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International appeal

Pacific region: Tropical Cyclone Pam

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised International Appeal
n° MDR55001

Glide n° [TC-2015-000020-VUT](#)

82,524 people to be assisted

CHF 575,000 DREF loan

CHF 8,492,669 Appeal budget

Current funding gap CHF 968,663

Revised Appeal launched
25 January 2016

Ends 30 June 2017

Summary

The second revision to the **International Appeal** seeks a total of **CHF 8,492,669** to enable the IFRC to support the coordinated response of the **Vanuatu Red Cross Society (VRCS)**, **Kiribati Red Cross Society (KRCS)**, **Solomon Islands Red Cross Society (SIRCS)**, **Tuvalu Red Cross Society (TRCS)** and **Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS)** to deliver emergency assistance and longer-term support to **82,524 people (16,505 households)** following Tropical Cyclone Pam (and other storms) for a period of **27 months (3-month extension)**. The overall budget includes **CHF 247,506 for shelter cluster coordination** across the region.

This revision represents a 1.6 million Swiss franc increase on the previous revised appeal budget. The budget increase is to support the **recovery programming and longer term** actions to be implemented by the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Vanuatu for the remaining 18 months. The human resources were under-budgeted in the initial plan, therefore this revision also takes into account the number of operation staff and length of contract to ensure adequate support is provided for the implementation of the revised plan. This revision also incorporates appropriate provisions relating to performance and accountability in the operation. So far, partners have contributed over **CHF 7.5 million** in support, leaving a **funding gap of CHF 968,663**.

The reduction in target beneficiaries is based on the latest projection of the operational reach in Vanuatu and the removal of one of the target provinces in Vanuatu (Penama Province) as other stakeholders such as World Vision were covering the needs there and since a lack of coverage of West Tanna has been discovered during the shelter cluster meetings.

The operations in the five countries focus on the sectors of **assessments and coordination, relief, shelter and settlements, water and sanitation and emergency health**, with initial provisions for **early recovery activities in shelter, livelihoods as well as National Society capacity building, restoring family links (RFL), community resilience, climate change and disaster preparedness initiatives**. **Multi-sectoral risk reduction measures** will be integrated throughout the interventions making sure that all efforts are made to strengthen resilience of affected communities to be better prepared for, respond to and bounce back from any future disaster.

To date, the relief operations have been completed and the remaining of the appeal will focus on recovery and longer-term interventions.

Click [here](#) for revision summary and [here](#) for Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

The disaster and the response to date

March 2015: Tropical Cyclone Pam caused widespread coastal flooding and wind damage in the Pacific. Pam hit Vanuatu as a Cat 5 cyclone.

An [Information Bulletin](#) is issued for the Pacific and a [DREF Operation](#) is launched for Vanuatu. IFRC FACT was alerted. An International Appeal, consolidating the operations in the five countries, for CHF 5.7 million was launched on 23 March.

April 2015: Relief distribution continued as many of the affected areas are islands located far away from the nearest NS branches and boat transportations are less frequent. Movement Partnership and Planning Meetings were held in Fiji and Vanuatu. [Operation Update no. 1](#) was issued on 10 April.



Red Cross distribution of relief supplied on Emae Island, Vanuatu. Photo: IFRC/Madeline Wilson

May 2015: Early recovery assessments commenced. Real time evaluation (RTE) planning and recruitment process started. Plan of actions for the five countries updated based on the assessment findings. This triggered the overall International Appeal revision. [Operation Update no. 2](#) was issued on 15 May.

June 2015: Two operations managers are recruited to be based in Vanuatu and Suva respectively; along with a PMER delegate based in Suva. The development process for One Movement Plan and Federation Wide Reporting System is expected to start. The [International Appeal revision](#) is launched on 17 June, with a budget of CHF 6.8 million. The next Operation Update is expected by early July.

