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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Philippines: Habagat floods 2018

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRPH028	Glide n° TC-2018-000113-PHL
Date of issue: 30 July 2018	Expected timeframe: 3 months Expected end date: 30 October 2018
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 287,870	
Total number of people affected: 1,677,993	Number of people to be assisted: 30,000
Host National Society presence: Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 104 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. PRC has more than 1,000 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately two million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 500,000 are active volunteers. At the chapter level, a program called Red Cross 143 is established that sees volunteers trained, equipped and in place at the community (Barangay) level - enhancing the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond to disaster situations.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: PRC is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. There are nine Partner National Societies with presence in the Philippines (details provided below). PRC and IFRC are also coordinating with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on this operation.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government ministries and agencies including the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Philippine Armed Forces, the Philippine National Police Force and Local Government Units are providing assistance to affected households. PRC has a formal role at the NDRRMC.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

17 July 2018: Tropical Storm Son-tinh (locally known as Henry) makes landfall in Cagayan, northeast Philippines, enhancing the southwest monsoon affecting the country.

19 July: Severe Tropical Storm Ampil (locally known as Inday) makes landfall over the east of the Philippines, causing more rain as it further enhanced the monsoon.

21 July: Tropical Depression Josie, which formed inside the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR), further enhances the monsoon, bringing more rain to already inundated areas. Flood and landslides were reported, while more than one million people are affected across 21 provinces across seven regions.

On 17 July 2018, Tropical Storm Son-tinh (locally known as Henry) made landfall in Cagayan (northeast Philippines). Although the storm exited the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) the same day, it enhanced the habagat (local name for the annual southwest monsoon) which has been affecting the country since early July. On 19 July, Severe Tropical Storm Ampil (locally known as Inday) made landfall on the eastern side of the country, causing more rain over the western part of the Philippines as it further enhanced the habagat. Ampil exited PAR on 20 July. Tropical depression Josie, which formed inside PAR on 21 July exacerbated the situation further, bringing more rain to the already saturated

countryside and cities. The habagat usually starts in June or July in the Philippines and generally lasts until early September.

To date, the impacts of this monsoon season have been enhanced by the three weather disturbances, bringing scattered and widespread heavy rain and flooding over the Cordillera Administrative Region, National Capital Region, CALABARZON, Western Visayas, Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley and Northern Palawan. Residents of these regions, particularly those living near rivers, in low-lying areas or mountainous areas, have been advised by the Philippine government to take actions against flooding and landslides. Evacuations have been ordered in some areas.

As of 25 July, the Department of Social Welfare and Development reports that a total of 288,860 families (1,279,943 people) in 1,136 barangays (communities) in 21 provinces have been affected by the combined effects of the habagat and the weather disturbances. Of these affected people, 12,127 families (48,830 people) remain at 293 evacuation centres (ECs) while a further 120,286 households (484,721 people) were served or are being supported by the government outside ECs while staying with host families or friends. At its peak, there were more than 500 ECs accommodating 87,000 people.

NDRRMC also reported 79 incidents of landslides, collapsed structures and maritime incidents, as well as 379 areas that remain flooded as of reporting. At the height of the rainfall, more than 700 areas were flooded across 6 regions. Furthermore, more than 1.377 billion Philippine pesos (72.6 million Swiss francs) worth of damage to infrastructure and agriculture has been reported as of 26 July – 65 per cent being in agricultural losses.

The national weather bureau PAGASA has forecasted more rain in the coming days as the habagat continues to affect the country. The Philippine government continues to send rainfall warnings and flood advisories through SMS and other media platforms to at-risk communities.

Description	Number
Affected families/persons	381,757 families or 1,677,993 persons
Provinces/city affected	28 (7 Regions; please refer to map at the end of this document)
Barangays affected	1,479
Displaced families/persons inside ECs (current)	11,565 families or 47,092 persons
Evacuation centres (current)	253
Families/persons served by government outside ECs	141,825 families or 592,087 persons
Government assistance	PHP 40.49 million (CHF 752,800)

