

# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Papua New Guinea: Drought

<b>DREF Operation n° MDRPG005</b>	<b>Glide n° <a href="#">CW-2015-000116-PNG</a></b>
<b>Date of issue: 15 September 2015</b>	<b>Date of disaster: 31 July 2015</b>
<b>Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Aurélia Balpe, head of regional office, IFRC Pacific regional office, Suva</b>	<b>Point of contact (name and title): Michael Sembenombo, DM officer, Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society</b>
<b>Operation start date: 15 September 2015</b>	<b>Expected timeframe: 3 months Operation end date: 15 December 2015</b>
<b>Overall operation budget: CHF 150,669</b>	
<b>Number of people affected: estimated 2 million<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of people to be assisted: 15,000 people<sup>2</sup> (3,000 families)</b>
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society has 500 volunteers, 18 headquarter staff, 7 branch staff and a presence in 13 administrative units of the country through branches. For this response, the National Society has 3 DM staff and a program support staff; 75 branch volunteers trained in WASH/Health and have been mobilized during the 2009/2010 Cholera response and other smaller response operations in other provinces, and 6 active branches across the country.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation (if available and relevant):</b> The National Society is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) in its response to the drought.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National technical agencies, provincial disaster committees (PDCs), UN agencies, other humanitarian actors such as Care International, World Vision, Oxfam, Caritas PNG and Water Aid, and faith-based organizations including the Church of Latter Day Saints (LDS).	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Papua New Guinea (PNG) National Weather Service (NWS) on 7 August 2015 informed in-country humanitarian actors that the country is experiencing a severe El Niño event, which is forecasted to continue for 8-10 months with reduced rainfall in all parts. The situation is expected to be the worst since the 1997/98 drought. The National Disaster Centre (NDC) estimated that up to two million people are affected. The Provincial Disaster Center (PDC) of Chimbu Province reported 24 people confirmed dead as a result of prolonged drought in the Highlands region.

PNG has been experiencing a prolonged dry spell since May 2015. The normal rainfall usually expected in November is now not expected until first half of 2016. This is coinciding with the dry season which usually occurs



Fish ponds are drying up in some places affecting food supply and livelihood.

<sup>1</sup> First reported by the NDR; however the multi-agency assessment in late August indicated 1.7 million people are affected in Highlands region alone.

<sup>2</sup> The number of people assisted will be updated when the detailed assessments are conducted and the response actions planned under this DREF is revised according to the needs of the target population.

between May and October. These seasons vary throughout PNG and are considered more pronounced in the Port Moresby area and less so in the northern areas of the country.<sup>3</sup>

The most affected areas are Kandep and Wage rural and Sirunki in Enga, Lalibu-Pangia, Imbongu and Upper Mendi (Southern Highlands), Tambul - Nebilyer (Western Highlands), Menyamya, Garaina and Waria (Morobe), Kundiawa-Gembogl, Sinasina-Yongomugl, Gumine, Chuave, Nomane, and Kerowagi (Chimbu), Unggai-Bena and Henganofi (Eastern Highlands), Rabaul and Kokopo (East New Britain), Goilala (Central), Kiunga (Western), and Manus.<sup>4</sup>

The impact of El Nino is also being felt in Madang, East and West Sepik Provinces, New Ireland, East and West New Britain and Oro Provinces. Parts of Manam and Karkar Islands in Madang have already reported long dry periods and a similar situation is being observed in other parts of the country.

The Enga Province (300,000 population) is experiencing the worst frost in 40 years. There are concerns over water and garden food shortages. While the majority of food crops (sweet potato and potato gardens), plants and trees are destroyed and creeks and rivers are also drying up in the agricultural hub of the Tambul district of Western Highlands Province. Bush fires are also reported in some areas. These regions of the country are agriculturally rich and some of the biggest suppliers of fresh vegetables. The loss of produce is already being felt in urban areas which rely on supplies from the highlands farms. Shortages of sweet potato have been reported in Lae. Severe frost has also been reported in the Southern Highlands Province (Lalibu, Nipa, Mongol) and Central (Kosipe, Goilala) damaging both food crops and vegetation.<sup>5</sup> Apart from the loss of food crops, the drought also impacted the hospital operations in Kundiawa of Chimbu Province and the Ok Tedi mine operation along the Fly River of Western Province.

Provinces with large areas of high intensity agricultural land use and that have been severely affected by below-average rainfall include Enga, Chimbu, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Southern Highlands. Severe food insecurity could potentially result in displacement of a large number of affected people, leading to a breakdown of law and order, widespread inter-tribal conflicts over scarce resources and a spike in incidents of gender-based violence.<sup>6</sup>

The third National Disaster Response Committee (NDRC) meeting was convened on 18 August and attended by representatives from the Government Technical Agencies, UN, and the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS) and the Disaster Management Team (DMT) meetings attended by the Government Technical Agencies, UN, other international and local non-governmental organizations and the donors. The NDC's summary updates revealed that almost all of the Highlands Provinces are experiencing Category 3 and 4 while some on Category 5 droughts on the Government's drought scale. This indicates that conditions are difficult with reduced food availability and security, with some famine food being eaten, and water available only at distance. There are reports of babies and elderly people becoming ill as a result of the severe drought. Coastal provinces are less affected.

It has been reported that streams and rivers that were used as primary water sources have dried up. Populations in affected areas are resorting to secondary water sources (traditionally used for washing and bathing) as drinking water and in food preparation. This increases the risk of diarrhoea and typhoid already prevalent in PNG. Diarrhoea is a major cause of morbidity in the country, and deaths associated to poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) access and practices are estimated at 6,164 per year.<sup>7</sup> Access to safe water and improved sanitation in PNG is and has been an on-going challenge. UNICEF in 2011 stated that access to improved sanitation in PNG is estimated to be at 19% (compared to world average of 64%) and access to water at 40% (world average 89%). Furthermore, the distance between homes and available water sources is increasing, which places an increased burden on women who are primarily responsible for managing household water and also puts them at greater risk of violence.

According to the PNG WASH Policy 2015-2030, the Provincial and District Administrators are responsible for planning and delivering WASH infrastructure and services to communities with funding and support from humanitarian and development partners. NGOs are stated to be the implementers of rural and peri-urban WASH programmes. It is expected that humanitarian partners will play a large part in the response in particular in areas of rural WASH.

The National Weather Service (NWS) has urged all stakeholders to plan their response for the entire country and not specifically to one particular region. The government is exploring solutions to address water shortages.

The National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) has also advised that the food production will be low and financial support from the government is required for rapid multiplication of drought tolerant crops and distribution.

<sup>3</sup> International climate change adaptation initiative, 2011

<sup>4</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/papua-new-guinea/two-million-hit-drought-frost-reports-claim-14-dead>

<sup>5</sup> CARE PNG: El Nino monitoring – August 2015

<sup>6</sup> WFP PNG: Brief on the risk of an El Niño-induced drought – August 2015

<sup>7</sup> Institute for Sustainable Futures: PNG WASH sector brief

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society

Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS) was established by an [Act of Parliament in 1976](#), making it an auxiliary to the authorities. The National Society has a total of 500 volunteers, 25 staff and presence in all administrative units of the country through 13 branches. PNGRC branches in Western Highlands, East New Britain, Oro, Morobe and Madang have been active in efforts to date. The branches work closely with the authorities in the immediate response to disasters, and responded jointly to the effects of drought and frost.

The PNGRCS's National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) has been activated effective as of 31 July 2015 to monitor the El Niño event. Concurrently, branches have been informed via Circulars and mobile phone SMS to initiate rapid assessments.

PNGRCS is liaising closely with National Technical Agencies, PDCs, the UN, other humanitarian actors and the media. It is working with branches, particularly those in the most affected provinces, in mobilizing volunteers for assessment and response activities. Early warning and preparedness messages on El Niño are being disseminated by the volunteers.

The PNGRCS, as a member of the NDRC, deployed one volunteer who was part of the multi-agency assessment team in the Highlands Region while other volunteers and staff are engaged in their own branches to assess the drought situation in the four target regions. During the NDRC meeting on 7 September, the multi-agency assessment team in the Highlands region identified that the main needs are food and water in which the duration of these needs are still unclear, considering the forecast of continued drought situation in the coming 8-10 months. The report also stated that at least 1.7 million people (as per the 2011 Census data) are affected by the drought and frost.

Parallel to the planning of a detailed assessment, the analysis of secondary information and the multi-agency assessment findings guides the PNGRCS to formulate response strategy in health and hygiene promotion. This will be one of the key activities in assisting affected populations to reduce risk of disease caused by exposure to contaminated water and/or decreased hygiene due to water shortages, e.g. diarrhoea, typhoid. There may also be an increase in vector borne diseases, such as dengue and malaria. The PNGRCS are coordinating with the NDC, WASH and Health Clusters to develop hygiene promotion and disease prevention dissemination and awareness campaigns. Simple and short messages will be used for regular dissemination and awareness campaigns through the media, while the detail and pictorial messages for the community awareness campaigns.

The PNGRCS will also be working with communities to minimise the risk of diarrhoea, by promoting safe water usage that may include appropriate household water treatment methods, such as boiling and safe water handling. The PNGRC has identified an immediate need for jerry cans, and hygiene kits. Apart from WASH, the PNGRCS will also consult the Health Cluster in mobilizing trained volunteers with the Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) toolkits as part of health messaging to affected communities.

Given that severe food insecurity could potentially result in the displacement of households which may lead to the break-down of law and order, there is an urgent need for PNGRC to continue to work closely with ICRC and other humanitarian partners that have a long term presence in affected areas and have already established relationships with communities.

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

The PNGRCS will, in collaboration with the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), conduct assessments in the Western Highlands, Southern Highlands and Hela Provinces. Much will depend on the results of the assessments, but overall the ICRC's direct response will focus on Water and Sanitation in Detention Centres, Schools, Health Centres and Communities in Hela Province, Southern Highlands Province and including Western Highlands Province. The ICRC has indicated that they will support assessments and activities undertaken by the PNGRCS in the Highlands region, and can directly assist with secure accommodation, knowledge of the local road and transport conditions and overall security.

The IFRC Pacific multi-country office in Suva is coordinating response efforts within Movement partners and with other regional actors as well as providing technical advice and support to the PNGRCS. IFRC's representative in PNG is supporting the PNGRCS with coordination within PNG as well as providing technical advice in planning the response. One of the delegates being deployed to PNG from the IFRC office in Suva will support inter-agency coordination efforts by linking with the relevant clusters, including the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster. The IFRC Asia Pacific Office is also monitoring the situation and exploring available resources to support the operation.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

### Government response

At provincial level, the PDCs continue to monitor the situations and have started small scale initial responses in some affected areas. The PDCs are updating the NDC regularly.

At the national level, the NDRC has had five meetings on El Nino. A draft drought plan was presented and discussed during the second meeting. Meanwhile, the third meeting has endorsed the immediate deployment of a multi-agency assessment team to the Highlands region between 23 and 30 August and another three teams to the New Guinea Islands, Momase on the week of 1 and 5 September and Southern region on 7 September. The government's initial allocation of PGK 5 million (approximately CHF 1.69 million) was used for the deployment of these 4 multi-agency rapid assessment teams and the purchase of the first batch of food supplies for the most affected communities in the Highlands region. Another PGK 25 million (approximately CHF 8.46 million) was committed by the government for this El Nino relief operation. The local Members of Parliament (MPs) are also committing funds to their local Districts that are affected which need to be well-coordinated by the Provincial Governments to avoid duplication of relief efforts.

### Other humanitarian agencies' response

The UN Clusters (WASH, Education, NFI/Shelter/CCCM, and Health and Nutrition) have organized meetings to discuss the situation and response actions, however there are no concrete outcomes from these meetings yet. Some NGOs/INGOs are likely to respond within their capacity within existing project areas, while many are still monitoring the situation. The weekly DMT meetings conducted so far have not reached any concrete decisions. There is still information gap between the government, UN, and other INGOs/NGOs especially on the number of people affected, as well as *who is doing what and where*. At the moment, no agency has responded yet with the exception of the government's deployment of multi-agency teams for rapid assessments and the first food distribution in the most vulnerable areas in the Highlands region.

## Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Although PNG experienced dry condition in parts of the country since May this year, the official warning for longer term El Nino effect was only issued in August. Due to the delay in having a coordinated impact assessment and the lack of information from the affected areas, the overall impact of the drought on the affected population was only apparent after the multi-agency assessment (conducted in late August) was presented in early September. The multi-agency assessment teams in the Highlands region, in which the PNGRCS was part of, informed that 1.7 million people are affected by the drought and frost. However, the extent of the impact to these affected populations in the short and longer term is not complete. This figure is expected to increase when the other rapid assessment teams returned from the 3 other regions (Momase, New Guinea Islands and Southern) and presented their findings in the coming next week. Most humanitarian actors in the country are either planning for detailed assessments in targeted areas or are analysing the available secondary data. With this consideration, the PNGRCS is seeking support from IFRC to conduct detailed assessments in Oro and Highlands region, targeting WASH, food security and livelihood. The detailed assessments will provide further insight into the impact and needs for targeted response programming.

At this stage, PNGRCS is prioritizing the Highlands region as population in these areas are severely affected by the shortage of water and food supply, but also reaching out to the most vulnerable communities in other parts of the country that are in need of assistance. It was reported in some affected areas, people are consuming water from contaminated water sources like rivers and creeks. Therefore, WASH intervention is tentatively planned under this DREF operation, supporting provision of jerry cans and hygiene kits, and complimented by hygiene promotion. Traditional methods like boiling of water and solid purification will be encouraged. The jerry cans are relevant to promote safe water storage. Upon completion of the detailed assessments, the PNGRCS with the support of IFRC will revise or upscale the WASH intervention as well as other sectoral interventions based on the identified needs in the target areas.

### Beneficiary selection

The vulnerabilities and capacities of affected populations change frequently and are complex. The PNGRCS will ensure that its response to the drought is aligned with IFRC's standards to use a gender and diversity sensitive approach in beneficiary selection, i.e. by prioritizing women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, widows, men and boys made vulnerable by the drought, the elderly and people with disabilities. Overall, assistance to beneficiary groups will be considered according to level of impact of the drought upon them, with priority on those who have not received similar assistance from the authorities or other actors.

Nevertheless, the beneficiary selection process will be clearer when the needs of the affected population and the gaps of humanitarian assistance are determined. As there will undoubtedly be many agencies working in the identified drought relief areas in the coming months, the PNGRCS will explore response coverage in other areas where there are still gap in the needs of the affected population as well as where the National Society can best take advantage of its knowledge and experiences of the local context, to ensure effective delivery of assistance to the

affected population. The PNGRCS is therefore currently assessing the capacity of the local branch networks, which will be completed in the coming days. The preliminary assessment data indicates that in the East and West New Britain and New Ireland, the PNGRCS branch networks are active and can provide relief assistance timely and effectively. Relief distributed to affected population will need to be replenished quickly.

### **Risk Assessment**

Often in disaster situation where relief response, particularly from the government, is slower than anticipated, tension or violence can occur among the affected population, in which could significantly affect the overall response and safety of the in-country humanitarian actors.

The security situation in the Highlands region of PNG is volatile and changes rapidly, extreme care should be undertaken in the selection of personnel to be deployed, and deployment should only be undertaken if working with an organisation that has established security frameworks and local knowledge and contacts. In this instance, the ICRC can provide that local knowledge and assistance with security matters to the deployed PNGRCS and IFRC staff to ensure safe mobility and service delivery.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall objective**

This DREF operation aims to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to 3,000 affected families with provision of jerry cans and hygiene kits, complemented with hygiene promotion and disease prevention messages. The operation also aims to support the PNGRCS in mobilizing staff and volunteers for undertaking detailed assessments in the areas affected by drought. The assessment findings will inform the development of a detailed plan of action.

### **Proposed strategy**

The priority of this DREF operation is to enable the PNGRCS to address immediate concerns associated with shortage of water in affected communities through provision of jerry cans and hygiene kits, complemented with hygiene promotion messages. This will be via PNGRCS branch volunteers who were trained in WASH/Health.

Parallel to the WASH response, surge support will be provided from the IFRC Suva office and Geneva to support the PNGRCS in conducting detailed assessments. The IFRC, upon assessment of PNGRCS's current capacity for assessment, proposed a collaborative approach with the National Society through the engagement of technical expertise (WASH, food and livelihood) in conducting detailed assessments in the affected areas as well as in supporting the preparation of a response plan based on the identified needs of the target population.

The DREF allocation will also cover costs related to mobilizing staff and volunteers for assessments and relief distributions. The initial response will be carried out for at least 15 to 20 days during which assessments will be completed to further inform subsequent actions.

### **Operational support services**

#### **Human resources**

The personnel needed to implement this plan are the PNGRCS volunteers and staff as well as the IFRC staff, delegates and the PNS delegates including regional peer exchange support. As the National Society has limited experience and capacity in food security assessments, IFRC will deploy technical specialists in food security and water and sanitation for the assessment, as well as a person to participate in inter-agency coordination for further analysis and information sharing, through this DREF operation.

#### **Security**

The security situation in the Highlands region of PNG is volatile and changes rapidly, and as such extreme care shall be taken in the selection of personnel to be deployed. Deployment shall be closely coordinated with the ICRC, which has established security frameworks and local knowledge and contacts. ICRC will provide local knowledge and assist with security matters in relation to the deployed PNGRCS and IFRC staff to ensure safer mobility and service delivery. The East and West New Britain and New Ireland are considered to be less risky; however staff members who are deployed to these areas shall also observe the security frameworks to avoid any untoward incidents.

#### **Logistics and supply chain**

All relief items will be procured/supplied by the IFRC's zone logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This will ensure all procurement files are completed in accordance with IFRC procurement procedures.

**Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)**

Reporting on the operation will be made in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. One update will be issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation.

**Administration and Finance**

The IFRC, through the department of finance in its Pacific Regional Office in Suva, provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. Most National Societies have been supported for many years by the IFRC and are accustomed to these financial procedures.

The IFRC finance and administration team in Suva office comprises one finance coordinator, one finance manager, and two finance officers who will provide support for this operation.

Aside from Suva office, financial management oversight will also be provided by Asia Pacific zone office, in which the Operations Coordinator and the Finance Analyst covering Pacific region will work closely to monitor and advice on the DREF operation.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Quality programming

**Needs analysis:** This DREF allocation will support deployment of detailed assessment teams to determine needs of the affected population in Oro and Highlands region (Tambul, Henganofi, Bena Bena and Kandep). Assessment findings will be crucial in informing the development of a detailed action plan. Based on further information and detailed assessments to be carried out when safety conditions permit, additional assistance may be requested through the IFRC international disaster response mechanisms or bilateral support to the PNGRCS.

<b>Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.</b>				
<b>Output 1.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings.</b>				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
1.1.1 Mobilize PNGRCS staff and volunteers for assessments.				
1.1.2 Mobilize/deploy IFRC delegates and regional peer exchange available in the region and Geneva to support PNGRCS in conducting assessments.				
1.1.3 Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries in the target affected areas.				
1.1.4 Develop a response plan with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs.				
<b>Output 1.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan</b>				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
1.2.1 Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs and through established feedback mechanisms.				

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Needs analysis:** Streams and rivers that were used as primary water sources have dried up. Populations in affected areas are resorting to secondary water sources (traditionally used for washing and bathing) as drinking water and in food preparation. This increases the risk of diarrhea and typhoid already prevalent in PNG, of which are associated to poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) access and practices. Access to safe water and improved sanitation in PNG is and has been an on-going challenge. The distance between homes and available water sources is increasing, which further places an increased burden on women who are primarily responsible for managing household water and also puts them at greater risk of violence. In affected communities, water treatment of secondary water sources can reduce water related health risks. Such risks can be ameliorated by mobilizing a WatSan Kit-2 (safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion kit using predominantly household water treatment and storage methods for 2,000 people). The mobilization of the Kit-2 will be facilitated through existing funding earmarked for emergency WASH development for PNG, and is therefore not included in this DREF plan and budget. Hygiene promotion activities will also be needed to improve hygiene behavioral and bridge knowledge and practice of safe water and food handling as well as hygiene practices such as hand-washing so as to mitigate the threat of preventable diseases.

**Population to be assisted:** The 3,000 households targeted with jerry cans (2 jerry-cans of 10-litre capacity each per household, according to Sphere standards) and hygiene kits will also be reached with hygiene promotion in Oro and Highlands region (Tambul, Henganofi, Bena Bena and Kandep). Families provided with water containers will have access to water via the WatSan Kit-2's that will be deployed by IFRC. The results will be for a total of 3,000 households to benefit from a safer access to clean water in addition to enabling better hygiene conditions via NFI and hygiene promotion activities.

<b>Outcome 2: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in communities affected by the drought and frost reduced.</b>				
<b>Output 2.1: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased.</b>				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
2.3.1. Collaborate with the relief sector in providing jerry cans and hygiene kits, compliment with hygiene promotion for the safe hygiene practices and usage of safe water storage containers.				
2.3.2. Mobilize existing WASH/Health branch volunteers to participate in hygiene promotion activities, in coordination with the relief team				
2.3.3. Coordinate with the NDC, WASH and Health Clusters to develop hygiene promotion and disease prevention dissemination/ awareness campaigns				

## Contact information

**For further information, please contact:**

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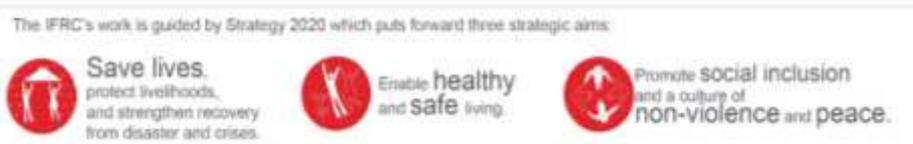


**Click here**

1. DREF budget [below](#)
  2. Map [below](#)
  3. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
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## How we work

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



# DREF OPERATION

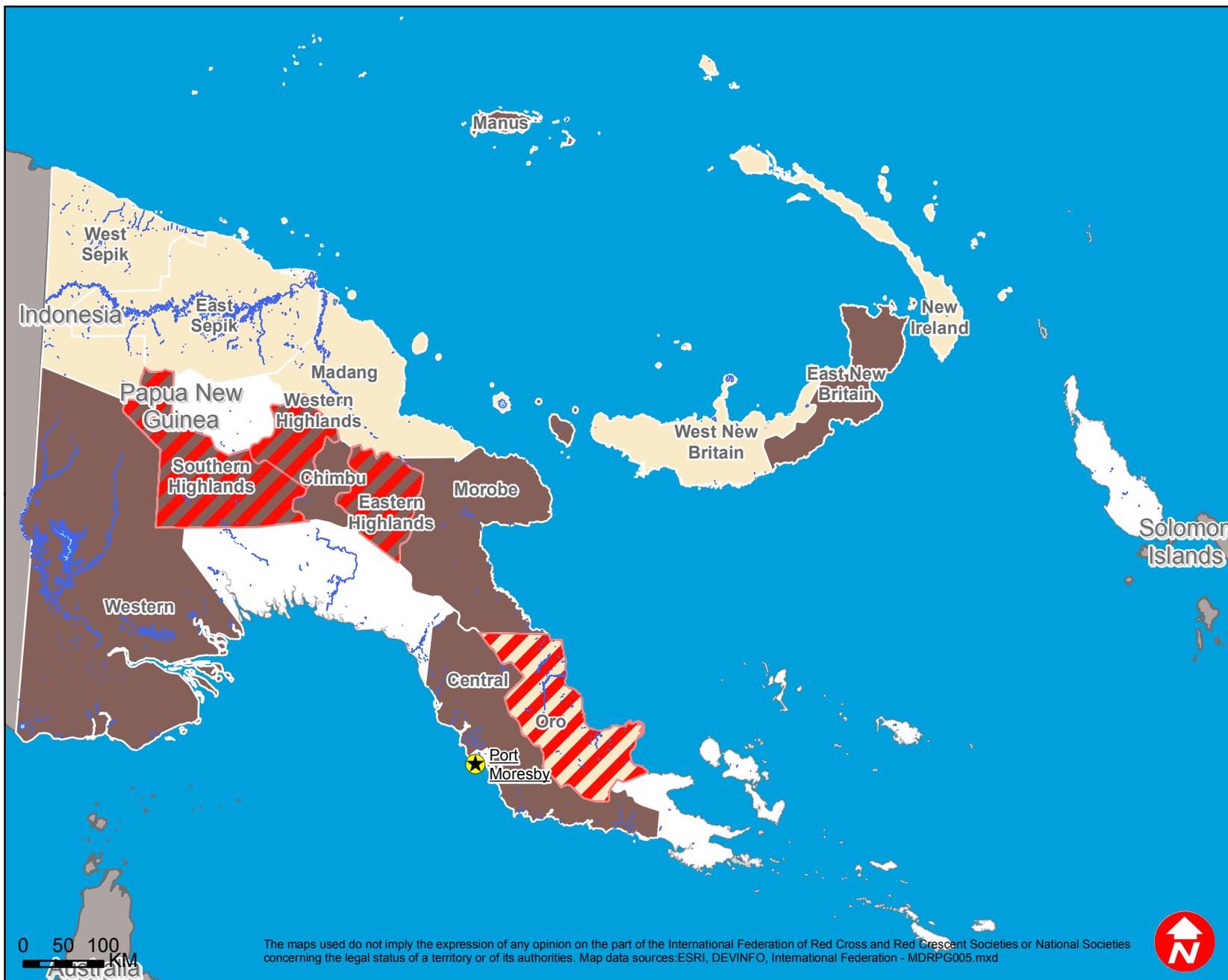
15/09/2015

MDRPG005 PNG : Drought

<b>Budget Group</b>	<b>DREF Grant Budget CHF</b>
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	45,000
Medical & First Aid	2,385
Utensils & Tools	18,000
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>65,385</b>
Transport & Vehicle Costs	12,773
Logistics Services	7,250
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>20,023</b>
Volunteers	11,323
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>11,323</b>
Workshops & Training	3,135
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>3,135</b>
Travel	35,169
Office Costs	3,022
Communications	3,415
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>41,606</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	9,196
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>9,196</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>150,669</b>



# Papua New Guinea: Drought



- ★ Capitals
- ▨ Targeted areas
- Other affected areas
- Most affected areas

0 50 100 KM

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. Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, International Federation - MDRPG005.mxd