July-August 2015: Recovery materials arrive in Vanuatu and Kiribati with materials arriving in Tuvalu later the same month. WASH recovery work begins in Vanuatu and [Operation Update no. 3](#) issued on 21 July. The Real-Time Evaluation team starts field visits in the second half of July and submits its report early August. Additional recovery assessments are ongoing in Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Tuvalu.

September-October 2015: An estimated 9,147 households or 45,735 people have been assisted across all cyclone-affected countries with direct relief and ongoing recovery activities. [Operation Update no. 4](#) was issued on 9 Oct.

November 2015: Signing of IFRC/French Red Cross Project Cooperation and Funding Agreement, in which French Red Cross will support the Vanuatu Red Cross in the implementation of the appeal activities in North Tanna. Meanwhile, some sectorial clusters were been reactivated due to El Nino response.

December 2015: Tuvalu Red Cross Society was recognized by the ICRC, and is now the 190th registered member of the IFRC. Following the RTE recommendations, an IFRC country office was established in Vanuatu on 1 December with direct reporting line to Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur. The head of operations in Vanuatu will be the appeal manager and work in close coordination with the Pacific CCST, in order to ensure that all activities from the TC Pam operation are connected with the ongoing plans for the five National Societies. A total of 900 households have received the Build Back Safer Awareness sessions in West Tanna.

January 2016: A project manager was recruited in Papua New Guinea to support the implementation of recovery activities and coordinate with the overall drought response (partially supported by a 3-month DREF allocation in September 2015).

The situation

Tropical Cyclone Pam hit Port Vila, the capital of **Vanuatu**, on Friday 13 March 2015, with Category 5 strength – the highest level rating for a severe tropical cyclone. The extent of damage and number of affected people outside Port Vila was severe, with 11 confirmed deaths, over 188,000 people affected, and approximately 20,000 homes damaged or destroyed. The majority of water sources, health facilities, schools, and agricultural crops were either damaged or destroyed.

Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu were also affected by TC Pam as well as other weather systems (Tropical Cyclone Nathan and Tropical Storm Bavi). The extent of the impact is summarized below.

Country	Affected locations covered under this Appeal	Total affected people
Vanuatu	4 provinces (16 islands)	188,000 of total population 252,763 Men 52%; Women 48%; Under 18 years 48%
Kiribati	4 islands	1,500 ¹ of total population 102,351 Men 48%; Women 52%; People with disabilities 2%
Papua New Guinea	2 provinces (5 LLG**) and National Capital District	9,199 of total population 7,321,000
Solomon Islands	2 provinces (24 islands)	44,096 of total population 561,231
Tuvalu	9 islands	4,613 of total population 9,876
Total		246,920

With the relief distribution completed, ongoing support is needed for the recovery actions to help communities rebuild their homes and livelihoods and longer term actions to build community resilience and NS institutional preparedness and response capacity.

¹ Estimate based on assessments in three of the four affected islands

Summary of current response

To date, the five NS, with the support of IFRC and PNS, have reached over 45,000 people with relief items.

Country	No. of people reached				Total target under this Appeal	
	NFRI distribution*	Safe water access and storage	Hygiene promotion	RFL	No. of people	No. of households
Vanuatu	39,915	39,240	85,000	210	72,324	15,045
Kiribati	530				1,400	280
Papua New Guinea	2,115 ²				4,200	840
Solomon Islands	645				1,300	260
Tuvalu	2,530				3,300	660
Total	45,735	40,900	85,000	210	82,524	17,085

*Assorted relief items, including emergency shelter assistance

The operational strategy

The operational strategy aims to ensure the needs of affected communities are met through relief and recovery actions with emphasis on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, which contribute to enhance Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies' capacity to build safer and more resilient communities.

Needs assessment

Recovery assessments were carried out between April and June 2015.