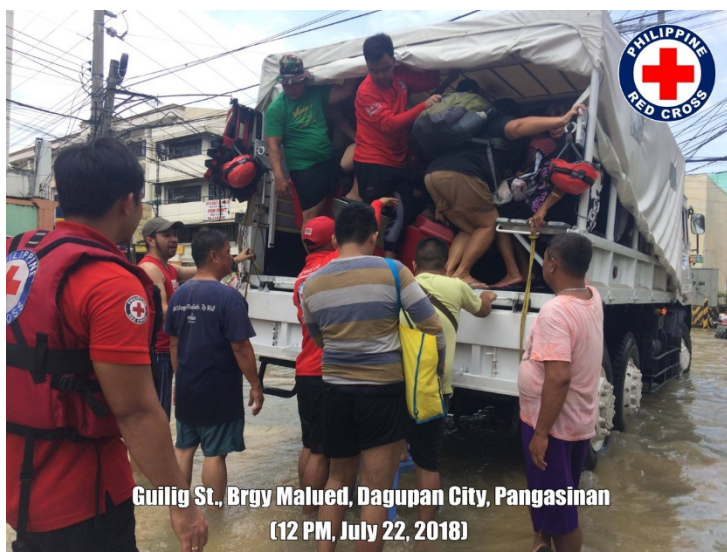
Effects of habagat floods (*Source: [DSWD-DROMIC report of 26 July 2018](#)*)

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society.

PRC monitored all three weather disturbances and continually monitored the habagat affecting the country through its Operations Centre which operates on a 24/7 basis. Information from the chapters regarding the effects and the situation, as well as the chapters' responses, was gathered to ensure proper coordination and timely and appropriate deployment of support from the National Headquarters. An update regarding the situation is regularly issued by PRC.

A total of 194 staff and volunteers, including Red Cross 143 and Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT) 143, were mobilized for local response. There are 17 Emergency Response Units – Water Search and Rescue (ERU-WASAR) team members with three drivers, three rescue boats, two amphibians, and three 6x6 rescue vehicles mobilized and deployed for response. These teams were deployed to augment the capacity of local chapters in Bataan and Pangasinan, while four more teams remain on standby in Marikina City, Olongapo City and Quezon City chapters. Rescue equipment including boats and rescue vehicles are also on standby.



Guilig St., Brgy Malued, Dagupan City, Pangasinan
(12 PM, July 22, 2018)

A Red Cross Action Team supports evacuation of people affected by the floods. PRC chapters deployed assets and personnel to support search and rescue, evacuations, first aid and to provide immediate humanitarian assistance. (*Photo: PRC*)

PRC has assisted 780 people to evacuate and provided first aid to 30 patients for blood pressure taking and 39 patients for wound dressing. Welfare desks and first aid stations were also established by five PRC chapters. As of reporting, PRC has provided hot meals to 6,077 people in Metro Manila and the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan and Rizal. PRC National Headquarters, with the support of IFRC, provided 1,500 capsules of Doxycycline (used for prophylaxis) to Pangasinan and Bataan chapters for leptospirosis prevention. PRC has also provided 14,000 liters of water in Olongapo City and Pangasinan and has reached 553 people with hygiene promotion.

In preparation for a larger response if needed, PRC regional warehouses have been activated for logistical and relief support, blood centres and blood stations have been alerted to ensure enough supply and National Disaster Response Teams are on standby for possible deployment to conduct assessments and deliver emergency relief.

Service	Reached
Reached with psychosocial support	397 people
Assisted in evacuation	780 people
Reached with hygiene promotion	553
Staff and volunteers deployed	194
Welfare desks established	17
Served with hot meals	6,077 people

PRC response to habagat floods (*Source: PRC-DMS report of 26 July 2018*)

A situation update reflecting chapter activities was issued by PRC in [DMIS](#) on 26 July. The National Society maintains close coordination with relevant National and local authorities and in-country Movement partners and continues to provide regular updates.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The PRC works with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and 9 Partner National Societies in-country: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society.

Movement Coordination

The IFRC country office is supporting PRC in disseminating updates to Movement partners with in-country presence and coordinating with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Emergency Response Framework. IFRC country office is also coordinating with PNSs and remains in close contact with ICRC on any security-related considerations.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Coordinating with the authorities

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); (ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Department of Health.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC are observers to, and participate in, meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant government-led cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment



PRC DMS staff briefs NDRT members before deployment for rapid assessments. (Photo: Mary Joy Evalarosa/IFRC)

PRC NHQ is closely coordinating with its chapters in affected areas to collect information on the situation and needs on the ground. Furthermore, NHQ is mobilizing multi-sectoral assessment teams to augment the chapters' assessment activities. PRC is currently focusing on the provinces of Pangasinan, Bataan and Tarlac which are the most affected areas. IFRC is considering support to the area of Occidental Mindoro for assessments as it was heavily affected by the recent rainfall and may be further affected as more rain comes to the western coast of the country. Occidental Mindoro also has a chapter classified as D – indicating a low resource and capacity base. Over the years, Red Cross investment in these areas has been limited and, together with the poor infrastructure and remoteness of some of the Mindoro communities, the situation is likely to deteriorate with further heavy rain.

Assessments will continue over the coming days and will serve as the basis for further adjustments to the strategy. Initial assessments have indicated immediate needs include food, household items, emergency shelter items, as well as for health and WASH interventions.

PRC is augmenting the on-going government response across several evacuation centres. Furthermore, as the habagat season continues, more rain is expected in the affected areas, inundating them even more.

As the situation continues to evolve, the overall impact of the weather disturbances which enhanced the monsoon will be determined upon completion of all assessments.

PRC is planning a national appeal for its response, worth some PHP 30 million (CHF 600,000). PRC has started interacting with different in-country Movement partners and has taken stock of non-food items (NFIs) in various warehouses. NFI distribution plans have been received from some of the chapters of affected provinces while the Disaster Management Service of PRC is closely working with the logistics department to coordinate transportation and distribution.

The IFRC DREF will contribute to the PRC Plan of Action and cover significant portions of the national appeal by supporting PRC with immediate health, WASH, search and rescue and assessment work; along with the provision of NFI and multi-purpose cash grants to 3,000 families (15,000 people) of the overall PRC target of 6,000 families (30,000 people). IFRC plans to mobilize in-country NFI stocks from the PRC regional warehouse in the Central Luzon region.

The following analysis has been based on chapter reports, early reports from the dedicated assessment team, government, other agencies' reports and secondary data – identified by thematic area of needs.

Needs analysis

Initial assessments have indicated the need for food, water, medical and welfare services. The sustained provision of water is necessary, especially in some evacuation centres (ECs) with limited sources. The damage to agricultural assets such as farmlands, seeds, livestock, and to aquaculture as large parts of the affected areas have commercial fish farms, will also cause disruption of income-generating activities and difficulties to access essential items such as sleeping kits and hygiene materials, especially for women and children.

Targeting

In its responses, PRC ensures that programs are aligned with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by disasters, households with persons with disability, older people, those suffering from chronic illnesses, children-headed households, families with children under five years old, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households and those who lack relevant resources to cope with the basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to the level of impact.

Once beneficiaries are identified, each will be given a PRC beneficiary card with their and household members' names. The card will form the basis for recognition of bearers as beneficiaries of the PRC and during implementation PRC volunteers will countercheck if the names on the card are listed on distribution sheets. Upon receipt of any item or

assistance, beneficiaries will sign award sheets or participating lists. With these records, cases of double-assistance or double-counting will be eliminated.

Scenario planning

Possible scenarios are:

Status	Effect/Needs	IFRC response
More weather disturbances enhance the habagat and bring more rain	Medium humanitarian needs	Emergency appeal to support relief activities for more households for a longer period and some early recovery activities
One or more weather disturbance makes landfall in the country, with additional areas impacted and more extensive damage in already affected communities	High humanitarian needs	An emergency appeal is launched to support relief and recovery activities for affected households

Operation Risk Assessment

Based on current analysis:

- There is low security risk posed by armed groups in the affected provinces.
- There is increased risk of flooding due to continuous rain.
- There is risk to safety of staff and volunteers due to landslides, flash floods and general bad weather.

Community Engagement and Accountability

- There is a need to provide information on what support are available from government or non-government agencies and how the affected households can access them.
- As the situation evolves, there is a need to continuously monitor the needs of different population to ensure that the support provided address different specific needs.
- It is important to coordinate with other actors on CEA, like the CEA Community of Practice, the collective undertaking since Typhoon Haiyan. The community is establishing an enabling environment for coordinated communication system and accountability mechanisms across humanitarian and government agencies, which has been proven to be successful. The joint undertaking also stresses the importance of two-way communication as an aid (information as life-saving mechanism – as part of the early warning systems) and as a form of accountability to affected communities.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

1. This DREF allocation aims to assist 6,000 families (30,000 people) affected by the floods with non-food items (sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets, hygiene kit, tarpaulins and jerry cans), cash, health and welfare services, and water, sanitation & hygiene promotion activities.
2. The allocation will support PRC assessments and deployment of emergency response units.
3. This allocation will also support preparations being done by PRC (mobilization of assets and volunteers) in the possibility of a larger response, as well as for disease and outbreak prevention.
4. PRC will lead the response and this DREF directly contributes to the overall PRC plan of action and national appeal.
5. The geographical coverage, by province, municipality and barangay, will be provided at a later date, informed by and based on assessment recommendations as more information becomes available.
6. The operation will be implemented over three months and will be completed by 30 October 2018.

The operation will be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involves:

1. Continuous and detailed assessments and analyses to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the program.
2. Ongoing process of adjustments based on these assessments.
3. Adherence to protection, gender and inclusion measures.
4. Establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people, and highlighting the nature of communication and information as life-saving mechanism.
5. Management and delivery of the program will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.
6. Cash transfer programming is being considered based on the needs and feasibility.

AP081	Distribute unrestricted cash grants to affected households																		
AP081	Carry out program and market monitoring																		
AP081	Evaluation of the support provided																		



Health

People targeted: 30,000

Male: 15,075

Female: 14,925

Requirements (CHF): 36,104

Needs analysis:

- Initial feedback indicates that the floods and subsequent evacuations have had a significant impact on the psychosocial well-being of the displaced people. There is a need for displaced persons to access psychosocial support.
- People need basic first aid services, stabilization support and personal protective equipment.
- There is a risk of spread of diseases such as leptospirosis, dengue, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea, especially among small children, which will necessitate the provision of medicine.
- There is also a need to provide tablets for post exposure prophylaxis to contain leptospirosis.
- There is also a need to place ambulances on standby in some evacuation centres to augment local capacities.
- Vector-borne diseases, especially dengue may spread as floodwaters recede, and the risk of other acute respiratory infection including measles may also increase.
- There is a need to monitor these diseases inside the centres since risk of measles increase in densely populated areas. Furthermore, according to the Department of Health (DOH) 2017 data, the overall measles immunization rate of the country which is at 89 per cent, with the second dose coverage at less than 80 per cent. This poses a significant risk, particularly to children. Recently, there were instances of measles outbreaks in the country and most of the impacted areas were from Central Luzon (same area as the current floods).
- In the month of July, DOH has recorded a 25 per cent rise in dengue cases in Metro Manila. DOH has recorded over 7,200 cases in the Metro since the onset of the rainy season this year. Ilocos Region and Cagayan Valley likewise saw an increase, with 80 and 66 per cent rise, respectively, as compared to last year's record during the rainy season.
- Leptospirosis is a major concern in any flood operations and considering the current situation wherein 28 barangays in Metro Manila have declared an outbreak of Leptospirosis this week (increased from 18 to 28 barangays in one week). Leptospirosis is also a concern in Central Luzon as flood waters remain and people continue to be displaced.

Population to be assisted: The awareness raising will reach out to all affected people across the targeted communities, approximately 30,000 people in four provinces. A subset of this population will also receive first aid and psychosocial support services on demand. Health and hygiene promotion will cover basic prevention messages for prevention of dengue and measles, provide referral information for different diseases and address the issues of side effects of doxycycline, ways to reduce it and the *dos and don'ts* of the antibiotic consumption including rational use of the same. The prophylaxis will be administered, only by qualified medical practitioners and adequate precaution will be maintained to ensure that no children below 8 years age, pregnant women and people with existing liver, kidney or asthmatic conditions receive the medicines. 200 adolescent girls or pregnant/lactating women will be provided with simple dignity kits. Staff and volunteers will also receive personal protective equipment and access to prophylaxis for leptospirosis.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 30,000

Male: 15,075

Female: 14,925

Requirements (CHF): 42,760

Needs analysis:

- Access to safe drinking water is urgently required, water purifying solution tablets and water for general use are also required.
- An assessment of the situation in evacuation centres (ECs), particularly access to latrines, will be conducted during rapid assessments
- There is a need to provide hygiene kits to households and small dignity kits in addition to hygiene kits to women of selected households, alongside other non-food relief items.
- There is also a need to conduct hygiene promotion activities to improve hygiene behaviour and bridge knowledge and practice of safe water and food handling as well as hygiene practices such as hand-washing to mitigate the risk of preventable diseases.
- Clearing of debris and mud will need to be undertaken to prevent sanitation-related illnesses. This may be undertaken through a cash for work modality for beneficiaries. PRC has mobilized its heavy payloaders to support some affected communities.
- There is also a need to provide emergency latrines to households staying in ECs.



Red Cross volunteers clear mud and debris from roads in Olongapo City as floods start to recede. (Photo: PRC)

Population to be assisted: 1,500 families are targeted with jerry cans, hygiene kits and mosquito nets. These families will also be reached with hygiene promotion activities and access to clean and safe potable drinking water. Moreover, 200 adolescent or pregnant women will receive dignity kits (reflected in Health detailed operational plan). In selected communities, a cash for work scheme will be implemented to support clean up and debris clearing in flooded areas, including farmlands. 1,500 people in two ECs will be supported with emergency latrine facilities for 10 days.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	<i>30,000 people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context</i>															
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	<i>3 assessments and monitoring visits undertaken</i>															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct initial assessments of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
P&B Output	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<i>30,000 people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) 1,500 households provided with water storage</i>															

Code	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Transport water for affected people																
AP026	Distribute 2 jerry cans (10 L capacity each) per household for 1,500 families for water storage																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<i>500 people provided with cash for work for debris cleaning</i>															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP029	Debris clearing and clean up (cash for work)																
AP029	Mobilize volunteers and community people for community cleanliness drive and provide adequate equipment																
AP028	Provide 15 emergency latrines (portalets) to two ECs for 10 days																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	<i>20 volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities</i>															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Conduct hygiene promotion activities																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population	<i>1,500 households provided with a set of essential hygiene items</i>															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Determine the needs for hygiene NFIs, including soap, water storage, and menstrual hygiene products for each community, based on health risks and user preference in targeted communities																
AP030	Provide hygiene kits to 1,500 families																
AP030	Monitor use of hygiene kits through the volunteers' network in the ECs																
AP030	Evaluation of the support provided																



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 30,000

Male: 15,075

Female: 14,925

Requirements (CHF): 1,065

AP034	Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Protection/SGBV including mapping of referral pathway (in line with the forthcoming SOP template in the revised Minimum Standard Commitments)																		
AP034	Include messages on preventing and responding to SGBV in all community outreach activities																		
AP034	Establish a system to ensure IFRC and NS staff and volunteers have signed the Code of Conduct and have received a briefing in this regard																		
AP034	Map and make accessible information on local referral systems for any child protection concerns																		
AP034	Provide psychosocial support to children																		
AP034	Volunteers, staff and contractors sign, are screened for, and are briefed on child protection policy/guidelines																		

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 6,390

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>(~ 1:3 or 37.5%) ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies</i>																	
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	<i>1 deployed generalist RDRT member</i>																	
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP046	Initial operational start up support implemented by IFRC for the National Society																		
AP046	Deployment of one generalist RDRT member with generalist profile for a duration of one month																		
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards	<i>100% of international procurement respecting the IFRC procurement procedures</i>																	
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP050	IFRC country office's logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements																		
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced	<i>3 coordination meetings with other stakeholders</i>																	
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		

Budget

DREF OPERATION**MDRPH028 Philippines: Habagat floods**

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	39,000
Clothing & Textiles	25,500
Food	3,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	32,250
Medical & First Aid	10,800
Utensils & Tools	3,900
Other Supplies & Services	2,600
Emergency Response Units	5,000
Cash Disbursements	94,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	216,050
Distribution & Monitoring	2,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	12,000
Logistic Services	8,650
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	22,650
Volunteers	3,600
Total PERSONNEL	3,600
Workshop & Trainings	5,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	5,000
Travel	23,000
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	23,000
Programme and Services Support Recovery	17,570
Total INDIRECT COSTS	17,570
TOTAL BUDGET	287,870

