

# Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

## Democratic Republic of Congo: Population Movement

<b>DREF n° MDRCD027</b>	<b>Glide n°:</b>
<b>Operation Update n° 2; Date of issue:</b> 27 May 2019	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 28 January to 23 April 2019
<b>Operation start date:</b> 28 January 2019	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 04 months (28 May 2019) <b>New end date:</b> 28 June 2019
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 263,017	
<b>Total number of people affected:</b> 78,928 persons	<b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 3,600 (600 Households)
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 04 National staff, One national supervisor, One project manager, 01 NDRT member, 02 Branch Managers, 66 community-based volunteers.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> MSF and the DRC Government	

### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

The present DREF operation aims at assisting internally affected by the clashes between the Nunu and Tendé communities in Yumbi territory, which resulted in the destruction of their homes, infrastructure and property. The intervention area is particularly difficult to access. The logistical challenges and difficulty in obtaining the necessary materials to implement planned activities at local level have caused significant delays in the delivery of materials (NFIs and necessary items for the construction of shelters) thus, in the implementation of several activities. In addition, the conflict situation is still heightened, and actions aimed at reconciliation or peaceful coexistence are slow to be organised by public authorities. This keeps most displaced people in their places of refuge and increases basic livelihood needs and risk of diseases. The construction of destroyed homes could also accelerate their return.

The materials needed for the construction of the shelters had just arrived and the military engineering had just left Yumbi, which was the first targeted site. In keeping with the Red Cross's strategy of intervening only after the departure of the Military Engineering to avoid confusion about the neutrality of the Red Cross, witnessed shelters were constructed in Yumbi City where 250 of the 450 built by the Military Engineering will be finalized.

Given the delay in implementation highlighted above, a no cost timeframe extension of this operation is requested to complete the construction of the 600 shelters planned as well as continue the other activities that are yet to be implemented due to delays in the delivery of materials, preparing return of the population of Bongende, finalizing the ongoing multisectoral and detailed needs assessment.

Following this evaluation, a strategy will be put in place for the continuation of the intervention for the benefit of the affected populations. Funding promises for further activities were obtained from some partners at the local level (UNHCR, WFP, etc.).

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

The inter-ethnic conflict between the Nunu community (living in 5 localities, of which Yumbi, Bongende and Nkolo) and the Tende community, living usually in 33 localities. The conflict mainly affected the localities of Yumbi, Nkolo and Bongende, with the destruction of houses and social infrastructure, and several cases of physical violence. The latest report mentions more than 900 deaths (please specify the source).

The above situation has led to the displacement of more than 12,500 people who have moved inland to neighbouring villages and isles in the Congo River. More than 15,000 people have crossed the river and settled in Bouemba, Makotipoko and other localities in the Republic of Congo.



Material damage was enormous in the affected areas with more than 1,000 homes destroyed (462 in Yumbi, 270 in Bongende, 268 in Nkolo). A total of 14 schools were also destroyed in Yumbi, 01 in Bongende, and 02 in Nkolo, along with associated WASH infrastructure. In addition to this, the destruction and looting of 04 health centres (Bongende, Nkolo, Bolu, and Likolo) (**Source:** Interagency mission report of 1st February 2019).

The Yumbi crisis has caused a social divide between the two communities. They currently live in separate areas in which each community is larger in number (Nunus on the islets / Yumbi and Tende in the localities of the Yumbi-Bolobo axis).



*Example of a house destroyed during clashes between Nunu and Tende (Bongende village)*

In this context of high tensions and a volatile security situation, it is imperative that assistance target impartially the two communities involved in the conflict. Although vulnerability levels are higher among the Nunus displaced, assistance should not be purely oriented by acute vulnerability. NFI assistance targeting the most affected localities (acute and moderate vulnerability) is strongly recommended.

An initial needs assessment was carried out by the various partners, including the DRC Red Cross, the ICRC, and many others.