Some 90,000 people in **Vanuatu** are in need of shelter assistance as their houses were damaged or destroyed. The overall Red Cross shelter approach is informed by the findings from the Shelter Cluster-led recovery assessments. On many islands and locations, contaminated water sources or damaged/destroyed water systems continue to pose a threat to health and sanitation. Red Cross volunteers and staff provided assistance to the affected people to repair community rainwater harvesting systems and to repair or establish sustainable means of collecting and storing rain water. VRCS recovery activities are also focused on health promotion, primarily targeting disease prevention and epidemic control. Consultation with communities is a key component of the programme, in-line with the Red Cross' eight step DRR approach. The long-term recovery plan also includes the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) process, with a focus on behaviour change using a participatory approach to safe sanitation and hygiene.

The cyclone has also had a major impact on livelihoods and food security, which will have longer-term implications in many rural locations. Building on a project which VRCS already has in place on 'women and girls empowerment', the livelihoods focus includes a comprehensive capacity building package on 'life skills' training. Given the disaster risks in the Pacific, there is also a need to continue to invest in gender-sensitive disaster preparedness at the community level as well as investment in institutions and systems.

The restoration of family links is not a major priority in Vanuatu. A [web-page](#) has been set up where people can search for missing persons and register themselves for family members to find them. RFL needs in the other affected countries have been assessed, but so far no significant needs have emerged.

In **Kiribati**, poor shelter construction methods and the dangerous location of dwellings (with many homes close to the sea shore) contributed to the damage that occurred. The most critical issue was that structures were not secured in the ground. Water contamination, land erosion, and the inundation of crops by surging seawater were also problems on the island, particularly in Onotoa, where the Kiribati Red Cross Society is negotiating to provide bilateral support to address these issues.

In **PNG**, the National Society has identified the need for recovery activities to be carried out in West New Britain. Detailed assessments started in early June and focus on hygiene promotion and livelihoods/food security and gender based violence issues. In addition to the recovery planning, the NS will conduct beneficiary satisfaction surveys for the NFIs in terms of quality, quantity and timeliness of the response.

Although water is available and accessible by the majority of the affected population in **Solomon Islands**, there are concerns of water contamination. More than 50 per cent of garden crops were damaged in affected communities.

² A correction has led to changes in the number of items distributed from the previously reported figure, as well as a slight decrease in the overall number of households reached.

The detailed recovery assessment was undertaken in **Tuvalu** in which identified a number of recovery and long term needs – rehabilitation of water sources and sanitation facilities. While most of the northern islands experienced some structural damage to dwellings, the most affected was Nui island. NS focus will be on WASH and food security recovery activities on Nui and Nukufetau.

In longer term, investment in strengthening community resilience at the local level will help to bridge the gap between humanitarian and development work through sustainable, accountable and participatory approaches that integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR), public health, safe shelter, livelihoods and climate change adaptation strategies.

There is also a need to strengthen the institutional preparedness and organizational capacity of National Societies for them to be better prepared for future disaster response as part of the overall regional system in the Pacific. Support in this regard includes linkages, coordination and cooperation with governments, national disaster management authorities as well as forums and organizations like the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) and the Secretariat for Pacific Communities (SEPAC).

Beneficiary selection and community participation

The NS engaged in this operation will ensure that programmes are aligned with IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity, for example by continuing to analyse vulnerability in a gender sensitive way, and by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, who have been forced to migrate. These groups will be considered according to level of impact and more priority will be given to those who have lost their houses. Other aspects to be considered include prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, and protecting children in all programmes. Further, the child protection policy applies, and national society child protection policies will be promoted.

Recovery activities will consider women's and men's distinct range of roles and responsibilities while disability inclusion will be promoted for all interventions, recognizing that people with disabilities have the same fundamental rights as other members of the community, and that additional targeted outreach measures may be needed to engage people with a disability. In all countries, NS are striving to ensure that the most vulnerable groups are involved in community engagement and local decision-making processes.

