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## DREF Operations Update

### Nicaragua: Civil Unrest

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF no. MDRNI008</b>	<b>DREF Update no. 2</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 8 August 2018	<b>Date of crisis:</b> 18 April 2018
<b>Person responsible for this operation:</b> Santiago Luengo / International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	<b>Contact person in National Society:</b> Dr. Oscar Gutiérrez Somarriba – President of the Nicaraguan Red Cross (NRC)
<b>Operation start date:</b> 18 April 2018	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> The operation will be extended by two months, totalling 6 months; the new operation end date is 23 October 2018.
<b>DREF allocated:</b> 333,319 Swiss francs (CHF), original amount allocated was CHF 221,231, third allocation request is CHF 163,836	
<b>Total number of people affected:</b> No official numbers are available.	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 3,000 people (increased from 1,200)
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> The Nicaraguan Red Cross has 600 volunteers and 40 administrative and project staff at the national level.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> Italian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Doctors Without Borders (MSF for its acronym in French), Save the Children and World Vision	
<b><u>While the National Society is finalizing its contingency planning process, IFRC will include further support to the NS in the CCST operational plan for Q4 2018, in close coordination with other actors.</u></b>	
<p>According to estimates, more than 50 per cent of Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) funds have been executed, which is due to complications such as limited supplies and suppliers' inability to travel because of blockades, violence and demonstrations; therefore, an extension of the operation is required to complete the remaining activities.</p>	
<p><b>Summary of the main changes to the emergency plan of action (EPoA):</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The operation has been extended for two months; the new end date is <b>23 October 2018</b>.</li> <li>2. The budget increased from CHF 221,231 to CHF 333,319</li> <li>3. Forty first aid kits were purchased instead of the 32 initially budgeted to supply kits to participating NRC branches (10 in total), to mobile pre-hospital care stations (20 in total) and to 10 ambulances stationed at headquarters (10 in total)</li> <li>4. The number of volunteers wearing uniforms has increased to 250 to ensure their protection, visibility and maintain NRC's institutional image during demonstrations. The NRC is considering whether to acquire safety footwear (boots).</li> <li>5. The stock of consumable pre-hospital care supplies has been increased; the NRC will continue to be replenish them on an ongoing basis.</li> <li>6. NRC will increase fuel and food rations for 150 volunteers providing care and responding to emergencies at various branches for 60 days.</li> <li>7. The emblem and signage on 40 National Society ambulances were modified to give them a distinctive appearance and prevent them from being confused with ambulances belonging to the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health. Based on the National Society's Institutional Image Manual, this will avoid confusion among the affected population, increase acceptance and security of the National Society's staff and volunteers.</li> <li>8. Added: Psychosocial support (PSS) actions to benefit NRC volunteers.</li> <li>9. Added: Communication campaigns to enhance dissemination of the seven Fundamental Principles and the humanitarian mandate. The DREF funds would cover the cost of purchasing space for broadcasting radio and TV spots, in print media and on social networks (e.g., Twitter and Facebook).</li> </ol>	

10. Added: Hiring of a finance officer for the National Society (this person was hired in July 2018).
11. Added: Deployment of a General Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member specialized in security and safer access for two months (in coordination with ICRC).
12. Added: Safer Access awareness and training activities
13. Hiring of an information officer to manage the Dashboard, ensuring institutional memory of the action, is being considered.

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the situation of civil unrest

After 100 days, the barricades and blockages that limited free movement for more than 60 days have been removed. Nevertheless, the country is experiencing a socio-political crisis, with serious effects to its economy and security. Despite efforts by national and international institutions and organizations to promote a National Dialogue, there is no clear end in sight to this crisis or any clear indication that the situation will improve.

- An atmosphere of uncertainty persists, and individual guarantees, such as the residents' safety and economic security, cannot be ensured. In addition, quality and access to Health services have decreased, which has affected the elderly, not only because of the medication shortages, but also because of poor public transportation. The attacks on pre-hospital personnel, such as doctors, have made the situation even worse for vulnerable groups (the elderly, children, pregnant women and those suffering from chronic-degenerative diseases). Educational institutions have had to suspend services (at this point it is believed that most of the affected students will not be able to return to school this year). Businesses have been forced to lay off workers because of the situation.

As mentioned in its contingency plan, the NRC has estimated that this social crisis will last up to one year; therefore, the NRC is making the necessary preparations for the long term, and is extending this operation by two months, especially since the season during which adverse natural events normally occur is approaching, which could further compound the humanitarian situation.