On the basis of all this information, this DREF was launched on 28 January 2019 to assist 600 affected and host families in the 3 main affected villages. This intervention is being implemented by the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Congo with technical support of the International Federation. This Operation Update highlights activities conducted and the gap, particularly, the failure to take into account the 2,505 households of Bongende who are scattered in the islets and in Congo Brazzaville.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

The below activities have been conducted since the onset of the clashes and as part of the first three months of this operation.

- In accordance with the action plan, the DRC Red Cross conducted an assessment in the affected areas, which identified 3,105 affected households as shown in the table below.

Village	Number of HHs	Village	Number of HHs	Village	Number of HHs
Mita	4	Bontalankusu	32	Monyende (1,2,3,4)	248
Mbombolimboka 1	48	Kimbeke	24	Makonango	59
Mbomboli Mboka 2	107	Moyi	210	Tseu	90
Nkombe	213	Bolu	125	Nkoto	22
Kidiki	161	Likolo	149	Mopula	20
Molende	109	Bombenda	116	Mobianaka	57
Nkolo	456	Monkonga	177	Litsenge	161
Botiene	16	Ntsentseke	265	Mabonzo	17
Mansele	35	Bonkongo	169	Makoloko	15
<b>TOTAL : 3,105</b>					

- This assessment provided an in-depth view of the extent of the damage caused by the conflict. It has therefore made it possible to target the 600 beneficiary households on the basis of set selection criteria (large households, households with more than 3 children under 5 years of age, households with disabled people, households whose houses have been totally destroyed, etc.). The response had considered covering the areas of water, hygiene and sanitation, distribution of NFIs, shelter and psychosocial support. To enable the implementation of activities, the DRC Red Cross has set up a structure composed of a Chief of Operations, a Provincial Operations Coordinator, a Disaster Management Technician and a Communication Officer.
- Volunteers were briefed on the evaluation and deployed to the field for the exercise under the supervision of the Chief of Operations with the support of the RDRT deployed in the area. An evaluation sheet was set up in collaboration with ICRC and made it possible to register the various households according to pre-established criteria. These data were entered and analyzed to ease selection of the 600 targeted households.
- The various local authorities were involved in the assessments conducted. Data collection analyses sessions have been organized between beneficiary representatives and the Red Cross team to ensure transparency in the choice of beneficiaries. Regular report on the activities carried out is sent to the administrator of the territory. A complaint management mechanism, involving all stakeholders, has been set up to ensure that information is reported, and decisions are taken in real time. The two conflicting communities were assisted in a balanced manner to ensure impartiality and neutrality in RCRC action.
- The programs implemented by the various actors are well integrated to avoid duplication and there is collaboration and complementarity of action with the Government, ACTED and MAGNA. ACTED and RCRC have reached agreements for distribution in the intervention areas -- ACTED is in charge of distributing NFIs in the localities of Yumbi Centre and Nkolo while the Red Cross conducts distribution on the islets. Additional items have been provided by ACTED to supplement the Red Cross NFI kit (1 tarpaulin and 1 piece of cloth per family). At Government level, the Red Cross plans to position itself alongside military engineers to support 600 households whose houses have been partially or totally destroyed and have benefited from the construction of roofs provided by military engineers. Red Cross support will consist in providing households with tarpaulins and nails for the construction of the wall. This collaboration with the military will take into account the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross to avoid damaging its image.
- A mid-term evaluation was scheduled for the end of March, but the delayed national and provincial legislative elections in Yumbi territory did not allow it to be held. It will be carried out at the beginning of May 2019.

- The participation and involvement of target communities in general and particularly the beneficiaries were at the heart of the actions carried out. Training on community engagement and accountability was organized for the volunteers of the territorial committee and led to the establishment of two complaints management committees. These committees ensure the collection of information/complaints and their processing. Difficult cases are referred to the operation's coordination team. Similarly, the cooperation team set up by ICRC was called upon to provide feedback and process information. The upstream and downstream involvement of local leaders has made it possible to make progress on the set objectives.
- All the activities carried out until now have been conducted by volunteers from the intervention areas as planned in the operation's action plan. So far, training on water, hygiene and sanitation, community engagement and accountability, distribution and psychosocial care have been conducted. In relation to each theme, volunteers were selected according to set profiles. Water, hygiene and sanitation messages were developed taking into account the practices and realities of the target communities.
- From the criteria for selecting beneficiaries to the implementation of achieved and ongoing activities, the specific needs related to ethnicity, age, disability and women's status have been considered.
- The implementation of the activities was carried out in compliance with Sphere and other relevant standards.
- Regular reports are issued at all levels (territorial administrator, local chiefs). A working session was held with the Secretary General of the Ministry of Interior and Humanitarian Affairs (on a field visit) to present the Red Cross' activities. Weekly information sharing meetings between the various actors working in the field are organized. To ensure the visibility of the activities, the DRC RC's communication department was sent to the field for media coverage of the activities.
- Activity monitoring sheets have been developed and made available to volunteers involved in the implementation. The data collected are analyzed and compiled by the territorial coordination team and then shared with the emergency management department, which ensures national coordination of the operation.

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

In addition to information already provided in the [EPoA](#) on RCRC Movement partners, note that the IFRC, through its country representation, has made available to the DRC RC the Programme Coordinator, the Logistics Delegate, a shelter RDRT, a driver and a vehicle to support the implementation of planned activities.

The ICRC assisted 3,181 households with food items consisting of rice, beans, maize flour, groundnut oil and salt for one month and supported 03 health structures with essential medicines.

Coordination meetings between the SN, the ICRC and the IFRC have been held regularly to ensure synergy of action in the field. A joint situation assessment was conducted, and the data served as a basis for the implementation of activities for all stakeholders/components.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The Ministries of Interior and of Humanitarian Affairs will assist 2,000 households with essential household supplies, school kits and all families who have lost their homes in the reconstruction of roofs. With regard to the latter, complementary action is envisaged between the military engineers (in charge of building houses) and the Red Cross (temporary walls made of tarpaulin). One should work on practical arrangements to ensure that the Red Cross' image is not damaged in the affected communities.

WFP plans to assist families affected by food distribution for three months following the ICRC's distribution.

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) assisted the two main health centres in Bolobo and Yumbi with medical kits. An operations centre has been set up in Yumbi to take care of the injured and increase the human resources capacity medical staff in the hospitals.

MAGNA also intervenes in the health sector following the intervention of MSF, which withdrew after one month of activity. It is in the process of setting up a team for the psychosocial care of the affected people. In its intervention, MAGNA will work with Red Cross volunteers trained in PSS who are already providing this service in the field.

ACTED assisted affected and host households with essential household equipment. Through the coordination mechanism set up, ACTED and the DRC Red Cross worked in synergy by sharing the localities to intervene, and harmonizing the kits to be distributed. Thus, ACTED has completed the Red Cross NFI kit by adding one piece of cloth and one tarpaulin per beneficiary family.

OXFAM is setting up for an intervention in the areas of water, hygiene and sanitation.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

The detailed assessment conducted in the directly affected localities and reception areas (islets) resulted in the registration of a significant number of affected families (3,181 in total). However, the assessment could not be held in the locality of Bongende as initially planned, because the surviving population, due to fear and lack of housing, has not yet returned. In total, out of the 63 reception islands only 11 could be visited for the registration of affected/displaced people. Burials carried out throughout the localities are a decisive cultural factor that always recall the horrors of the conflict in the memory of the populations. The needs remain the same but with an emphasis on those for shelter support, psychosocial support, exhumation and dignified burial at cemeteries according local rites and customs in the field, support for agricultural and fishing equipment, promotion of social cohesion and peace promotion. All cultures have been destroyed and all their survival activities interrupted. This exposes them to growing food insecurity with a risk of developing severe malnutrition.

### **Scenario planning**

Bongende remains the only entity where population has not returned and where activities are not being carried out. The below three scenarios describe possibilities during the remaining part of this operation:

1. The people of Bongende returned to vote on 31 March 2019 and left after the elections. Activities of construction, distribution of NFI, psychosocial support, exhumation and the dignified burial in cemeteries according to local rites and customs in the field, support in agricultural and fishing equipment, promotion of social cohesion and promotion of peace are carried out, the population returns, and life resumes in the locality of Bongende.  
**Assumption:** The volunteers of the Congolese RC with those of the DRC RC are organizing to give support to the return activities.
2. The conditions for returns are not created (the various assistance) for the resumption of activities. The populations of Bongende remain in the isles where they live in makeshift shelters without toilets, clean water and health care. Those who crossed the river remain in Congo Brazzaville. This will not promote reconciliation between the two ethnic groups and each ethnic group will work towards the resumption of hostilities.  
**Assumption:** Nothing is done, and people continue to remain in the islets not intending to return, which would reinforce mistrust and the culture of hatred.
3. Thanks to the assistance of the displaced populations by the various actors, some populations are beginning to return, but the largest number remain on the islets in poor living conditions until the next flood (rising waters of the Congo River) in December 2019 to move to Congo Brazzaville.  
**Assumption:** Assistance is given for the waiting time for the gradual return.

This Operation update will focus on **scenario 3**, as the most likely.

### **Risk assessment**

The first risk faced in the implementation of the operation is the very difficult access to the intervention area. The second is the risk incurred by Red Cross volunteers during the delivery of equipment and travel by makeshift means of transportation. The lack of effective communication is also a risk as the operation manager has to travel miles in search of Internet connection and sometimes for telephone network.

The cumulative delay in the implementation of actions aimed at reconciliation and peaceful coexistence exacerbates mistrust between the two enemy groups and the risk of renewed hostilities is permanent. In the event of a takeover, the operation will risk a sudden stop with loss of assets.

### **Exit strategy**

At the end of the detailed multi-sectoral needs assessment that will be organized soon, an assistance plan will be put in place to complement the current intervention and address the additional needs that will be identified.

The people of Bongende will be gradually assisted as they return. Red Cross volunteers will be trained in Bongende on distribution, construction of shelters, water purification at home to accompany returnees in their resettlement. In all the localities of return, the volunteers will be trained in PSSBC to accompany the populations in their resettlement and their rehabilitation.

Bases will be laid for the implementation of recovery activities and household heads will be trained on income-generating activities. Materials for agriculture and fishing can be distributed to families.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy


#### Overall operational objective

The objective of this operation is to provide emergency shelter, NFI, food, Health and WASH assistance to 600 most vulnerable Households in 04 locations (Bongende, Nkolo and Yumbi) directly affected by the unrest, and Bolobo where some of the affected households have taken refuge.

#### Proposed strategy

The proposed strategy remains the same as detailed in the [Emergency Plan of Action](#) and the below progress has been recorded on the operation so far:

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p><b>Shelter</b></p> <p>People reached: 3,600 Male: 1,728 Female: 1,872</p>	
<p><b>Outcome Shelter 1. Communities and households affected by the crisis restores their safety and strengthen their well-being and long-term recovery by solving the shelter and habitat problem</b></p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of emergency shelters constructed	600 shelters	03
<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Affected households receive short- and medium-term assistance in shelter and habitat</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of beneficiary households supported	600 households	03
<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Technical support, guidance and awareness-raising are provided to the concerned households for the design and construction of safe and improved shelters</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of local volunteers / craftsmen trained/strengthened on building emergency and safe shelters	75	50
<p><b>Progress towards outcomes</b></p> <p>Shelter needs remain very high, especially at a time when displaced populations have begun to return to their various localities, albeit very timidly. In Bongende, where around 270 houses have been destroyed and whose populations on the islets will probably be forced to return by the end of April due to the flood season, there are significant requests for shelter assistance. Government, through military engineering, is supporting households whose houses are destroyed in their reconstruction, through the provision of sheet metal, wood and labour. The beneficiary household is responsible for providing the other inputs (sticks, earth, etc.) for the construction of the house wall.</p> <p>As part of the implementation of the operation, the targeting of beneficiaries is already effective. The 600 beneficiaries of Red Cross shelter assistance have been targeted in the localities of Yumbi and Nkolo. Bongende is still empty at the moment. Construction materials (rafters and battens) for the shelters had just arrived on the ground</p>		

on May 11, 2019. Considering the delay in our equipment due to the difficulties encountered in their delivery and in a spirit of complementarity, DRC RC has decided to work together with the military engineer by providing sticks and tarpaulins for the construction of the wall (this participation of households being difficult, given the lack of financial and material resources) and the military engineer provides the roof for our 600 targeted households. Since the Military Engineering finished its work in Yumbi center after the construction of the roofs, 450 shelters were built. Of the shelters built by Military Engineering, 250 have been selected for Red Cross action. The ten (10) volunteers trained on the construction of the shelters were recycled and 03 control shelters were built in Yumbi (see photo below).



*These Volunteers of the DRC RC are completing the construction of a shelter tolerated by the Military Genie*



*Type of shelter in construction in complementarity with the Military Engineering (roof built by Military Genius and walls built by the Red Cross).*



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People reached: 3,600**

Male: 1,728

Female: 1,872

Children: 720

#### Output Livelihood 1: Households benefiting from essential items to satisfy their basic needs.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of HH assisted with NFIs	600	600
Number of volunteers trained in distribution techniques	30	33

#### Progress towards outcomes

The need for essential household equipment remained high, especially in Bongende where the assessment and registration of affected populations could not be conducted because the entire population was on the move; and on many other islets that could not be covered during the assessments.

With ACTED, the intervention areas have been distributed -- the Red Cross in its intervention areas has targeted 600 households in the islets while ACTED, based in the mainland has targeted Yumbi and Nkolo.

The DRC Red Cross with support of the IFRC distributed a complete kit of NFIs to the 600 households targeted on the Nkoto islands that were not covered by ACTED. The kit per household consisted of 1 kitchen kit, 3 pieces of soap, 2 blankets, 1 packing bag, 1 can of 20 L, 2 mats, 2 mosquito nets, 1 bucket of 20 L, 1 loincloth and 1 tarpaulin.

The distributed loincloths and tarpaulins were made available to the Red Cross by ACTED. The hygiene kits will be distributed later.

The Government, through the Ministry of Interior and Humanitarian Affairs, has also planned to assist 2,000 households with essential household equipment.

The availability of NFIs in the field remains a major challenge (linked to the logistical issues) that the Federation and the NS are working on. Similarly, IFRC in support of the NS will have to find appropriate solutions to consider the populations not yet assisted (Bongende) and the additional needs identified during the various assessments.

The distribution of NFIs will continue during shelter construction. After finishing each shelter, the beneficiary household will receive a bucket and 4 pieces of soap.



### Health

**People reached: 3,600**

Males: 1,728

Females: 1,872

Children: 720

#### Outcome 1: Immediate health risks are reduced through the provision of community-based health services in affected areas

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people receiving health and first-aid services	3,600	800

#### Output 1.1: Target population provided with access to community-based health services, including provision of first aid and distribution of mosquito nets

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households receiving mosquito nets	600	600
Number of first aid teams set up and equipped with first aid kits	8	8

#### Output 1.2: Psychosocial support is provided to staff, volunteers and affected families in the 3 affected villages

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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Number of volunteers trained in PSS	21	21
Number of PSS sessions organized for returnees in the 2 targeted locations with psychological problems	72	66
Number of PSS sessions held for internally displaced persons with psychological problems	9	10

### Progress towards outcomes


The need for mosquito nets, especially during this rainy season, is greatest in the host islands and in Bongende. When taking into account the populations of Bongende, the kit to be distributed should contain mosquito nets. Some 18 volunteers, including 12 in Yumbi and 6 in Nkolo, have been trained in psychosocial care and are leading care sessions in this regard.



Psychosocial session by two volunteers from the DRC RC for a return of Yumbi

Similarly, 140 volunteers from Yumbi and Nkolo have been trained in community-based first aid and are divided into teams that can intervene if necessary. Other volunteers will have to be trained for Bongende.

From 25 April to 20 May 2019, 555 returnees including 219 women, 323 men and 13 children received psychosocial support provided by CR DRC volunteers who were trained in Yumbi and Nkolo localities. This support was highly appreciated by the beneficiaries.

 <b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b> People reached: 3,600 Male: 1,728 Female: 1,872		
<b>Outcome 1: Immediate reduction of waterborne disease amongst the target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of households trained in water treatment	600	272
Number of households which have received Aquatabs tablets	600	0
<b>Output 1.1: Target populations have access to safe drinking water supply</b>		

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households that received the Aquatabs tablets	600	0
<b>Output 1.2: Target populations live in a healthy environment</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers briefed on sanitation	30	50
Number of sanitation/health sessions organized	24	20
<b>Output 1.3: Target populations benefit from hygiene promotion activities that comply with Sphere standards.</b>		
Number of volunteers trained on conducting Watsan surveys and hygiene promotion as well as CEA basics and how to communicate with communities	21	21
Number of awareness sessions organized	16	10
Number of people reached	3,600	0

### Progress towards outcomes

The health sessions in the localities were very much appreciated by the populations and the territorial authorities who wished that this Red Cross support could continue further because they facilitate the return of displaced populations. The lack of safe drinking water is also an important factor that requires the strengthening of awareness sessions on hygiene and water purification in the homes.



*Awareness in Nkolo*

The imminent return of displaced persons from Bongende will also require the implementation of these activities on the ground.

Awareness sessions continued throughout Yumbi and Nkolo. In total during the month of May 2019, 9 087 people including 2 131 women, 1 508 men and 5 448 children were affected.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 3,600

Male: 1,728

Female: 1,872

**Outcome 1: Communities supported by NS identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of men who received assistance	48%	48%
% of women who received assistance	52%	52%

**Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, taking into account different gender-based needs and other diversity factors.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of people (women and men) who were considered according to gender and diversity factors	60%	30%

### Progress towards outcomes

The total number of volunteers planned has been trained in gender and inclusion and takes into account the principles learned in carrying out the activities. However, it will be necessary to set up a verification mechanism in the activity reporting system.

## Strengthen National Society

**Outcome 1: The capacities of the National Societies and volunteers involved in the operation are strengthened and motivated**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
RDRT member shelter recruited	01	01
Number of volunteers deployed	120	140
Number of insured volunteers	66	66
Number of volunteers trained in each specific field	- Shelter and distribution: 48 - Wash: 51 - PSS: 21	- Distribution: 33 - Wash: 51 - PSS: 21

### Progress towards outcomes

In one of the intervention areas (Nkolo), given the immensity of the work to be done in terms of sanitation, we were forced to increase the number of volunteers initially planned to enable the objectives to be achieved. However, this increase has no budgetary impact.

For greater efficiency and to ensure the quality of the actions carried out by volunteers, it seems important to train local supervisors in supervision techniques. The capacities of the local branches of the Red Cross (coordination) should be strengthened in terms of expertise, equipment and infrastructure.

## D. BUDGET

The overall budget for this operation is CHF 263,017, of which CHF 172,300 have been spent to date. While the programme implementation is estimated to around 75%, the budget consumption as of 15 April is 72 % as detailed below:

- Income: CHF 263,017;
- Expenditure: CHF 183,300
- Balance: CHF 79,717.

The relatively large balance is related to shelter construction activities which are at the beginning, to the detailed needs assessment of IDPs, returnees and host populations currently underway, to the last operational advance granted to the national society, as well as the provisions and the replenishment of the NFIs from the Yaoundé Cluster warehouse is not yet done.)

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



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



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



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