For longer term recovery activities, there will be a strong focus on community level resilience building, whereby communities who are exposed and in danger of future hazards of all kinds will be prioritized. As the recovery process will include elements of communally owned and operated potable water systems and restoration of community property (schools etc.), strengthening existing community governance and management structures will be included.

Proposed sectors of intervention

The proposed sectors of intervention represent the totality of the operations in five countries. All activities will not necessarily be implemented in all the affected countries. This plan is preliminary and will be updated as detailed assessment findings are received and beneficiaries have been properly consulted. Implementation will be done in close coordination with the authorities, relevant clusters and other external partners.

Mainstreaming of risk reduction measures will start from the very beginning of emergency operations, making sure communities are able to build back better. Volunteers from National Societies play a key role in strengthening community resilience as they are often from the communities and are well placed to plan for and respond to disasters that affect their communities.



Coordination and partnerships



Addressing the needs wrought by Tropical Cyclone Pam requires a collaborative approach between all sectors, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, government, and other international and local actors to maximise synergies and avoid duplication. The IFRC is working to optimise coordination of the different components of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in each context to ensure that multilateral support, bilateral partner National Society assistance and ICRC technical support (in RFL) are all supporting the island National Societies in their response. This has and is supporting the development and implementation of a "one Movement plan" and IFRC wide planning and reporting components, as outlined in the actions described overleaf as common to all sectors.

In Vanuatu, the IFRC Secretariat is coordinating the IFRC membership's international assistance in close liaison with the leadership of the VRCS. An IFRC operations manager has been appointed to support VRCS with the management of all IFRC's international support and the implementation of the recovery and longer term operation.

In Suva, the country cluster support team (CCST) has been actively participating in meetings of the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT). IFRC's shelter cluster coordinator is supporting the authorities in the coordination of the overall emergency shelter response and providing technical advice to all shelter actors. IFRC CCST is also maintaining close coordination with UNOCHA and other regional partners based in Suva, Fiji. The IFRC regional office and Geneva head office are maintaining close coordination with National Societies who are supporting the operation, but who have no presence in the region.

IFRC has been contributing to community resilience and reducing the impacts of climate change and disasters through community-level DRR activities. IFRC has contributed to the new regional Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development, which provides a framework for countries and organizations across the Pacific to plan and implement the integration of climate change and disaster risks to address threats to sustainable development. Resilience strengthening requires a long-term commitment in engaging with communities in their aspirations to take charge of the lasting solutions that address their own needs and vulnerabilities, which is especially crucial for countries in the Pacific region.

At the global level, including in the UN Conference on Small Island Developing States held in September 2014, IFRC has called upon governments and local authorities to strengthen resilience and preparedness, and to enhance action on adaptation as a first line of defence for vulnerable people. IFRC also collaborates closely with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) on the implementation of a project to improve the capacity of meteorology services across 14 countries to communicate weather and climate change information to communities. The commitment to *'...strengthen community resilience by helping people to be as healthy as possible and to prevent or reduce risks where they can, so that they may enjoy better and safer living that is also respectful of the environment.'* (IFRC Strategy 2020) continues to be prioritized and has been reiterated during recent key events like the Sixth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. IFRC is also an active member of the OCHA-led Regional World Humanitarian Summit Steering Group which is preparing for the World Humanitarian Summit Pacific consultation.

IFRC has been leading the Pacific Shelter Cluster since its activation in 2012. In order to fulfil its commitment to be co-convenor of the Emergency Shelter Cluster, the IFRC has made a provision for the deployment of a Shelter Coordination Team (SCT) in Vanuatu and technical assistance in other affected countries. Even though it will be supported via this appeal, the Shelter Coordination Team will be independent of the IFRC-National Societies operation. A [web page](#) dedicated to the Vanuatu shelter response has been created in the Global Shelter Cluster website.



Health & care

Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.

Output 1.1: Community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion measures provided.

Output 1.2: Psychosocial support provided to communities, staff and volunteers.