### Summary of the current response

The NRC received an initial DREF allocation of CHF 81,395 in April 2018. Since the situation in Nicaragua had escalated, the NRC was issued a second DREF allocation of CHF 221,231 - in May 2018, and the operation was extended by two months. The third DREF allocation of CHF 385,067 - was delivered in August 2018, and the operation was extended an additional two months, making the new operation end date 23 October 2018.

### Overview of Host National Society

- The NRC has conducted response actions, especially pre-hospital care provision, for 100 days through its 600 volunteers and 83 emergency vehicles from its 32 branches throughout the country. At the beginning of the emergency, the NRC was affected by violent acts perpetrated by individuals involved in the demonstrations, which forced it to implement a security strategy for its personnel, along with activities to track and monitor operations through its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). The NRC also developed strategies for reactive communications and dissemination of the humanitarian mandate, thus strengthening security aspects such as visibility and identification, context analysis, internal communications and operational risk management.
- With support from the IFRC and the ICRC, the NRC has delivered 12 Safer Access lectures in its branches to reinforce institutional doctrine and provide security recommendations; the NRC has strengthened the lectured by combining with psychosocial support (PSS) initiatives to benefit volunteers.
- The NRC has held twelve Safer Access training sessions.
- The NRC has provided pre-hospital care to patients with gunshot wounds at its headquarters and its branches in Masaya, Tipitapa, Tisma, Granada, Jinotepe, Boaco, Leon and Chinandega.

- The NRC's EOC has been active for 100 days, allowing for the implementation of the National Society's 'Nicaragua: Civil Unrest Plan of Action' through its 32 branches.
- The NRC has addressed public, external, internal and operational communications, in coordination with the ICRC.
- The NRC is closely monitoring the situation through social networks, radio, TV and written media to identify incidents that affect institutional efforts or the safety of its volunteers and to protect its institutional image.
- The NRC is monitoring communications between people affected by violent incidents and its pre-hospital service (requests for emergency services) through social networks, landlines and cell phones.
- The NRC has implemented a communications strategy that includes TV and radio spots and the distribution of flyers and brochures with key messages regarding the National Society's work.
- The NRC has monitored the situation and prepared situation reports daily since 18 April 2018.
- Human resources – The NRC has 600 volunteers to respond to the social crisis; most of them are young, but they have proven their mettle despite their relative lack of experience. The NRC staff members with more extensive experience with this type of are providing peer support to their less experienced colleagues.

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

- Since the beginning of the emergency, the IFRC and the ICRC has maintained coordinated and close contact with Nicaraguan Red Cross, and while the IFRC currently maintains a presence through the deployment of a Security RIT to facilitate the implementation of the DREF, the ICRC has provided technical support with intermittent presence. Starting from mid-August. the ICRC will count on a delegate dedicated 100% to the Nicaragua's crisis.
- In addition to the IFRC's support, the Canadian Red Cross Society has been supporting and strengthening the NRC's EOC through the purchase of computer equipment. Additionally, the Spanish Red Cross contributes financially to the repair of response vehicles, such as the emergency lights system. The Partner National Societies (PNSs)'s ongoing projects are currently on hold until security conditions allow them to return to the field.
- Currently, all three Movement components (the ICRC, the IFRC and National Societies) are working in coordination to carry out specific actions, capitalizing on each component's experience and expertise. Virtual meetings and advice have allowed for the sharing of perspectives regarding the emergency. The IFRC holds face-to-face meetings with ICRC and National Society staffs to monitor the execution of DREF funds and strengthen the Operation Risk Management (Safer Access) strategy to benefit volunteers, while the ICRC is providing technical support on security issues and operational communication to the NRC.

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

- The NRC's work is strengthened by contributions from PAHO, SDC, ECHO, Save the Children, World Vision and MSF, which were engaging in community support activities before the crisis; however, given the context, they are now assisting the National Society's training and infrastructure strengthening actions .
- Despite the situation, the NRC continues to consider the possibility of engaging with government actors such as the National Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Relief System (SINAPRED for its acronym in Spanish).
- Cooperation –Cooperation actors (PAHO, SDC, ECHO, MSF, Save the Children, World Vision, the Japanese government) recognize the National Society's capacity in response and continue to participate in the NRC's operation. During the latest cooperation meeting, where a report on this social crisis was delivered, members expressed their gratitude and their intention to continue working with the NRC.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

The widespread demonstrations and the increase in pre-hospital services provided in the country has put the NRC's operational, human and material resource capacity to the test, requiring the expansion of its operational-technical capacity (more ambulances, the replenishment of materials and an increase in radio communications).

