

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Uruguay: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRUY003	Glide n° DR-2018-000033-URY
Date of issue: 21 March 2018	Expected timeframe: 3 months Expected end date: 21 June 2018
DREF allocated: CHF 83,976	
Total number of people affected: 11,135 people	Number of people to be assisted 160 families (800 people)
Host National Society presence: Uruguayan Red Cross (URC) has 17 local branches in 14 departments in the country, and it has 300 volunteers at the national level.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National government, departmental authorities, SINAE (National Emergency System for its acronym in Spanish), CECOCED (Centre for the Coordination of Departmental Emergencies for its acronym in Spanish), Sanitary Works Agency (OSE for its acronym in Spanish), Departmental Governments, National Army, Minister of Social Development, Minister of Health, Fire Brigade, Police.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Since the beginning of 2018, there has been a significant reduction in availability and access to water due to a deficit caused by a lack of rain, which has been further affected by the La Niña phenomenon in the South American region. The most affected departments in the country are Tacuarembó, Salto, Durazno and certain areas of Artigas, Paysandú, Rivera and Río Negro. In some areas, there is a considerable reduction in the levels of water in wells and dams, affecting the availability of water in the affected departments. In total, 95 per cent of the national population has potable water supply and access to it through water pipes, while the other 5 per cent use dams and storage tanks; this latter group of families have been directly affected by the water deficit, and the lack of water has considerably reduced available areas for growing crops and raising livestock, which has affected families' food supply.

On 28 February 2018, the national government through the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP for its acronym in Spanish), declared an agricultural state of emergency for a period of 90 days for livestock and dairy farmers in the affected zones; this declaration facilitated the access to a loan for the purchase of soy bean husk and infrastructural improvements for farmers, and the government permitted affected farmers' livestock to feed on grass near roads.

On 2 March 2018, the national government, through SINAE, sent a letter requesting the Uruguayan Red Cross's participation in an assessment mission to determine the affected departments' humanitarian needs.

According to SINAE's forecasts issued on 6 March 2018, this drought could go on for two or three more months; although it could also last beyond the middle of the year.

This week's rains have improved the situation in the southern part of the country; however, the drought is still affecting the northern and eastern areas targeted by this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operation.

The departments that lack potable water have been identified, and the OSE has provided water through local institutions in the following departments:

Departments	Families
Tacuarembó	160
Paysandú	180
Durazno	30
Florida	35
Salto	90
Treinta y Tres	50
Maldonado	7
Rivera	55
Cerro Largo	32
Colonia	1
Total number of families affected	640 (3200 people)

In addition, the water deficit has affected 2,227 agricultural families (11,135 people), who work in livestock and dairy, and 3,200 people whose access to safe water has been affected.

A total of 581 families (2,905 people) have been directly affected by the drought because they did not receive water through pipes to their homes.

On 13 March 2018, MGAP extended the agricultural state of emergency to 7 departments: Cerro Largo, Colonia, Flores, Florida, Rocha, Soriano and Treinta y Tres, allowing families with livestock and those that are affected by the drought to access the same benefits as other departments (soybean husks, vouchers and loans).

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society.

The Uruguayan Red Cross (URC) has continuously monitored the situation since the beginning of the year when meteorological forecasts pointed to a future deficit in the country's rainfall. The URC actively participated in the regional virtual meeting detailing the meteorological forecast which was held on 12 January 2018 and was involved in the water deficit modelling.

As part of the state of emergency, the URC has participated in regular coordination meetings with the National Emergency System after this agency requested support on conducting on-site assessments to corroborate collected information and identify gaps in the government's response.

The URC's National Risk Management and Disaster Response director travelled to the departments of Río Negro, Paysandú and Tacuarembó to conduct the assessments and hold meetings with CECOED (Coordination Centres for Departmental Emergencies) in Río Negro and Tacuarembó.

The national authorities have been in continuous contact with the URC, which in turn has maintained communication with the IFRC's country cluster support team (CCST) for the Southern Cone and with ARO's Disaster and Crisis Department (DCD).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has an office in Argentina responsible for providing assistance and giving support to Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil, and its Disaster and Crisis Department mobilized a team consisting of a water and sanitation specialist and a General Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member specialized in water and sanitation to support the URC and SINAIE's joint assessments.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continues to coordinate with the National Society through its delegate for Paraguay and Uruguay, who works in the office in Brasília, Brazil.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

The Uruguayan government is responsible for monitoring emergencies and disasters at the national level through SINAE. In addition, it coordinates with the CECOEDs at a departmental level. These agencies are responsible for reporting and sending information on needs and actions implemented during emergencies.