Needs:

- Shelters destroyed and damaged (including household toilets and sanitation facilities) by the cyclone, leaving affected people more susceptible to diseases and health risks.

Revised actions:

- ✓ Target people to be reached was revised from 13,130 to 10,467.
- ✓ Expansion of the activities related to psychosocial support in coordination with the Health Cluster.



Water, sanitation & hygiene promotion

Outcome 2: Risk of waterborne, water-related & vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced.

Output 2.1: Access to safe water by target population in affected communities increased.

Output 2.2: Access to adequate sanitation facilities by target population in affected communities increased.

Output 2.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased.

Needs:

- Need to provide support in safe water supply pending repair of damaged sources.
- Some communities also require support to rehabilitate and increase their water points.
- Environmental sanitation activities, including clearing of debris, needed.

Revised actions:

- ✓ Decontaminate wells in storm surge area in Kiribati was removed.

- ✓ Activity related to improving access to water via community based approach project in Tuvalu was removed.



Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Outcome 3: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.

Output 3.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.

Output 3.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.

Needs:

- Thousands of families have been displaced after their houses were damaged or destroyed.
- Some displaced families staying in evacuation centres or being hosted by others.
- Although stocks of essential household items are available in the markets, demand exceeds supply.

Revised actions:

- ✓ Target people reached was revised from 35,620 to 45,735.
- ✓ Recovery shelter activities in PNG removed.

Outcome 4: The medium and longer-term shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.

Output 4.1: Target population has improved their shelter according to agreed principles as defined by the shelter cluster.

Output 4.2: Affected community infrastructures destroyed are rehabilitated with improved physical durability to hydro-meteorological hazards.

Output 4.3: Technical advice on sustainable construction and safe shelter and settlement at the national level.

Needs:

- Damage to shelter is significant, and ranges from partial damage to total collapse.
- Affected families need support to repair or rebuild applying 'building back better and safer' principles, in which include elevating housing structures and securing a structural foundation.

Revised actions:

- ✓ Target people to be reached was revised from 10,300 to 15,850.
- ✓ PASSA training targeting community behaviour change in Vanuatu was added.



Livelihoods

Outcome 5: Livelihoods are restored among affected populations.

Output 5.1: Access to livelihood and life skills development opportunities are provided to women and girls the affected communities.

Output 5.2: Appropriate food security recovery assistance provided to affected populations to resume income-earning activities.

Needs:

- Damage to crop and substantial damage to fisheries and livestock, impacting livelihoods.
- Affected households need support to recoup, and potentially diversify, their livelihoods.
- Income-earning opportunities needed by people who usually rely on labour for household income.

Revised actions:

- ✓ Target people to be reached was revised from 1,200 to 2,200.
- ✓ Activities related to income generation in North Tanna, Vanuatu was added.



Institutional preparedness and capacity development

Outcome 6: National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services strengthened.

Output 6.1: Increased skillsets available for National Societies to manage human resources, finances and volunteering needs to better respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services.

Output 6.2: Increased material capacity is available for the National Society to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services.

Output 6.3: The capacity of National Society branches strengthened to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services.

Needs:

- National Society office buildings damaged.
- Pressure on responding National Societies to scale up staffing and other capacity to run operations.
- Mitigating a potential negative impact on long-term development capacity of National Societies.
- Prudent to support the National Societies involved to 'scale-up without harm'.
- Better institutional preparedness for future potential response.



Community preparedness, climate change and risk reduction

Outcome 7: Communities' resilience to disasters is protected.

Output 7.1: Risk reduction measures are incorporated in disaster recovery programmes.

Output 7.2: Legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened.

Needs:

- Need to ensure that communities are better prepared to mitigate, and respond to future disasters.
- Need to strength legal and regulatory frameworks for disaster prevention, management and response.

Revised actions:

- ✓ Target people to be reached was revised from 11,349 to 6,349.