### Health:

- Given the current context, there is a continued need for the NRC to provide pre-hospital care and first aid to the affected population. Additionally, there is a need for the NRC to have a steady supply of materials (latex gloves, bandages, gauze, antiseptic materials, among others), which need to be replenished

periodically, and stretchers for the teams responding to requests for help from the country's 32 NRC branches.

- For psychosocial care, the identified needs involve providing psychological first aid to responders to ensure they can mentally cope with the situation and holding debriefing sessions to reflect on its institutional and national context.

#### **Communications:**

- The continuous dissemination of the law on use and protection of the emblem – The fact that the Ministry of Health and some hospitals have started using the protective emblem has created confusion regarding the acceptance of the NRC's work. This problem requires a comprehensive communications campaign on the use and protection of the Emblem and the Fundamental Principles that reaches the community and sensitizes the Nicaraguan executive branch.

#### **Operation Risk Assessment**

Due to the situation's highly changeable nature, the National Society is continuously monitoring the crisis through its EOC, and the NRC is issuing regular informational alerts. Based on its analysis of the crisis, the NRC developed the following scenarios:

- Escalation of demonstrations and a corresponding increase in humanitarian needs.
- The scale of the civil unrest remains unchanged.
- The situation stabilizes, but with mid-term consequences for economic security and access to basic services.

Likely risks for the NRC:

- Safety and security of volunteers
- Safety and security of NRC assets
- Respect of the emblem
- Reputational risks
- Maintenance of National Society capacity to respond

Undoubtedly, the greatest risk is volunteers being injured during security incidents, which is why the NRC is working on strengthening security encompassing the psychosocial care of NRC staff and volunteers.

## **B. Operational strategy**

### **Proposed strategy**

- The situation makes it necessary to reinforce EPoA-based strategies, such as pre-hospital care provision and improved security through more specific activities; the latter would require collaboration with ICRC to follow-up on the security structure and continue reinforcing the Safer Access Framework.

Pre-hospital care – The NRC continues to conduct activities in this area. In addition to training response personnel, the NRC is also considering training from other National Societies to treat gunshot wounds. To date, 1,161 emergency services have been delivered, of which approximately 50% related, to the civil unrest situation, including gunshot wounds, trauma, etc.

- Visibility and Identification – The complex nature of the scenario delayed the painting of signage and maintenance of NRC emergency vehicles. The work began only a few weeks ago because of the lack of both materials and suppliers, requiring an extension of the operation. The DREF funds allocated for this purpose have begun to be executed, which, together with other cooperating agencies, has been divided as follows:
- Phase I. – includes 43 emergency vehicles that will undergo body repair, painting, signage, benefiting 11 branches in the Pacific Zone and the NRC's national headquarters. The DREF will cover phase I.
- Phase II. – Includes 43 emergency vehicles belonging to other branches in the country, which will also undergo body repair, painting and placement of signage. ECHO will finance phase II

- Uniforms – This is where the need for more time to execute the funds is most evident, as the logistics involved in determining the sizes and design of the uniforms, finding the most suitable suppliers and materials and manufacturing the uniforms are a challenge.

### The EPoA will address the following components:


#### Health:

- ✓ **Pre-hospital care:** Support (food and fuel) for 60 days to deal with emergencies arising from incidents of stemming from the socio-political situation in the country.
- ✓ **Psychosocial support to responders:** As part of the PSS provided to NRC responders, the National Society will hold eight awareness-raising sessions with government bodies and volunteers working in in Managua, Masaya, Tipitapa, Jinotepe, Chinandega, León, Matagalpa, Estelí, Nagarote, Sébaco, Jinotega and other branches.
- ✓ **Personal protective equipment:** Basic personal protective gear, such as helmets and safety goggles, are required to ensure the safety of volunteers providing pre-hospital care.