At the departmental level, the CECOEDs implement actions such as the distribution of water for human consumption, cleaning of tanks and coordinate with local actors such as the Ministry of Health, Army, Police, departmental governments, department of Development and OSE through the Local Emergency Committees.

In the affected departments, the CECOEDs have sent staff and vehicles with water tanks, water pumps and hoses for the distribution of water to community dams, family dams and storage tanks. Since October 2017 a total of 6,780,920 litres water have been distributed to affected families in the departments of Tacuarembó, Paysandú, Durazno, Florida, Salto, Treinta y Tres, Maldonado, Rivera, Cerro Largo and Colonia.

From the beginning of the emergency, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has ensured the coordination with other stakeholders and assisted families engaged in livestock and agricultural activities, such as the provision of food to animals and water for dams.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The assessment carried out in the departments of Río Negro, Tacuarembó and Paysandú highlighted that the response provided by the government in terms of distributing water for human consumption is sufficient; however, a significant gap has been identified in the distribution of water in dams, demonstrating that the quality of the water consumed by families is not being monitored. This situation poses a potential risk to the health of the families that consume this water.

LIVELIHOODS

The drought has affected the livelihood of rural population, particularly small-scale agricultural producers, whose limited production has affected their access and availability of resources to cover their basic needs.

Due to the lack of water in the dams, animals are consuming water contaminated by faecal matter, causing them to become ill and die in some cases; this is the result of families not having the necessary resources to purchase farm supplies, which has affected their ability to earn a living.

The Ministry of Agriculture is overseeing the distribution of water for animals, and it is repairing affected dams to reduce or prevent contamination by faecal matter; nevertheless, sick animals have yet to receive any assistance.

HEALTH

In health, the presence of diseases related to water consumption has not been reported in the affected families in the department of Tacuarembó or in the other departments since potable water is being distributed by tankers provided by OSE, who is also monitoring the quality of the water at its source. ; Moreover the families that have received water from the water tankers have not shown any signs of diseases or discomfort due to the water received, and no cases of malnutrition have been reported.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The drought has affected seven departments in the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, particularly some rivers and dams in the departments of Tacuarembó, Río Negro, Paysandú, Durazno, Salto, Artigas and Rivera. The government has started to distribute drinking water to the affected families through water tanks provided by the military. These trucks distribute water to the families in the affected communities; however, the assessments have not determined if the quality of the transported water is being properly analyzed and whether water management and hygiene are adequately promoted in homes.

The OSE has been working to provide safe drinking water to the affected people; nonetheless, it does not have the capacity to implement the distribution process, thus requiring support from the CECOEDs and the military.

The concern is that adequate information about the promotion of water management and hygiene in the home is not being provided to the affected people; additionally, the population does not have suitable storage to adequately transport and store water. The Uruguayan Red Cross plans to cover this gap by supporting the government's training of

communities' officials and representatives; the URC will also distribute adequate water supplies along with handwashing products, and it will implement awareness raising campaigns about managing safe drinking water and promoting hygiene.

Beneficiary Selection Criteria

Based on the assessments, the Department of Tacuarembó has been selected for the intervention due to its worsening water scarcity problem, which has continued following the declaration of the drought emergency. Moreover, the demand for water increased in October 2017, and it has risen even more since February 2018.

From October 2017 up to now, the government has reached more than 500 families in the Department of Tacuarembó by distributing water that is safe for human consumption; additionally, the government has assisted 1 outpatient clinic, 9 schools and 2 police stations through the distribution of 78,000 litres of water per week.

The beneficiaries of the water and sanitation component of this intervention will be identified as follows:

- Families that live in populated areas.
- Families that have access to safe drinking water distributed by CECOED.
- Vulnerable and single parent families or female-headed households.
- Families with elderly, children or persons with special needs.