Restoring Family Links



Outcome 8: Restoring Family Links (RFL) service is enhanced within the National Society.

Output 8.1: National Societies staff and volunteers' knowledge and skills in providing RFL service are improved.

Needs:

- There were 323 cases of separated family members registered on the ICRC Family Links website immediately following cyclone Pam.
- Many were registered by family members living overseas who couldn't get through to their loved ones in Vanuatu.
- So far, the RFL support has restored 210 family links and have provided satellite "safe and well" calls to heads of household across the affected areas.

Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 9: Effective response to the disaster is ensured and operation remains relevant.

Output 1.1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.

Output 1.2: Coordinated M&E system is in place within each National Society to support the implementation.

Output 1.3: Performance and accountability to beneficiaries and other stakeholders are enhanced.

Output 1.4: Additional assistance is considered, where appropriate and incorporated into the plan.



Programme support services

- **Communications:** Communications activities in the immediate aftermath of the disaster successfully focused on proactively generating visibility and positioning for the Red Cross Red Crescent response operation in the media and supporting the communications needs of National Societies in domestic markets.

A regional communications plan has been designed to demonstrate to the general public the achievements and the impact of relief and recovery efforts in the three months since the disaster while also highlighting humanitarian concerns and outstanding needs. The plan aims to bring cohesion to the communications efforts of host national societies, IFRC and regional partners and materials to support this and will include an updated IFRC appeal fact sheet on the response to date, a factsheet detailing the role and achievement of the Shelter Cluster in Vanuatu, stories for IFRC.org, key messages and talking points, and posts on social media platforms including Twitter and NS Facebook sites. The three-month and six-month communications begun transitioning the narrative from relief to recovery and aims to communicate openly and honestly about some of the challenges of providing support in the Pacific context. This communications plan will create the foundation for more detailed recovery communications, profiling the activities detailed in the revised plan of action, for the one year anniversary in March 2016.

- **Gender and diversity:** All interventions will take into account gender and diversity, particularly groups who are most vulnerable after the disaster, i.e. female-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, disabled, elderly and children.
- **Human Resources:** Prior to the cyclone, IFRC had no permanent in-country presence in the five countries affected. Ongoing support to these countries has been provided by the Pacific CCST through short- and longer-term missions. This stretched the capacities of the CCST team which was also responding to support needs in the other four countries and to another cyclone operation in the North Pacific ([Typhoon Maysak](#)). To ensure the ongoing effective delivery of long term programmes as well as activities under this appeal, the CCST office's structure will be expanded for the next 12-18 months. Vanuatu became a country office as of 1st of December 2015.

Due to the scale of operation in Vanuatu, one of the priorities within that country's budget is staffing. It has been noted that the in-country capacities were underestimated in the original appeal and extra hiring of local staff and extension of delegates' missions is essential to successfully implement activities on time. VRCS was receiving support for staff positions in shelter, WASH, monitoring and reporting. In addition to these, finance and logistic staff have been added. IFRC positions will be recruited for the recovery operation in Vanuatu. The two shelter delegates positions have been reduced to one budgeted for 12 months to be bilaterally funded.

In addition, some positions providing regional and in country support to the other four countries have been budgeted in this revision. IFRC's long term regional shelter and WASH delegates are also contributing to recovery assessments and recovery implementation in the five countries.

Across all countries, it has been essential to include sufficient resources for monitoring, reporting and financial management capacity and technical support in gender/protection/inclusion, especially due to the unprecedented scale of the operation in relation to the developing capacities of the host National Societies.

Based on an increased demand for technical and coordination support required to deliver on this plan, a structure will be put in place to guarantee an effective and efficient technical coordination to the involved National Societies so as to deliver the commitments under this operation. As such, a significant portion of the budget is factoring the need for recruitment and/or deployment of international and national staff as well as mobilization of volunteers.