#### Communications, dissemination and visibility

- ✓ **Communications:** The NRC will work on implementing a communications and institutional image positioning campaign, including the delivery of key messages on safer access and the promotion of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's Fundamental Principles through TV and radio spots on national and local stations.
- ✓ **Protection of Institutional Image:** To protect the NRC's staff and increase the emblem's visibility, the NRC will have 600 vests and 1,000 t-shirts made with the National Society's emblem; the NRC will also ensure that 32 branches have signage installed, which will include a sign with the NRC's emblem at the front of the branches' premises, two metal signs for the branches' entryways and exits, a sign with the protective emblem for the branches' roof, and installation of the both the Nicaraguan and the NRC's flag. Finally, the NRC will purchase broadcast service on social networks (Facebook), and it will equip the branches' network of communicators in charge of reporting unrest or violent incidents.
- ✓ **Safer Access:** The NRC will deliver 2 sensitization sessions to government bodies and 32 branches, 2 safer access training courses aimed at training 50 volunteers and a training workshop for 24 facilitators, who will replicate it with the volunteers providing emergency services in 32 NRC branches throughout the country.

## Detailed Operational Plan

	<b>Health</b> People targeted: 3,000 Requirements (CHF): 173,067	
<b>Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
# of people reached through health intervention actions	3,000	1,161
<b>Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
# of people reached through first aid interventions	3,000	674
# of procured first aid kits	40	40
<b>Output 1.5: Psychosocial support is provided to the target population</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
# of people reached through PSS interventions	500	70
<b>Progress</b>		
<p>The following actions were completed during the reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ten pre-hospital care facilities (mobile stations). The NRC has not set up any of these because security conditions do not allow for it. The NRC is safeguarding the facilities.</li> <li>- The process to purchase materials that must be replenished periodically continues: dressings, single-roll gauze bandages, surgical tape, blood sugar meters, oximeters and sphygmomanometers. The replenishment of supplies is one of the NRC's main needs due to the type of injuries it is treating. Purchases continue, but suppliers are unable to fill orders quickly due to the situation in the country.</li> <li>- The NRC delivered 15 stretchers to its branches in Masaya, Tipitapa, Jinotepe, León, Managua and Chinandega.</li> <li>- PSS sessions delivered to 408 NRC volunteers. Eight more activities are planned.</li> <li>- Pre-hospital care –Acquisition of supplies (bandages, gauze, etc.); food; signage and painting of administrative and emergency units; uniforms to better identify personnel; and printing of the National Society Image Manual</li> </ul>		
<b>Table 1: Pre-Hospital services provided by the Nicaraguan Red Cross up to 24 July 2018</b>		
<b>Branch</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Managua	422	
Chinandega	49	
Nagarote	3	
Masaya	348	
Sébaco	33	
Matagalpa	37	
Estelí	28	
León	64	
Camoapa	1	
Jinotepe	40	

<sup>1</sup> Due to the escalation in the crisis, there was a corresponding increase in the target population and the required resources.

<b>Bluefields</b>	1
<b>Boaco</b>	7
<b>Juigalpa</b>	1
<b>Jinotega</b>	47
<b>Granada</b>	64
<b>Tipitapa</b>	13
<b>Jalapa</b>	1
<b>Puerto Cabezas</b>	1
<b>Santo Tomas</b>	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,161</b>

- Psychosocial Support and Safer Access –Realization of awareness-raising and intervention sessions with volunteers; and strengthening of security aspects and the emotional health component to ensure all NRC personnel's wellbeing.
- The NRC has delivered 40 first aid kits to equip emergency vehicles from its branches in León, Chinandega, Masaya, Jinotepe, Tipitapa and headquarters.

**Table 2: First aid kit deliveries to NRC branches**

Branch	Equipment / Material delivered	Amount
<b>Somoto</b>	First aid kit	1
<b>Nueva Guinea</b>	First aid kit	1
<b>Yalí</b>	First aid kit	1
<b>Wiwili</b>	First aid kit	1
<b>Rama</b>	First aid kit	1
<b>Jinotega</b>	First aid kit	4
<b>Tipitapa</b>	First aid kit	2
<b>Jinotepe</b>	First aid kit	2
<b>Sébaco</b>	First aid kit	1
<b>Matagalpa</b>	First aid kit	2
<b>Bluefields</b>	First aid kit	1
<b>Nagarote</b>	First aid kit	1
<b>Granada</b>	First aid kit	2
<b>León</b>	First aid kit	2
<b>Masaya</b>	First aid kit	2
<b>Transport (Executive Committee)</b>	First aid kit	3
<b>Relief Directorate</b>	First aid kits	10
<b>Zika Project</b>	First aid kit	1
<b>Pending delivery</b>	First aid kit	2
<b>Total</b>	First aid kit	<b>40</b>

To be completed during the extension:

- Four Safer Access activities planned: three sensitization sessions to government bodies and volunteers and one more to train facilitators, as well as a Facilitator Toolkit.