The beneficiaries of the cash transfer programme (CTP) component of this intervention will be identified based on the following criteria:

- Populated areas most affected by the drought in the Department of Tacuarembó.
- People with low socio-economic level status.
- People that have had their livelihoods affected by the drought.
- Homes with the most vulnerable people such as elderly people, children and persons with special needs.
- Families that have not received similar assistance from other organizations/authorities.

Please note that the CTP and water sanitation cash transfer could be administered using the same criteria depending upon the detailed assessment's results, which will determine the selection of the beneficiaries.

Scenario planning

According to the meteorological forecasts, the Department of Tacuarembó's rainy season will start in mid-May; however, rainfall is expected to be lower than normal, which will not allow for the recuperation of the affected community's water reserves.

According to the current scenario in which the government is covering the population's water needs, the Uruguayan Red Cross plans to implement a plan of action aimed at training, monitoring and raising awareness on the management and use of the water distributed by the government. This intervention will enable the Uruguayan Red Cross to complement the government's work until the drought lessens. Red Cross staff in the URC branches that have been affected will receive training on the physical and chemical analysis of water and home water management; these volunteers will simultaneously train local authorities and the community on these issues to ensure the quality of the water distributed to the population.

In livelihoods, in accordance with the response provided by government agencies and the conducted assessments, the Uruguayan Red Cross will implement an unconditional CTP for small-scale livestock and agriculture families affected by the drought.

Operation Risk Assessment

If the drought does not subside, humanitarian assistance could continue; however, this could have the unintended effect of undermining the development of capacity. In an extreme situation, new dams could be constructed with military assistance.

Although OSE is providing water, it depends on other actors to distribute it due to the distance of the delivery points and delivery logistics' variables, which could adversely impact OSE's ability to supply water.

Despite the Ministry of Agriculture covering the food and water needs of livestock and agriculture, there is a possibility that the drought could extend longer, thus increasing livelihoods needs.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

Contribute to safeguarding the lives of people affected by drought in the Department of Tacuarembó by providing humanitarian assistance to 160 families (800 people) through water distribution, hygiene promotion and cash transfer programme. In addition, the Uruguayan Red Cross will incorporate gender, protection and inclusion issues into all the implemented actions.

The actions described in this plan of action aim to contribute to adequate water management at the familiar and community levels, reducing the risk of contamination, preventing the presence of waterborne diseases and covering the beneficiaries' basic needs through a CTP. These activities will complement the government's response to strengthen the URC's auxiliary role to public authorities and the organization's institutional visibility within the national response system.

For the implementation process, the Uruguayan Red Cross does not have a local branch in the Department of Tacuarembó; however, volunteers from nearby local branches will directly participate in the implementation of the activities.

Together with SINAE, the URC determined that the implemented actions could act as a model for other departments and for long-term risk reduction plans; additionally, a lesson learned workshop, which has been included as a final activity, will facilitate long-term learning.

The following support services/areas will be included in the operation:

HUMAN RESOURCES

All the Uruguayan Red Cross staff that participate in the response will have identification, visibility and security supplies in accordance with the country's security conditions.

A total of 50 volunteers from the National Society will participate in this plan of action's activities. The URC will hire an operations officer to implement the DREF, and it will hire a person to oversee the operation's administrative and financial processes. Additionally, it is important to deploy a General RIT specialized in water and sanitation to the departmental capital of Tacuarembó to coordinate with local actors and implement the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) strategy.

LOGISTIC AND SUPPLY CHAIN

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The URC will establish a platform that will provide information regarding the evolution of the situation, the operation's unmet needs, changes achieved through the actions implemented and the recovery process. Since the National Society lacks storage capacity, the URC will develop a strategy for holding the stock in accordance with supply chain needs: One option is to ensure a strategic delivery point for relief items and distribute them together with CECOEDs. The IFRC America's Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) will analyse the supply chain of relief items to be procured to decide if the URC can handle them locally and if RLU's support will need to support procurement.

COMMUNICATIONS

The National Society's Communication Department and ARO's Communication Unit will jointly develop a communication strategy to disseminate activities related to the drought response operation at the national and international level.

- During field visits, the URC take photographs, record videos and produce reports about the implemented activities in the targeted localities; these results will be shared through institutional bulletins to the press and uploaded to the National Society's digital platforms.