At the Asia Pacific regional office, an operations coordinator is in place to provide support specifically for this operation with a recovery coordinator and other sector delegates available for additional support as may be needed. Shelter cluster coordination support will be provided by the regional shelter coordination delegate and the global shelter senior officer based in Geneva, independent from IFRC-National Society operations.

- **Logistics:** Pacific Island countries – with the exception of Papua New Guinea – have relatively small populations but very large geographies. Kiribati for example, has a total land area of 800 square kilometres dispersed over 3.5 million square kilometres of ocean. Providing relief and other services to such remote and geographically vast locations is expensive and slow. It is important, therefore, to note that due to the geographical location and the complexities of in-country transport, especially by sea (due to the large distances between islands), the running costs for the operation are significantly elevated in comparison with other operations. It is also important to consider the limited options available and the long required times to dispatch relief items from Kuala Lumpur to Kiribati.

Professional logistics services will be provided by a logistics delegate, supported by the regional logistics unit (RLU). Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, clearance, storage and forwarding to distributions sites following IFRC logistics procedures in full audit trail requirement. They also effectively support a fleet to facilitate the movement of operational staff and supplies.

- **Reporting, monitoring and evaluation:** Provisions have been made in the budget for regular monitoring missions, particularly to the affected countries where IFRC staff will not be stationed. Reporting on the operation will be made in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. Four updates have been issued since the launch of the appeal. The RTE was completed in July 2015, which will be followed by mid-term review and end-line evaluation at different intervals of this operation. There may also be sector-specific reviews, to be determined through consultations with stakeholders. A final report is expected within three months of the end of the operation.



Budget

See attached [revised budget \(Annex 1\)](#) for details. It is important to note that due to the geographical location of the five countries in regards to regional shipping centres and the complexities and costs of in-country transport, especially by sea (due to the large distances between islands), the running costs for the operation are significantly elevated in comparison with other operations.

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Reference documents

Click [here](#) for the Plan of Action (PoA)

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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**.

REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

13/01/2016

MDR55001 TROPICAL CYCLONE PAM

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	325,605		325,605
Construction - Facilities	379,280		379,280
Construction - Materials	308,065		308,065
Clothing & Textiles	94,344		94,344
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	613,149		613,149
Medical & First Aid	17,100		17,100
Utensils & Tools	179,931		179,931
Other Supplies & Services	104,796		104,796
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	2,022,270	0	2,022,270
Vehicles	61,500		61,500
Computer & Telecom Equipment	18,954	9,000	27,954
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	20,200		20,200
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	100,654	9,000	109,654
Storage, Warehousing	41,800		41,800
Distribution & Monitoring	657,110		657,110
Transport & Vehicle Costs	194,522	18,300	212,822
Logistics Services	64,630		64,630
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	958,062	18,300	976,362
International Staff	1,357,791	66,750	1,424,541
National Staff	135,323	5,500	140,823
National Society Staff	370,198		370,198
Volunteers	165,895		165,895
Total PERSONNEL	2,029,207	72,250	2,101,457
Consultants	125,944	84,950	210,894
Professional Fees	40,000	25,500	65,500
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	165,944	110,450	276,394
Workshops & Training	393,557		393,557
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	393,557	0	393,557
Travel	268,562	6,000	274,562
Information & Public Relations	28,555		28,555
Office Costs	221,981	2,550	224,531
Communications	98,645	3,250	101,895
Financial Charges	100,268		100,268
Other General Expenses	5,763	10,600	16,363
Shared Office and Services Costs	132,990		132,990
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	856,764	22,400	879,164
Partner National Societies	1,215,478		1,215,478
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	1,215,478	0	1,215,478
Programme and Services Support Recovery	503,226	15,106	518,332
Total INDIRECT COSTS	503,226	15,106	518,332
TOTAL BUDGET	8,245,163	247,506	8,492,669
Available Resources			
Multilateral Contributions	7,359,912	164,094	7,524,006
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	7,359,912	164,094	7,524,006
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	885,251	83,412	968,663