


Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Iran: Hormozgan Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRIR007	Glide n°:	EQ-2021-000177-IRN
Date of issue:	26 November 2021	Expected timeframe:	4 months
		Expected end date:	31 March 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 499,996			
Total number of people affected:	36,484 (9,121 households)	Number of people to be assisted:	15,000 (3,750 households)
Provinces affected:	Hormozgan	Provinces targeted:	Hormozgan
Operating National Society presence: The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) has approximately 1.5 million volunteers, 8,500 staff and 500 branches across the country.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Iran, Local NGOs, UN Agencies.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

According to the Iranian Seismological centre, a 6.4 magnitude earthquake hit Ghale' Ghazi district, near Fin city in Hormozgan province of South Iran on 14 November 2021 at 15:37 local time. So far, 88 aftershocks (the biggest one with 6.2 Richter at 21:20 local time has hit the region). The affected area consists of one city and 137 villages, with a total population of approximately 9,121 households (36,484 people). In addition, affected cities in the surrounding area include Haji Abad, Bandar Abbas, and Roudan, which effects were felt in the Kerman and Fars provinces as well. According to the Emergency Medical Services (EMS), 99 individuals were injured, and one died as a result of the power pole collapse. People in the affected areas are terrified and are expected to stay outside overnight for a week, as aftershocks continue to strike at regular intervals. Slight cracks in the walls of buildings can be seen primarily in the villages near the epicenter, Fin district, Sarzeh, and Rezvan villages. The worst-affected villages are West Gishan, Aab Shirin, Zartoo Bala & Paen, Roodshoor, Gohareh Chelo, and Chahkal.



Figure 1: Structural damages caused by the earthquake. **Credit: IRCS**

Summary of the current response

As soon as the seismological center reported the event, the emergency operations center (EOC) at the provincial and headquarters levels were activated. The EOC in the relief and rescue organization is managing and coordinating the operation with the EOCs in Hormozgan, Fars, Kerman, and Bousher provinces. Operational teams from the 4 provinces are on high alert/standby. Local assessment teams (11 teams) from Roudan, Haji Abad, and Bandar Abbas are immediately deployed to the field. The EOCs' video connection is configured to maintain a close connection with the field. Continuous data exchange is also established at the provincial level with the EMS and road department command centers. At the community level, Helal House public teams (9 from Kerman, 10 from Bousher, and 24 from Hormozgan) activated and started the rapid assessment process, allowing operational teams to focus on the most affected areas. Two rescue helicopters remained on alert.

Two emergency shelter rapid response teams (15 persons) were deployed from the provinces of Fars and Kerman. A total of 21 rescue vehicles were also mobilized to support the operation. Household items including 5,000 blankets, 5,629 family tents, and 5,000 groundsheets are sent from the neighboring provinces to the IRCS Hormozgan branch. For the first 72 hours, 2,700 food parcels are delivered to the affected branch. An emergency camp with 400 family tents has been set up in Khalije Fars gym located in Bandar Abbas city. The distribution process started with 222 family tents mainly in villages and remote areas where they were most needed. In Rezvan district, 170 tents and in Kamarbandi district 1,991 family tents distributed in Fin district and surrounding villages. In addition, 112 food parcels were distributed.

Immediate emergency medical services were provided on the spot, as well as first aid for those who did not require referrals. More than 90 patients were transported to hospitals, and youth volunteers visited safe

spaces/transitional shelters on a regular basis to provide PSS activities to children, adolescents, and the elderly in order to prevent psychological harm and negative effects from the disaster.

Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

The IRCS was established in 1922 (as the 'Red Lion and Sun Society') and became affiliated with the IFRC in 1924. It has over 8,500 staff and some 1.5 million volunteers, being active through the Youth Organization, the Volunteers Organization, and the Relief & Rescue Organization. IRCS has 500 local branches across the country. The National Society has a strong auxiliary link to Government and is mandated, under the Law on Crisis Management, to conduct search & rescue activities, relief services and to provide emergency shelter. In addition, the IRCS is responsible for raising public awareness on disasters preparedness, including the provision of related educational activities.

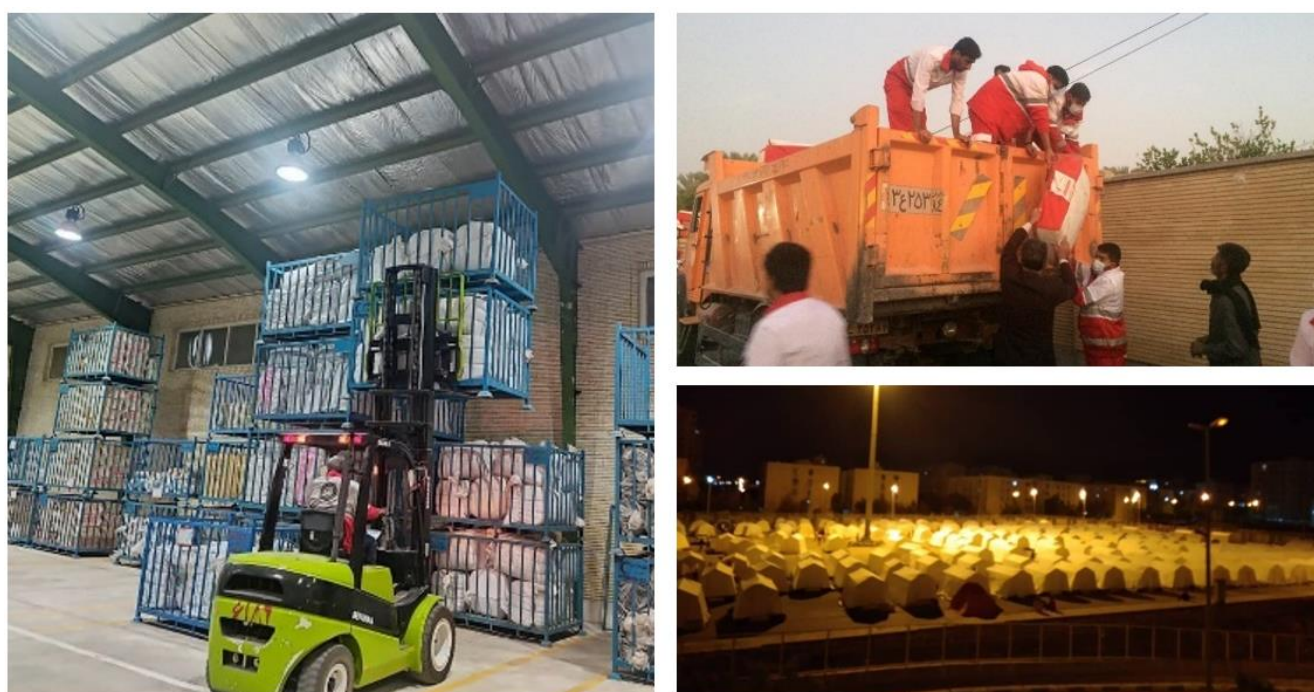


Figure 2: The IRCS's response to the earthquake. **Credit: IRCS**

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country

The IFRC has a presence in Iran since 1991 and has been providing technical support in Capacity Building initiatives and supporting IRCS in Disaster Management, Shelter, Disaster Law, Youth, and Health. There is no partner National Societies (PNS) present in the country, however, IRCS has a memorandum of understanding with a number of Participating National Societies. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a delegation based in Tehran with a various number of humanitarian activities in cooperation with the IRCS and is on standby to support the IRCS operation (e.g., through health support to migrants, mine risk education (MRE), restoring family links (RFL).

Overview of other actors' actions in the country

Efforts of Ministries, local authorities, national Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and the IRCS are coordinated by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO). IRCS delivers relief, rescue, and emergency shelter. Sectoral services are led and implemented by line ministries. The governmental bodies and institutions are engaged in the on-going operation. UN agencies are present in-country, including WHO,

FAO, UNOCHA, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR, and UNICEF. INGOs have a limited presence in the country, with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Relief International (RI) present in the country. The IRCS is mandated by the Public Authorities to fully respond to this earthquake. To fulfill the mandated role of crisis response, the IRCS utilized all of its resources from the center and neighboring provinces.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning, and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Following rapid assessments in the affected districts, IRCS identified the immediate needs and priorities and responded accordingly. The initial assessments carried out in the affected areas identified lifesaving needs in search and rescue, emergency first aid, food security, and emergency sheltering. Many houses were damaged and power was cut off in the early hours. People were evacuated to safety while their houses have been completely damaged or partially damaged and at risk of collapsing. These displaced people would require emergency sheltering and imminent basic in response to the aftermath of the earthquake. Some families would not be able to return to their houses in the coming months until repaired/reconstructed.



Figure 3: Youth volunteers providing psychosocial support to affected people in Bandar Abbas at child-friendly spaces. **Credit: IRCS**

Because the affected area is quite remote, the harsh winters will aggravate the already precarious situation of the affected population. The effects of COVID-19-induced livelihood loss are also being experienced by the affected population.

Targeting

IRCS has prioritized the most vulnerable households amongst affected populations in the affected districts within Hormozgan province. The selection will be carried out in close coordination with the local community and authorities. Priority will be given to those in need who live in totally to partially damaged houses. Short-term cash assistance (100 CHF/one time/2,000 HHs) will be provided to the affected population to allow

them to cater immediate support for repairs or livelihoods. Out of the 5,629 tents consumed for this operation, the DREF will replenish 394 of them. 3,750 most vulnerable families will receive a one-month food ration¹, based on the following selection criteria.

- Affected population of Hormozgan province;
- People with severely or completely damaged houses;
- Households headed by women, i.e., widows, divorced or separated women without income;
- Households with person(s) living with disabilities and other socially excluded / marginalized groups;
- Households with insufficient coping mechanisms;
- Households from vulnerable occupational groups.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Recurrence and aftershocks	Increased damage, effects on poverty/loss of livelihoods, effects on mental health, and potential displacement	IRCS scales up assistance efforts with available resources, and DREF can be extended and adapted.
Droughts	Hormozgan is also a target district for IFRC operation for Droughts (orange category DREF), and the earthquake has heightened the vulnerability to meeting basic needs and disrupting social netting.	The IRCS/IFRC will include long-term assistance in the planned Droughts Appeal for the most vulnerable families/individuals/groups affected by the earthquake.
Increase in COVID-19 community transmission	The spread of the infection could be sparked by possible displacement.	IRCS will continue risk awareness education activities while adhering to safety protocols and scaling up response with preparedness actions in order to limit spread.
Sanctions	The operational pace is slowed, international procurement and funds transfers are hampered, and replenishment and financial resources are delayed in reaching IRCS.	Local procurement, reimbursement to IRCS for the use of their shelter emergency stocks.

Operation Risk Assessment

There are constraints in the affected areas due to existing prevailing droughts and pandemic. Also health of staff/volunteers can be at risk if the scale of operation is demanding more workload.

¹ The food ration includes: rice 10 kg, canned beans 3,200 gm, tuna fish 2,160 gm, lentils 2,700 gm, red beans 2,700 gm, edible oil 2,430 gm, sugar cubes 2,100 gm, sugar 1,800 gm, tea 500 gm, salt 500 gm.

Risk Area	Controls Management
Staff and volunteer health: risk of contracting COVID-19 through community-based activities in the response.	Strict adherence to IRCS COVID-19 awareness protocols. Refreshing the risk awareness communication aspects by utilizing existing COVID-19 protection audio/visual learning platforms for staff/volunteers. Relief operations manager prioritizing the monitoring of adherence.
The IRCS is involved in and responding to a number of crises (COVID-19, Droughts DREF Operation, Afghanistan Population Movement, and winterization). IRCS is fully immersed in responding to winters floods in 11 northern provinces / country-wide.	If the operation is scaling up, the DREF will be adjusted to include short-term HR support. Clear roles and responsibilities within engaged departments for open files.
Increase in COVID-19 community transmission if displacement occurs as a result of both aftershocks and harsh weather. COVID-19 transmission may increase in potential shelters.	IRCS will select locations for IDPs (if they are displaced in large numbers) where social distancing can be observed, implying an increase in the number of places and a less populated design of IDP transit settings.
Disruptions in access to deliver assistance, such as road closures caused by inclement weather	Mapping alternative routes and modes of transportation.
Negative media coverage related to handling of the response operation.	Proactive communication with the media and stakeholders. Application of Community Engagement and Accountability.
Aftershocks	Active communication about what to do in the event of an earthquake. Set up evacuation centres in case of displacement in the safe zone.
Procurement delays for replenishment stocks	Local procurement will be carried out because international procurement will take longer due to COVID-19 and sanctions. IRCS anticipates depleting stocks in winters at a fast pace, rather than waiting for long periods of international procurement.
Blockage of Funds Transfers	IFRC legal/finance/treasury/management circles at different levels are putting efforts to unblock the banking transfers. At Country /MENA Regional /GVA levels is in full swing, communicating regularly with concerned stakeholders to meet the needs so that funds transfers can occur urgently. Banking channels and related compliance protocols are regularly consciously looked into.

The National Society's response to COVID-19 is supported through the IFRC [global appeal](#), which will facilitate supporting them to maintain critical service provision while adapting to the COVID-19 situation. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional

Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region, in coordination with global and regional partners. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crises should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The National Society will continue to closely monitor the situation, focusing on health risks, and revise accordingly if necessary, taking into account the evolving COVID-19 situation and operational risks that may arise, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of relief items and procurement issues, and movement of NS volunteers and staff as well as international staff. For more information, please consult the [Covid-19 operation page](#) on the IFRC Go platform.

Iran has one of the high numbers of coronavirus (COVID-19) cases in the world and is the hardest-hit country in the Middle East.

The below table indicates the potential impact of the pandemic on this DREF operation and how IRCS will respond to the situation in the event of COVID 19 mitigation measures being implemented in Iran.

COVID-19 measures	Standard epidemic control measures	Temporary lockdown of society (schools, shops, public functions)	Sustained lockdown and restriction of movement during the implementation period
Likelihood	LOW IRCS is mandated actor for relief/rescue, hence their operations are not impacted by Government lockdown measures, Government is currently very supportive of COVID-19 compliant humanitarian interventions. They have divided provinces/cities into red, orange, yellow, and blue zones, strict adherence is applied across the country.	MEDIUM Hormozgan is rated yellow for time being on the COVID scale. However, because DREF is doing local procurement of tents, suppliers/markets supplies may be at low risk for making tents available in IRCS warehouses, the cash support banking system is not affected as much, and the government is also performing conditional grants through the system.	
Impact on operation	LOW On high alert. Will keep monitoring.	LOW The operation needs to be sure to adhere to the epidemic control measures. Will keep monitoring and adjusting appropriately.	HIGH The operation will speed up implementation from kick-off, taking advantage of the pre-lockdown window of opportunity.

Mitigating measures	IRCS with the support of IFRC is implementing its COVID-19 Plan. This operation is sensitive to this approach.	Same as under standard epidemic control measures. In addition, some delays might be experienced with procurements for replenishments. If this happens, a timeframe extension will be considered.	Same as under standard epidemic control measures. In addition, some delays might be experienced with procurements for replenishments. If this happens, a timeframe extension will be considered.
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B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of this operation is to ensure appropriate assistance for the affected population in the province of Hormozgan in the areas of food aid, cash support, and emergency sheltering in a timely, effective, and efficient manner, providing them with support to meet their basic livelihood needs through unconditional cash grants. In parallel, material preparedness for the ongoing operation is reinforced by replenishing depleted shelter emergency stocks, specifically tents and monthly food provision (one time).

Proposed Strategy

Shelter:

The IRCS has been mandated by the government to respond to the emergency needs of the affected populations in providing rescue and relief support. With IRCS teams and branches responding in all affected areas since day one, the focus has been on the most vulnerable districts hit by the earthquake in Hormozgan. IRCS distributed shelter items including tents, blankets, groundsheets and heaters. This DREF aims to partially replenish IRCS stocks for tents (394) to complement IRCS contingency stocks for the ongoing operation and future responses.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs:

IRCS began using cash as a response option in 2004 in response to the Bam Earthquake (with support from British Red Cross), and in Sistan-baluchistan floods in 2019 (with support from the IFRC). Since then, the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) has been included in IRCS operational responses, such as the COVID Response, Sisakht earthquakes, Droughts, among others. In the Kermanshah earthquake and floods 2019 response operation, CVA was also used to provide help to vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, people living with disabilities, and families with infants. Cash assistance within the current operation will be harmonized with support provided by other agencies including government authorities (e.g., Ministries of Housing and Social Wellbeing). The selection of benefitting families will be based on agreed vulnerability criteria. The lists of those most affected will be compiled at the grass-root level by an Iranian housing foundation affiliated with the government and working in community-based systems and structures on the ground. The most vulnerable from the affected lists will be coordinated by IRCS as female-headed households, physically disabled people, and families with infants. Cash assistance will be harmonized with support provided by other public authorities such as ministries of social welfare and housing foundation IRCS CVA activities will also be carried out through the government's social protection

system. Extreme winter weather conditions (e.g., storms and snow) are anticipated to be a greater barrier to access to humanitarian assistance; hence, reaching the affected population through cash transfers is deemed as one of the best modalities.

The IRCS will provide a one-time unconditional, unrestricted cash grant to the most vulnerable families, which they will be able to use as they see fit. A cash grant will be given to 2,000 of the most vulnerable families out of a total of 3,750. IRCS will undertake a rapid market assessment to ensure that markets are functional and those essential items are available. Cash will be transferred to the recipient's bank accounts, as all Iranian citizens have identification and bank accounts.

Operational support services:

IRCS will cover all related operational costs and expenses (such as logistics, human resources, and volunteer-related expenses).

Human resources

IRCS has deployed about 90 volunteers and staff to support the disaster response. These volunteers are insured under a national scheme.

Administration and Finance

Operational expenses such as volunteer accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities, and field monitoring will be covered by the IRCS. Finance and administration support to the operation will be provided by IRCS Headquarters, with assistance from the IFRC MENA Regional Delegation administration and finance team, when required.

Logistics and Supply chain

The logistics for the CVA component will include national bank transfers to recipient affected households. The IRCS has in place the necessary financial transfer mechanisms, including signed pre-agreements with banks, to ensure timely cash transfers to the targeted families. The MENA Regional Delegation will facilitate the cash transfer while working with the IRCS / IFRC's Country Delegation to provide assistance as needed. Local procurement will be permitted for non-food replenishment, with the rationale being quick refills. A key aspect is also the strengthening of the local market.

Communication

The IRCS has a strong Public Relations Department which leads the communications in this operation. Since the onset of the earthquake, IRCS has been disseminating daily information for public awareness and information via their social media platforms (Twitter, Instagram, and the official website). The National Society owns a TV studio and a newspaper, both disseminated nationwide. The IFRC MENA regional head of communications will provide additional support throughout the operation if required.

Security

There is no high risk of security for the operational staff and volunteers. IRCS is very well accepted in region.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The IRCS PMER unit is currently embedded in the IRCS Emergency Operations Center (EOC). IRCS Branches will be responsible for day-to-day monitoring of the implementation of this emergency operation. The IRCS operation monitoring teams at branch level will conduct field monitoring visits regularly and when required.

Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF reporting standards. Regular updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe with a final report issued within three months after the end of the operation. Technical PMER capacity and technical support will be provided through the IFRC MENA Regional PMER team. This will help identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve any issues.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

In an evidence-based and community-driven approach, the community was engaged to report the priority needs that help draw the intervention through the rapid needs assessment. Furthermore, IRCS established a community feedback mechanism, which will be enhanced through this operation with IFRC assistance. The IRCS Audit and Investigation Department is in charge of the PDM outcomes as well as complaints received through the complaint mechanism (via hotline 112, EOC hotlines and social media access). Through the development of appropriate feedback systems, the CEA framework will help prevent and address misinformation and rumours, particularly in relation to the distribution of relief items and cash assistance.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 1,576 (394 HHs)

Requirements (CHF): 66,980

Needs analysis: In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, the IRCS distributed non-food items and emergency sheltering to villages in the affected areas. IRCS set up a camp in Bander Abbas to accommodate 400 households, some of these families are currently residing on campgrounds. Furthermore, 5,629 tents have been distributed to affected families and are being installed by families next to their damaged houses to facilitate repair work. They would rather stay in the yard of their house. The IRCS has distributed more than 5,629 family tents and 11,258 groundsheets and 16,887 blankets. This DREF will partially replenish 394 tents of those that have been consumed.

Risk analysis: It is critical to complete the replenishment as soon as possible. IRCS needs to abide by the minimum Contingency stock in warehouses to cater to forthcoming harsh winter or any other natural/man-made disaster. Sanctions will hinder the pace of replenishment by possible delays in financial disbursements and procurements.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The activities will seek to meet Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	# of targeted people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements (Target: 1,576)			
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance (Target: 394)			
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps and distribution of NFIs on a rapid assessment basis				
AP005	Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity, and disability in the response				

AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders				
AP005	Analysis of the local market to identify availability/access to shelter and household items				
AP005	Procurement of consumed items to refill depleted contingency stocks				



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 15,000

Requirements (CHF): 402,500

Needs analysis: Loss of property and livelihoods are disrupting people's lives. Imminent needs were met by the emergency response operations, yet the affected people still require many basic goods such as stocks, home appliances, and working items, etc. Provision of unconditional and unrestricted/multipurpose cash to the affected population will have multiple effects enabling them to cover existing basic and diverse needs at the household level, have a positive effect on the local economy, and contribute to re-establishing the market dynamics. The IRCS is distributing 72-hour ready-to-eat food parcels to shield households from the immediate impact of the earthquake. The needs assessment found that the affected families are in need of a one-month food ration. As a result, 3,750 HHs will receive one-time food support for a month.

Cash grants will be distributed among the most vulnerable from the affected.

Population to be assisted: The IRCS will assist up to 15,000 people. 2,000 HHs will receive one-time unconditional and unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants in the amount of 100 CHF via bank transfer to meet their basic needs while 3,750 HHs will receive a one-month food ration.

Beneficiaries will be selected upon the following criteria:

- People residing in the Hormozgan province;
- People with severely or completely damaged houses;
- Households headed by women, i.e., widows, divorced or separated women without income;
- Households with person(s) living with disabilities and other socially excluded / marginalized groups;
- Households with insufficient coping mechanisms;

A preliminary list of beneficiaries will be developed in close coordination with local authorities and community. The beneficiary verification and validation process will be conducted in close coordination with the IRCS headquarters. The number of criteria matches will set the vulnerability of a household.

Risk analysis: Households in the area are still exposed to aftershocks that still occurring and may occur in the future. In addition, households are exposed to severe weather conditions especially recurrent droughts.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The IRCS Relief & Rescue Organization has developed a package based on nutritional value and sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	<i>% of beneficiaries satisfied with the cash assistance provided (Target: TBD)</i>			
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	<i>% of beneficiaries satisfied with the food assistance provided (Target: TBD)</i>			
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4
AP008	Development of a preliminary list of food recipients at the provincial level				
AP008	Distribution of one-month food ration				
P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	<i># of households provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants (Target: 2,000 HHs)</i>			
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4
	AP008	Rapid Market Assessment			
AP008	Definition of Cash transfer amount based on market and needs assessment findings				
AP008	Development of a preliminary list of cash grants recipients at the provincial level				
AP008	Unconditional/multipurpose cash distributions for 2,000 households				
AP008	Post Distribution Monitoring, including market monitoring				

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 0

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	IFRC support to launch a DREF to raise financial and human resources (Target: yes)			
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	# of surge deployments in support of the operation (Target: TBD)			
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4
AP046	IFRC surge support is on standby for any surge deployment				

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in
Swiss Francs
(CHF)*

DREF OPERATION

MDRIQ007 Hormozgan EQ
IRAN

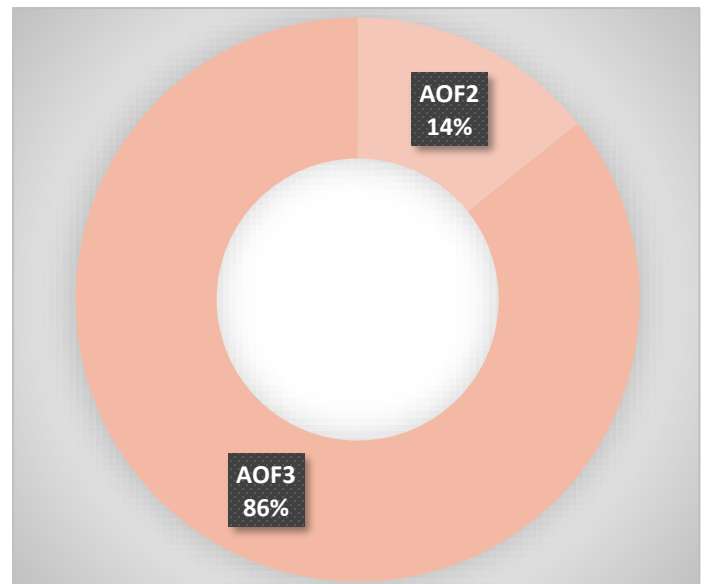
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Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	66,980
Food	202,500
Cash Disbursement	200,000
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	469,480
DIRECT COSTS	469,480
INDIRECT COSTS	30,516
TOTAL BUDGET	499,996

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	71,334
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	428,663
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Protection, Gender and	
AOF6	Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SF11	Strengthen National Societies Effective International Disaster	
SF12	Management Influence others as leading	
SF13	strategic partners	
SF14	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		499,996





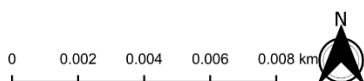
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Iran : Hormozgan Earthquake Disaster Relief Emergency Funds



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.



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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**.