- The URC will distribute bulletins to national authorities, strategic partners and communities to show the progress and results achieved during the response.
- The photographs, videos and press releases will preserve the integrity of the people and promote diversity, gender inclusion and respect for people.
- The URC will establish the necessary mechanisms for communities to have a direct communication channel with it to create spaces in which they can freely discuss their appreciation, satisfaction, complaints, suggestions or concerns about the activities being implemented.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

The Uruguayan Red Cross is currently reviewing and updating its administrative and financial procedures, and for the implementation of the DREF, it will use the IFRC's administrative and financial procedures. Additionally, the URC's hiring of a person responsible for the administration and financial monitoring of the operation will guarantee the appropriate flow and control of topics related to this area. Lastly, the IFRC will provide a virtual briefing to the URC on the proper financial management of a DREF; the senior financial officer from the country cluster office in Argentina will support this activity.

SECURITY

During the implementation of all activities, the Uruguayan Red Cross will guarantee that all volunteers and administrative staff involved in the response receive its security guidelines and the Safer Access guidelines.

All the URC volunteers have insurance against accidents during their work, which is offered by IFRC, and they are covered by transit accident insurance when traveling in institutional vehicles; in addition, volunteers will have all the necessary identification and visibility materials and security for the operation.

The Uruguayan Red Cross is highly accepted at the national level and specifically where the operation will be implemented while also being recognized by national and departmental authorities as a key actor in disaster response.

AP026	Purchase and distribution of 14 chlorine tests																	
AP026	Distribution of 320 10-litre water buckets (two for each family) for the storage of water in their homes (one with a tap and one without)																	
AP026	Workshop on WASH for volunteers																	
AP026	6 training session for population from the targeted communities and government-led training sessions on the storage of potable water and the safe use of water treatment products																	
P&B Product Code	Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities, which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items, provided to target population	<i># of people that receive key messages</i> <i># of awareness raising sessions conducted</i>																
	Planned activities - Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Rapid Assessment																	
AP030	Hygiene promotion activities with the communities																	
AP030	Distribution of products to promote handwashing																	
AP030	Design and printing of WASH materials																	



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 800 people

Male: 423

Female: 377

Requirements (CHF): 42,032

Needs analysis: According to the assessments carried out, the rural families in the Department of Tacuarembó with agricultural productive initiatives are being affected by the drought because their animals are consuming polluted water and becoming sick, which in turn affects their livelihoods and their family's finances. The assessment identified the need to assist families through unconditional CTP to cover their main needs.

Through the operation, the URC will provide the cash transfer programme for two months; this aid, which corresponds to the [price of the basic food basket in Uruguay](#) (source: El País), is comprised of two distributions of approximately USD\$133 dollars. The cost of the basic basket is 3,800 pesos (USD\$133). The cost of the basic basket is 3,800 pesos (USD \$133); the unconditional cash transfers programme addresses the families' most urgent basic needs by providing the financing to and helps protect their livelihoods protection elements of their livelihoods, while the government's financial loans are aimed exclusively at protecting and restoring the families' livelihoods; consequently, the URC's actions are complementary to the government's medium and long-term actions.

The feasibility study includes market elements; however, the level of implementation does not represent inflation risks in the country and the communities. The CTP must cover the affected families' basic needs of families, especially the basic food basket and some needs for the protection of livelihoods.

Population to be assisted: This Initiative will assist 160 rural families and small-scale farmers in the province of Tacuarembó that have been affected by the drought.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The Uruguayan Red Cross implemented an unconditional cash transfer programme through the provision of checks for families affected by a tornado and flooding in the city of Dolores in the Department of Soriano in 2016.

P&B Output Code	Outcome 1: Communities, especially in the zones affected by disaster and crisis, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.	# of targeted households that have enough cash to meet their immediate needs															
	Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multi-purpose cash grants to address their basic needs	# of beneficiaries that participate in the CTP															
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Weeks																
AP008	Undertake a feasibility study for CTP																
AP008	Distribution of unconditional cash transfers to 160 families that meet the vulnerability criteria																
AP008	Conduct a satisfaction survey on the intervention's impact																



Protection, Gender and Inclusion¹

People targeted 800 people

Male: 423

Female: 377

Requirements (CHF): 286

Needs analysis:

During emergencies, women and children are most at risk. Situations of gender-based violence can occur at all times and at all levels of society, and they can increase in crises or disasters; therefore, women's specific needs should be considered as part of the response strategy and in a crosscutting manner with the goal of reducing gender-based discrimination. It is also important to guarantee access to specific spaces so that women can become involved, participate, make decisions and express their needs. For gender-based violence, it is necessary to establish prevention and reporting mechanisms and measures for National Society staff and women from communities where the Red Cross works; in addition, it is necessary to identify vulnerabilities and strengthen capacities using a gender-equality approach.

¹ This area of focus is a combination of what previously was Social Inclusion and Culture of Non-violence and peace; this area is still under development, and it could change in the future.

Population to be assisted: The area of action related to gender, protection and inclusion will be crosscutting in all the actions implemented by Uruguayan Red Cross; the URC's inclusion of this area in all its actions will allow for the protection and the promotion of the most vulnerable people's rights and the prevention of violence (including gender-based).

Programme standards/benchmarks:

Minimum standards on gender and diversity, the IFRC's violence prevention strategy and child protection standards ("Do No-Harm" principle, Sphere Project).

P&B Output Code	Outcome 1 - Inclusion and Protection: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable groups and those that as particularly discriminated against and marginalized as a consequence of inequality, discrimination and the lack of respect for their human rights and respond to their different needs.	# of reports that include gender issues															
	Output 1.1 - Inclusion and Protection: The National Society's programmes improve equal access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	# of monthly reports that mention the findings of analyses and needs assessments in gender.															
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Support provided to sectorial teams so that they include measures in their planning to address specific vulnerabilities involving gender and diversity factors (including persons with special needs)	█	█	█	█	█	█										
AP031	Support sectorial teams to guarantee the collection and analysis of data broken down by age, sex and disability		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█				

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 19,015

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.	A final report is developed															
	Output 1.1 Effective response preparedness and National Society surge capacity mechanism is maintained.	# of monitoring visits Operational staff is hired General RIT is deployed															
	Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Hiring of staff by the National Society	█	█														
AP046	Insurance for volunteers	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█				
AP046	Operational support from the National Society		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█				

AP046	Operational Support from the IFRC																
AP046	Deployment of a General RIT																
AP046	Monitoring visits by the disaster manager for South America																

Budget

See Annex 1

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Uruguayan Red Cross:

- Alvaro Gramajo, Uruguayan Red Cross national disaster management director; email: alvaro.gramajo@cruzroja.org.ue

In the IFRC country office in Buenos Aires:

- Alexandre Claudon, IFRC head of country cluster team for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay; email: alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Americas regional office, Panama (+507 317-3050):

- Iñigo Barrena, head of Disaster and Crisis Department; email: ci.barrena@ifrc.org
- Stephany Murillo, regional senior logistics and mobilization officer; email: stephany.murillo@ifrc.org
- Priscila Gonzalez, planning, monitoring and reporting team coordinator; email: priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org
- Diana Medina, communications coordinator; email: diana.medina@ifrc.org
- Julie Hoare, head of partnerships and resource development; email: julie.hoare@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

- Antoine Belair, operations coordinator; phone: +41 79 708 3149; email: antoine.belair@ifrc.org
-

[Click here](#)

1. DREF budget [below](#)
 2. Map of affected areas [here](#)
 3. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
-

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 Disaster 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

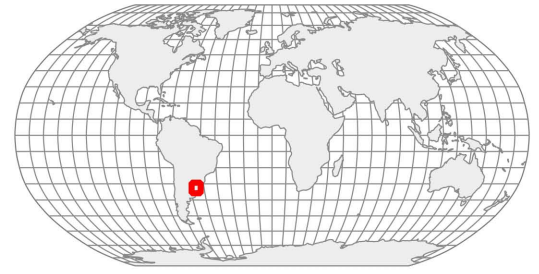
DREF Operation

MDRUY003 - Uruguay Drought

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,562
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	4,668
Ustensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Emergency Response Units	0
Cash Disbursements	40,698
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	51,928
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Dsitribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	953
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	953
International Staff	7,621
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	5,383
Volunteers	2,486
Other Staff Benefits	0
Total PERSONNEL	15,490
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	572
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	572
Travel	6,669
Information & Public Relations	1,905
Office Costs	667
Communications	572
Financial Charges	95
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	9,908
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	5,125
Total INDIRECT COSTS	5,125
TOTAL BUDGET	83,976

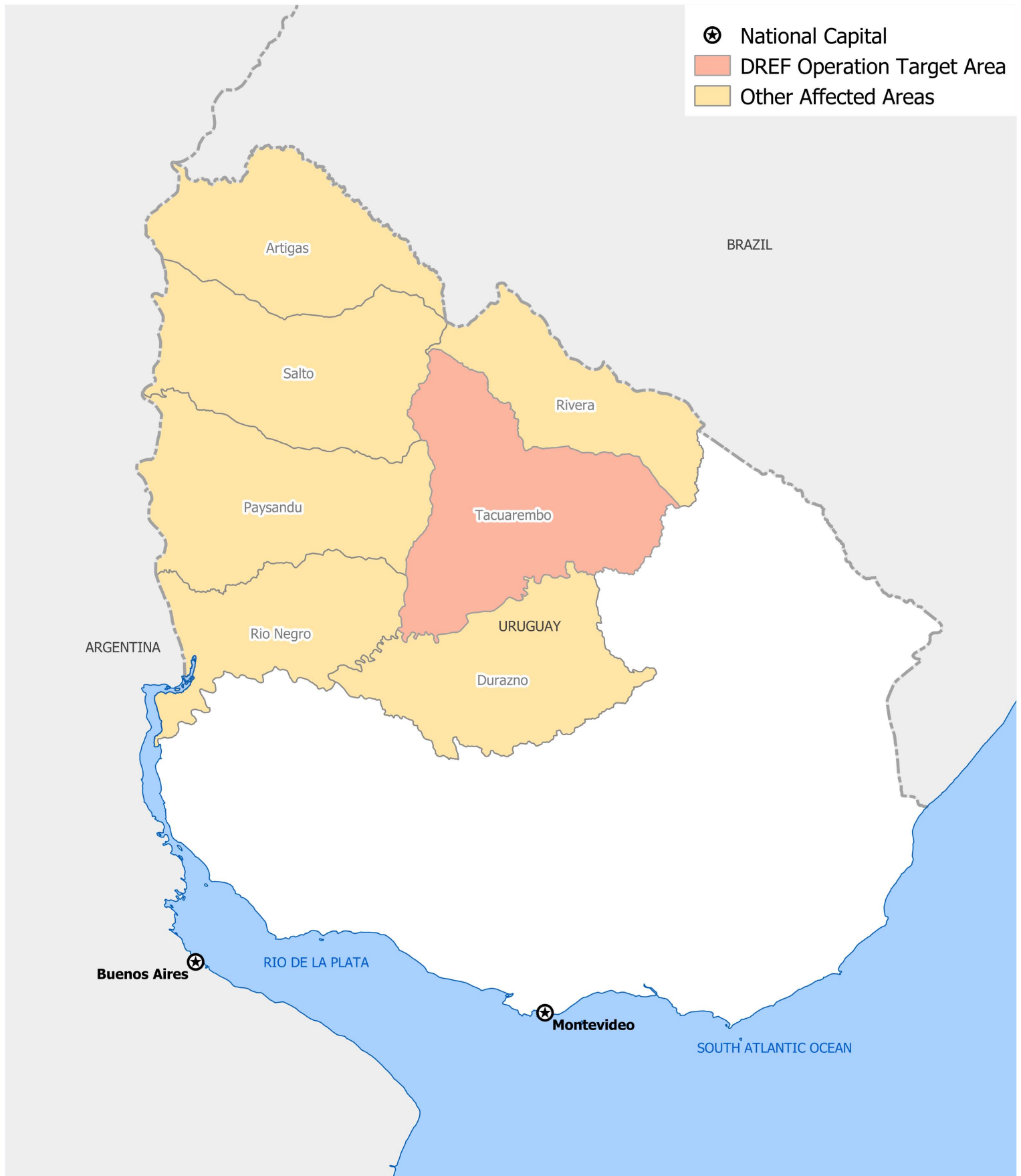


International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



Uruguay, Drought: DREF Operation

21 March 2018 • DR-2018-000033-URY



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Map data sources: OCHA, WFP, ICRC, IFRC. DREF = Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

