136			15,136
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>2,626,996</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,626,996</b>
599 Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	1,811,829	0	0	1,811,829
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>1,811,829</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,811,829</b>

<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>29,686,126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,686,126</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>29,686,126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,686,126</b>



## Programme support services

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following program support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration. More details are in the Emergency Plan of Action.



## Budget

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## Contact Information

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

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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 (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**.

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