Reference documents



Click [here](#) for Information Bulletin

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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:



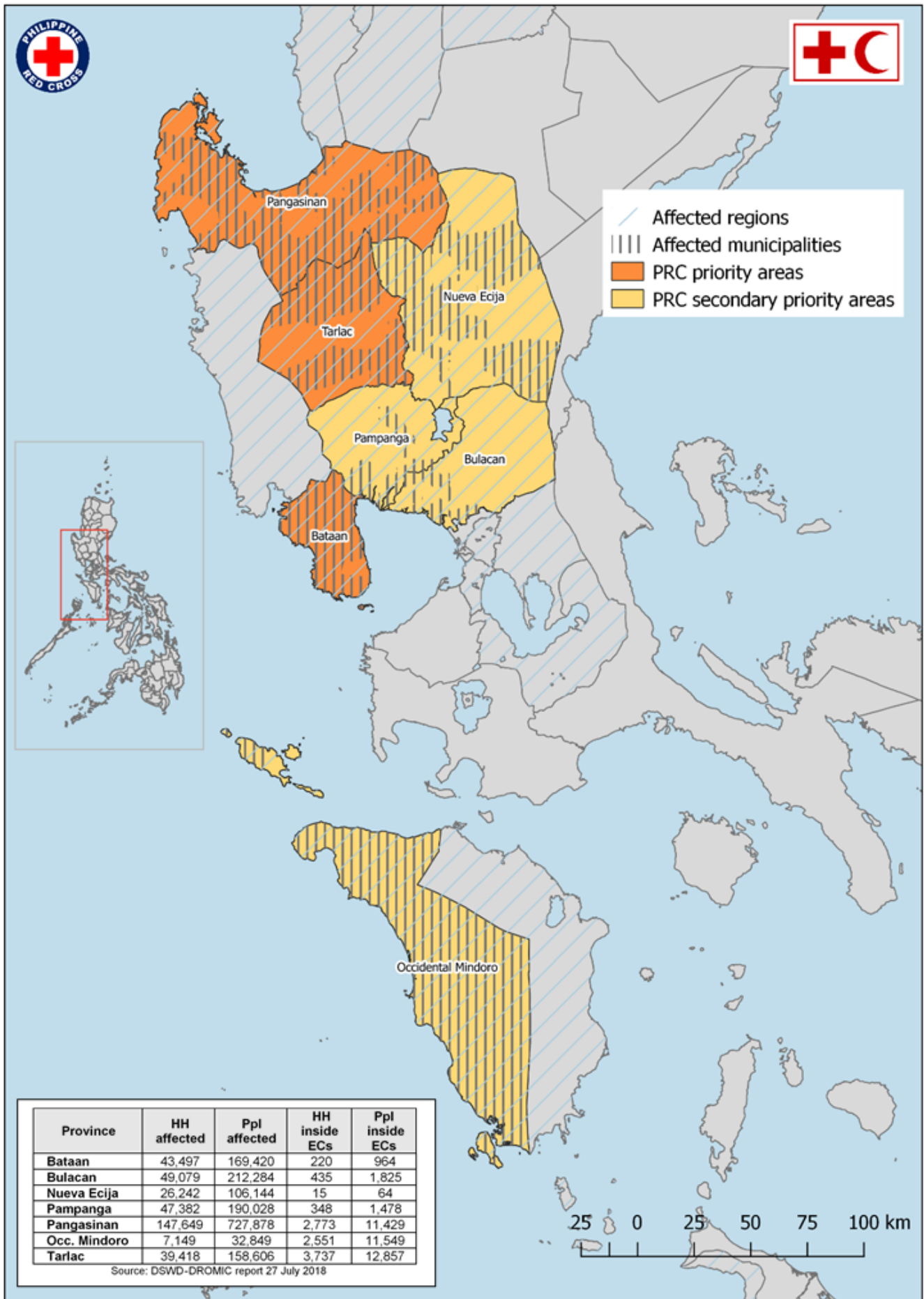
Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



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



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



The maps used do not imply expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or National Societies concerning legal status of a territory or of its authorities.