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 139,910

<b>International Disaster Response</b>		
<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
Response strategy for civil unrest is developed	1	1
<b>Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and National Society surge capacity mechanism is maintained</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
Contingency plan for civil unrest is developed	1	1
25 NRC volunteers trained in trainer of trainer (ToT)'s security and Safe Access	25	30
Implementation of a communications campaign	1	In progress
1 finance officer and 1 operations coordinator are hired	1	In progress
Information officer for dashboard management	1	In progress
Volunteers strengthened in Safer Access	120	In progress
Safer Access Toolkits are procured and delivered	32	32
<b>Outcome S3.1: The IFRC Secretariat and the National Societies use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable</b>		
NRC position document is produced	1	1
<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and National Society are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues<sup>2</sup></b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
# of key messages disseminated	N/A	15
2 IFRC monitoring visits by the IFRC	2	1
Two-month deployment of General RIT specialized in security	1	In progress
<b>Progress</b>		
<p>The NRC has carried out the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The draft contingency plan is still pending approval by the National Executive Committee, which will meet in the coming days.</li> <li>- Three Safer Access sensitization sessions planned: 1 for staff, 2 regional and 1 facilitator training workshop.</li> <li>- Communications campaign: key messages are broadcast over radio stations with local and national coverage, addressing image protection, proper use of the emblem and the identification of NRC ambulances.</li> <li>- Broadcasting of key messages on the use of emblems and the Fundamental Principles.</li> <li>- Food expenses continue to be covered for volunteers in branches affected by demonstrations (Masaya, Tipitapa, Chinandega, Managua and León).</li> <li>- Fuel expenses continue to be covered in branches affected by demonstrations (Masaya, Tipitapa, Chinandega, Managua and León).</li> <li>- Visits made to branches to address the issue of PSS.</li> <li>- Communications - Related to mass media spots to disseminate the NRC's work and protect its institutional image.</li> <li>- Protection and Visibility – Development and printing of the Contingency Plan, informational brochures on communication issues, security cards, and painting and signage on units, branches and helmets, which enhance visibility and identification.</li> <li>- Technical assistance to create a security strategy for the National Society. The Security RIT's mission objectives include technical support that allows the NRC to establish a medium-term and long-term project</li> </ul>		

<sup>2</sup> The following activities have been added to Output S3.1: The implementation of a communications campaign, the hiring of a finance officer for the National Society and the deployment of a General RIT specialized in security and Safer Access.

to disseminate Safer Access in all its branches; this involves creating a methodology, dissemination materials, support tools and workshops to train Safer Access facilitators.

- Monitoring activities continue at the EOC.
- The NRC has distributed printed material, such as Contingency Plan for Demonstrations, Emblem Protection and Use Law, and posters containing safety recommendations, describing visibility elements and Fundamental Principles to its branches. During Safer Access and First-Aid lectures, the National Society has also provided staff members with booklets that contain recommendations for addressing certain risks.
- The NRC is working on its telecommunications strategy to improve transmissions throughout the country.
- The NRC purchased 250 safety vests with reflective NRC emblems for field volunteers. The NRC has already delivered vests to branches in Pacific and in central, northern and southern Caribbean areas

To be completed during the extension:

- The NRC will hire an information officer to manage the Dashboard, ensuring the NRC's institutional memory of the intervention

## **D. Budget**

## DREF OPERATION

MDRNI008 - Nicaragua Disturbios Sociales

01.08.2018

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Medical & First Aid	109,127
Teaching Materials	12,891
Ustensils & Tools	0
Emergency Response Units	0
Cash Disbursements	0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>122,018</b>
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>
Dsitribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	24,275
Logistics Services	0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>24,275</b>
International Staff	27,765
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	9,123
Volunteers	26,774
Other Staff Benefits	43,631
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>107,293</b>
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training	22,353
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>22,353</b>
Travel	3,966
Information & Public Relations	25,832
Office Costs	5,057
Communications	1,983
Financial Charges	198
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>37,037</b>
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	20,343
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>20,343</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>333,319</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>	
Multilateral Contributions	221,231
Bilateral Contributions	0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>221,231</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>112,088</b>
	333,319
<b>min 60%</b>	37%
<b>max CHF75</b>	64

## 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.

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Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace