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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Final Report Papua New Guinea: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRPG008
Date of Issue: 24 November 2018	Glide number: EQ-2018-000020-PNG
Date of disaster: 26 February 2018	
Operation start date: 27 February 2018	Operation end date: 27 July 2018
Host National Society(ies): Papua New Guinea Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 209,398
Number of people affected: 270,000	Number of people assisted: 3,000
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: The National Society is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Provincial disaster committees (PDCs), National Disaster Centre (NDC), PNG Disaster Management Team, UN agencies, INGO's, Exxon Mobile, Oil Search, and church associations.	

Summary: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) was granted on 28 February 2018 for CHF 209,398 to the PNGRCS. The DREF reached 3,000 people in three Highlands provinces, who were affected by *Highland Earthquake* in PNG.

A 7.5 magnitude earthquake with a 35-kilometre depth, struck at about 4 am (Papua New Guinea- PNG time) on 26 February 2018, followed several aftershocks in three highland provinces of PNG. Approximately over 100 people dead, with most of confirmed deaths caused by landslides triggered by the earthquake.

Earthquake affected over 270,000 people, who experienced the intensity above 6.0 and required humanitarian assistance. The displaced people caused by earthquake were sheltered temporarily on a schools, churches and care centers.



Disaster Management Officer and team leader: (Photo by PNGRCS)

Due to absence of PNGRCS branches in all those three provinces, the Western Highland Branch, under the guidance of the DREF project manager and regional operations coordinator, was tasked with planning the response. The volunteers were on stand-by immediately from the 1st week of March, preparing for response. Planning commenced in earnest, once the DREF was approved on 28 February, however the majority of communication and road accessibility was damaged, and accessibility has returned to manageable condition only after being cut off for several weeks. The regional operations coordinator from IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) surge support stopped over on 5th March in Western Highland followed by Southern Highland and Hela, this provided an opportunity to discuss the operation and for him to meet the volunteers. On 25 March, the IFRC head of country office brought the RDRT to Western Highland, to introduce him and hold discussions regarding the DREF requirements. A response team of 20 volunteers from Western Highland branch along with RDRT from IFRC deployed to earthquake affected areas to commence operation planning, coordination, distribution and awareness activities.

With the DREF allocation, PNGRCS met the needs of affected people and implemented a strategy that included relief distribution, WASH, hygiene information & dissemination and displaced people's community awareness. The scope and budget for this operation enabled the targeted population of 3,000 people reached directly who were severely affected by the earthquake. Although due to main and link road accessibility to the affected areas this DREF was extended for two additional months, the implementation of activities for the operation was successfully concluded by 27 July 2018 including lesson learnt workshop. Those activities reached 3,000 people.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

A 7.5 magnitude earthquake with a 35-kilometre depth, struck at about 4 am (Papua New Guinea- PNG time) on 26 February 2018, followed 30 minutes later by an aftershock of 5.5 magnitude, according to the United States Geological Survey (USGS). The epicentre was in the southern highlands in a mountainous area (Mount Bosavi) which is location with a mostly rural population; no major urban centres or infrastructure were located near the epicentre. According to UNDAC reports, and based on the PNG 2011 census, a population of 37,689 persons live in the areas where the earthquake was most felt. Approximately 270,000 people experienced the intensity above 6.0 and required humanitarian assistance.

The two most affected provinces were Hela and Southern Highlands. The death toll remains unclear as of today, but it is believed that more than 100 people died, with most of confirmed deaths caused by landslides.

The majority of communication and road accessibility has returned to pre-earthquake status after being cut off for several weeks. Some of the affected areas took weeks to be assessed as they could only be reached by air or walking in normal times. The most remote locations could only be accessed by walking trails and in non-emergency periods lack radio or mobile networks.

As violent clashes in some of these communities ongoing phenomenon and quite frequent, the restriction of movement has delayed, or prevented, aid from reaching certain locations. During this operation, several security incidents have occurred, which included the armed robbery of Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS) volunteers and a regional disaster response team (RDRT) member. On 14 June, in Mendi, the capital of Southern Highlands, was thrown into chaos following the angry mob attacked an Air Niugini Dash 8 aircraft, Court House and Governor Resident was torched and projectiles were exchanged between locals and security personnel. For this reason, humanitarian organizations temporarily have suspended operations in Hela and later Southern Highland provinces. Some of the final targeted people to be assisted could not be reached directly by our teams and those final distributions had to be delivered through community leaders as it was too risky for the PNGRCS volunteers reach them directly.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society does not have branches in the affected areas. The nearest branch is in Mount Hagen, Western Highlands. The volunteers from these branches have been very active in conducting initial rapid assessments and relief in the earthquake-affected areas. They have also coordinated and facilitated a coordination hub with other local stakeholder in Mount Hagen to support the affected provinces nearby. A PNGRCS disaster management team from the headquarters also provided surge support. The PNGRCS started to implement the activities of this DREF with the beginning of the assessments, mobilizing volunteers, organizing procurement and establishing a plan of action based on earlier findings from the rapid assessments.

Around 20 volunteers from Mount Hagen, including two trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members have been active in the response of this DREF in the field. While approximately 30 others have assisted with logistics, packing transport etc.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC has a country office in Papua New Guinea consisting of a head of country office and finance delegate (ended mission on 29th June 2018). Additional technical resources required to support this plan came primarily from the Asia Pacific regional office based in Kuala Lumpur, as well as the other Movement members, particularly those that have long standing cooperation with PNGRCS, such as Australian Red Cross, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

An operations coordinator from IFRC Asia Pacific regional office was deployed for one month to provide initial surge support. A RDRT member then took over from him. RDRT provided technical support to the PNGRCS in the implementation of this operation for a six-week period. Other IFRC colleagues provided remote support to the country team.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a mission in Papua New Guinea that is based in Port Moresby with a well-established field office in Mount Hagen, Western Highlands, which covers some of the most affected areas by the earthquake. Initial rapid assessments and response actions by PNGRCS and ICRC teams were conducted shortly after the disaster. The IFRC operations coordinator managed to join one of the teams for three days in Nipa-Kutubu district and shared the ICRC compound for security and logistics purposes. The RDRT member subsequently deployed also stayed at the compound for the duration of his mission and was provided with general logistics and security support by ICRC.

In terms of response, ICRC used its available resources to respond to urgent earthquake-driven needs in its established areas of operations in the Highlands. They focussed on rehabilitation of health structures, through repairs to water and other essential services. They have also conducted non-food items (NFI) distributions for displaced and host communities and are working on water issues at some care centres. ICRC response was carried out jointly with the PNGRCS. Following the shelter training, ICRC incorporated this dimension into their operations making use of the newly trained volunteers from Mount Hagen.

Australian Red Cross provided bilateral support to PNGRCS that has entailed 1000 tarpaulins and 500 mosquito nets as preparedness stock measures as well as sponsoring the costs for the deployment of the RDRT generalist.

Partners are working on longer term planning towards supporting PNGRC with one aligned Movement support plan for greater efficiency and drawing on the collective strength of the Movement. IFRC Papua New Guinea country office has provided guidance and support to PNGRC throughout the duration of the operation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

A joint PNG Disaster Management Team had been activated since the beginning of the disaster. The Provincial Disaster Committees (PDC) had more frequent coordination. Highlands Humanitarian Hub (HHH) coordination meetings have been run in Mount Hagen between RC, PDC and INGOs, generally at the National Society's office. Coordination was streamlined after the arrival of UNDAC team to provide coordination and information management support. Seven informal clusters (Logistics, WASH, Shelter, Food Security, Health, Protection, Education, Nutrition) also were activated.

Several INGOs, local NGOs, church groups, UN agencies, government bodies, and the two oil and gas companies present in the affected areas (Exxon Mobile and Oil Search) have been involved in the response effort. The Mission Aviation Fellowship (MAF), World Food Programme (WFP), International Organization for Migration (IOM) are active and other actors are increasing their presence, particularly in areas not affected by conflict. The activities were reported in a 3W matrix and information is centralized through the [Humanitarian Platform](#) web page.

Information from state and NGO sources were regularly updated on [DTM live](#).

PNG armed forces and Australian armed forces were providing logistical support for transport and warehousing during the first month of operations. The oil and gas companies also supported some organizations in this matter, while MAF has done a series of aerial surveys and conducted substantial relief activities with its aircrafts. Other aviation actors included Hevilift, which provided discounted services to PNGRCS, and Helisolutions. The staging point was in Mogulu and in the Morro airport operated by Oil Search with WFP support.

The PNG government is still working on rehabilitating infrastructures and roads and continues to coordinate the response and recovery efforts through the appointed Emergency Controller.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The access to remote locations and communication represented a major challenge faced by all actors, including the Red Cross during the early response. Serious security concerns in some areas continue to hamper interventions until now.

The initial rapid assessments conducted with Red Cross teams were composed of Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society, ICRC and a staff person from the IFRC. These teams observed minor to moderate impacts in the assessed areas in Hela and Southern Highlands, near the epicentre. Interviews with government authorities and affected populations were conducted, as well as direct observation from the road. The damages visible from the different roads and during visits were quite limited. The most notable damages were the road cracks, mudslides and landslides that became more numerous approaching the epicentre but not affecting populated areas. In terms of infrastructure, most households showed reduced impact and the most affected structures were modern buildings used by government offices. Gardens and small markets with food, and many functional gardens, were observable.

After discussion with authorities, the teams assessed locations to which they were referred by authorities. At times, local community members provided different figures than government authorities for the same places. Care centres which are the informal displaced people gathering point, were observed during day time but were not showing signs of people massively using them.

The findings of the rapid assessments did not enable the confirmation of secondary data, which could justify a large-scale response. The two clear findings were that many people are consuming water from different, and at times risky, sources, and they were fearful of returning to their homes. Their fear not only prevents their return to homes, even those not damaged, but also to their gardens.

The Red Cross assessments identified 198 destroyed homes in Beneria, Hela Province. Since 28 March, most humanitarian programmes in and around Tari, the provincial capital of Hela province, have been suspended due to

increased tension and inter-communal fighting. Many partners have had to relocated humanitarian staff to other locations, including to the provincial capital of the Southern Highlands, Mendi, in view of the situation,

Operation Risk Assessment

Earthquake aftershocks were felt for many weeks after and were a risk for the security of staff and volunteers, as well as the affected populations. However, the only serious incident that occurred during this operation was due to security issues, PNGRCS volunteers and IFRC RDRT traveling back from assessment in Benaria, found the road was blocked with a log. Five young men armed with homemade rifles and machetes attacked the car, hitting and punching without provocation. They took all possessions from each person while threatening each and making everyone sit on the ground. These attackers did not listen to the explanations of the mission of the Red Cross and their response activities. Prior to the team’s travel, they had discussed access with ICRC and the Provincial Police Commander; two local men were part of the team. Signs indicate that these individuals were not attached to specific tribal groups in the area and appear to have acted alone.

The NFI distributions entailed other risks. Within this complex social context, serious work in engaging the communities is critical due to the inter-community sensitivity and tension. The selection criteria needed to be discussed clearly and accepted by all. Some humanitarian actors only conducted blanket aerial distributions, which potentially exacerbated the situation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The activities of this DREF operation remained the same, however, due to the several security situations delaying the final relief distributions combined with the need to review the lessons learned, the timeframe for this operation was extended two months and ended on 27 July 2018. The targeted people reached were 3,000, which represented 400 households. The households in the highlands are known as “won talk” are including extended family members and was established as 7.5 members per household in this operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter People reached: 3000 Male: Not available Female: Not available</p>						
<p>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</p>							
<p>Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</p>							
Indicators:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">400</td> <td style="text-align: center;">400</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Target	Actual	# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	400	400
	Target	Actual					
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	400	400					
<p>Narrative description of achievements</p> <p>A total of 400 households received shelter and settlement assistance. This included the registration and distribution to 224 households around Beneria Station and Urila, Poroma, Nipa Kutubu District in addition to the distribution to 12 households, whose family members evacuated by MAF to Mount Hagen.</p>							
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>							



Final NFI distribution on 25-27 July in Urila, Poroma, Nipa Kutubu District. (Photo by: PNGRCS)

The final 164 families' distributions were completed in end of July after the community leaders were invited to a roundtable in Tari to discuss safety and security and travel to communities. Work was conducted with leaders for a thorough dissemination, assessment and distribution/training, as needed.

As indicated in the [operations update # 1](#), the team identified some shortfalls related to the items planned for distribution to 400 households. The Australian Red Cross, which provides bilateral supports with tarps and mosquito nets as part of additional contingency stock, agreed to let PNGRCS distribute the additional quantities of tarpaulins and mosquito nets to complete the 400 households for these two specific items.

Challenges

The main challenges for the entire operation's activities were related to the logistics constraints, which includes notably the difficulty to access beneficiaries due to absence of roads, availability of transports. The security restriction due to the existing conflicts also limited the movement and added further restrictions to the already challenges related to logistics.

Another challenge that was highlighted during the lessons learned workshop was that the branch volunteers were not very experienced with shelter activities as this was new. They felt the training session on key messaging was useful but could have been better if they had further training as some volunteers still struggle to capture the main concepts.



Health

People reached: 3000

Male: Not available

Female: Not available

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers deployed to provide assessments	20	12

Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by first aid services	Case by case	19

Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households receiving treated mosquito nets	400	400

Output 1.4: Psychosocial support provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people receiving trauma-awareness messaging	3,000	3,000
# of media campaigns disseminated through the population	1	completed

Narrative description of achievements

Twelve PNGRCS volunteers conducted multi-sectorial assessments. First aid has been provided during the assessments. To date, the registered information indicates that PNGRCS volunteers provided first aid to 6 children and 13 adults after they came across them in a road accident on 15 March 2018.

A total of 21 volunteers (16 men and 5 women) were trained to provide information regarding earthquakes and to provide assistance to minimize the trauma from this disaster and health and hygiene awareness. A total of 3000 people from 400 households received this service including all 400 households received long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets during the relief distributions.

Challenges

Challenges were linked to access and security. Also, the volunteers did not clearly register the first aid cases they attended. They have reported the vehicle accident, but the other cases were not systematically registered in the activity books.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 3,000

Male: Not available

Female: Not available

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to address relevant WASH risk factors	3,000	3,000

Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers deployed to provide assessments and monitoring	20	21

Output 1.2: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households provided with essential hygiene items	400	400

Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion and handling activities are provided to the entire affected population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion and handling activities	3,000	3,000

Narrative description of achievements

Twenty-one PNGRCS volunteers conducted multi-sectorial assessments as well as hygiene promotion activities and WASH-related NFI. The NFI distributed were 400 standard IFRC hygiene kits (one per HH) and 800 10 litres jerry cans (two per HH). Each distribution of WASH NFI's was accompanied by awareness on their use and hygiene promotion messages.

Coordination at provincial and national level was done with other WASH actors.

Those volunteers received refresher sessions on key messaging, awareness as well as key Red Cross principles, child protection, Gender and Diversity Minimum Standards and code of conduct refresher sessions prior to implement the activities.

Challenges

There were no major challenges with the WASH activities as such as this is what the volunteers were used to do. However, challenges were link in access due to logistics and security as reported in other sectors caused failed to conduct baseline survey to define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem, progress and evaluate results.

Post monitoring evaluation and satisfaction surveys was not possible due to tribal conflict which has limited the volunteers to return to location due to security risks.

International Disaster Response		
Outcome 1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Output 1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of surge capacity roster members deployed	2	2
Output 1.2: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standard		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of international procurement respecting the IFRC procurement procedures	100%	100%
Output 1.3: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of coordination meetings with other stakeholders	N/A	16
Output 1.4: In the context of large scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of coordination meetings with other RC Movement partners	N/A	18 (regular)
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>An IFRC APRO operations coordinator was deployed to provide surge support for assessments, revision of budget and emergency plan of action coordination, logistics support and start of the operation. A generalist RDRT was deployed who provided technical support for monitoring the implementation of this operation, facilitated information sharing and ensured systems to collect proper data were being used, as well as provided technical guidance to the volunteers.</p> <p>The operations coordinator submitted final requisitions to Operational Logistics, Procurement & Supply Chain Management Department in APRO to replenish the NFIs, which now have been replenished and received.</p> <p>Members of the PNGRCS team actively participated in regular coordination meetings with other humanitarian actors. Additional, Movement coordination meetings were regularly held.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>Coordination with the Movement partners was good. Our team worked well with PNGRCS branch as well as the ICRC who supported IFRC team logistically. IFRC country office is understaff, with only one head of C.O., one finance delegate and one driver. Having logistics and PMER would have been an added value to support the operation. Identifying RDRT was also challenging due to right profile and security concerns. A security incident also occurred where the RDRT member and PNGRCS volunteers were physically harmed by bandits. No one was seriously injured, but the incident forced our team to put on hold the operation and review the final activities.</p>		

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Outcome 1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Output 1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.)	N/A	Several interviews, but not systematically registered
Output 1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of lessons learned workshops	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		

The Red Cross was represented as one of the most active and visible humanitarian actors responding to the PNG earthquake in the international media. The following are some of the media highlights of this coverage:

- Over 2,000 media and social media mentions of the Red Cross in connection with the Papua New Guinea earthquake from 25 February to 7 March 2018.
- Major drivers of coverage focus on death toll, Red Cross initial assessments on number of affected people, lack of accurate information, major aftershocks, concerns over access to safe drinking water as well as on the warning by the Red Cross that the situation could deteriorate because of the season of heavy rains.
- The IFRC head of country office in Papua New Guinea and the Secretary General of Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society were heavily quoted in major online media outlets such as [CNN International](#), [the Guardian](#) and [Reuters](#).
- The two IFRC press releases were picked up by international media outlets such as EFE, the Guardian and Reuters.
- Impressive international media coverage from CNN International, Reuters, AFP, New York Times, BBC News, the Guardian, EFE, AP and more.
- Good engagement on social media from both @Federation and @IFRCAsiaPacific – 2.5 per cent to 4 per cent engagement rate on Twitter (compared to monthly average of 1.5 per cent).
- A [Tweet](#) by AFP mentioning the Red Cross was retweeted 61 times.

The lessons learned workshop organised on 24-27 July at the end of the operation. As mentioned, this workshop with the National Society included Movement components on the ground, as well as Head of Country Office, IFRC and an operations coordinator from the IFRC APRO. The lessons learned was compiled in an action point matrix (attached) to follow up.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistic activities have aimed to effectively manage the supply chain, including, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

PNGRCS had prepositioned stocks available. NFIs required to meet emergency response needs were released from in-country stocks and distributed to the affected population. As mentioned, the Australian Red Cross supported PNGRCS bilaterally with NFIs (tarpaulins and mosquito nets as per IFRC specifications) that the National Society volunteers distributed during the relief phase.

Due to limited local market and to ensure the quality of the relief items for any future disasters, the IFRC standard items released for this operation were replenished internationally by the IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement & Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM). Relief items distributed to meet immediate needs with specific local specification to ensure local and cultural aspects are met will be replenished by the PNGRCS with the support of IFRC CO and AP OLPSCM.

Rented vehicles have been used to transport staff and volunteers as well as relief materials to affected areas. To the extent possible, in the areas where ICRC has presence, they have also been providing fleet support to the PNGRCS with their vehicles and use of base when possible.

Whereas PNGRCS has the lead role in logistics activities to support this operation, the IFRC CO and IFRC AP OLPSCM maintain close coordination with the National Society and provides support as needed.

D. BUDGET

Note on budget: The overall expenditure for this operation was CHF 114,885 out of a total DREF allowance of CHF 209,398, which represents a spending rate of 55 per cent. The under expenditure is mostly due to personnel and volunteer costs, relief and workshop that were affected due to the security situation that reduced field movements and expenses. Below are the details of some of the budget groups with variance of +/- 10 per cent or that required additional explanation:

Relief items and construction supplies: The overall spending of this budget group was CHF 17,590 out of CHF 48,721, which represents an expenditure rate of 36 per cent. This is explained mainly because the stock count was not available when the DREF was launched and took some time to complete. Once done there were no sufficient quantities for the 400 families and therefore procurement done to do the replenishment corresponded to the lesser quantities of items (only for quantities to replenish, which represented a lower cost than budgeted and explains the underspending). For immediate distribution the available contingency stocks were used and PNGRCS used some contingency stocks from DFAT through Australian Red Cross to complete the remaining quantities for the 400 families.

Logistics, transport and storage: The overall spending of this budget group was CHF 55,016 out of CHF 57,941, which represents an expenditure rate of 95 per cent. Although this budget group was spent accurately, there has been an overspent in the distribution and monitoring costs and an underspent in the transport costs. This is due to the fact, that for the final phase of relief the team had to change area of intervention that required helicopter transport of the volunteers which increased the distribution and monitoring fees. On the other hand, the transport charges of truck to transport relief items, was not needed as the items were brought along the volunteers in the helicopter. Therefore, the savings on transport compensate for the additional costs of monitoring which resulted in a balance expenditure of this budget group.

Personnel: The overall spending of this budget group was CHF 16,871 out of CHF 62,647, which represents an expenditure rate of 27 per cent. The volunteer's fees were substantially lower, as for security reasons, less volunteers were used and for a shorter period of time. Also, the final distributions were given through community and not at household level, which reduced significantly the costs. Therefore, less manpower was needed, for shorter periods which explains both the underspent of PNGRCS staff and volunteers related to the activities.

Workshops and trainings: The overall spending of this budget group was CHF 3,321 out of CHF 8,824, which represents an expenditure rate of 37 per cent. Some of the refresher sessions were done consecutively, reducing additional fees of organizing events separately. Also, one of the member of the IFRC regional office who was supposed to take part of the lessons learned workshop did not travelled, which reduced the overall costs for the trainings.

Indirect costs: The overall spending of this budget group was CHF 7,012 out of CHF 12,780 which represents an expenditure rate of 55 per cent. This is normal as they are calculated on a percentage basis against the expenditures.

Detailed expenditure is outlined in the attached final financial report.

DREF OPERATION

MDRPG008 : Papua New Guinea Earthquake

27/2/2018

Budget Group	DREF grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	11,200
Clothing & Textiles	16,052
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,000
Medical & First Aid	900
Utensils & Tools	14,569
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	48,721
Storage, Warehousing	2,941
Distribution & Monitoring	13,353
Transport & Vehicle Costs	37,647
Logistics Services	4,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	57,941
National Society Staff	15,000
Volunteers	47,647
Total PERSONNEL	62,647
Workshops & Training	8,824
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	8,824
Travel	13,911
Information & Public Relations	2,206
Office Costs	441
Communications	1,544
Financial Charges	382
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	18,485
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	12,780
Total INDIRECT COSTS	12,780
TOTAL BUDGET	209,398

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF operation Update no. 1](#)
- [Operation Update no. 2](#)

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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**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPG008 - Papua New Guinea - Earthquake

Timeframe: 27 Feb 18 to 27 Jul 18

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Feb 18

Final Report

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/2-10	Programme	MDRPG008
Budget Timeframe	2018/2-7	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget			209,398			209,398	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			209,398			209,398	
C4. Other Income			209,398			209,398	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			209,398			209,398	
D. Total Funding = B +C			209,398			209,398	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income			209,398			209,398	
E. Expenditure			-114,885			-114,885	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			94,513			94,513	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPG008 - Papua New Guinea - Earthquake

Timeframe: 27 Feb 18 to 27 Jul 18

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Feb 18

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/2-10	Programme	MDRPG008
Budget Timeframe	2018/2-7	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)				209,398			209,398	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	11,200			1,655		1,655	9,545	
Clothing & Textiles	16,052			3,776		3,776	12,275	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,000			4,805		4,805	1,195	
Medical & First Aid	900			1,517		1,517	-617	
Utensils & Tools	14,569			4,682		4,682	9,888	
Other Supplies & Services				1,154		1,154	-1,154	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	48,721			17,590		17,590	31,131	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	2,941			3,331		3,331	-390	
Distribution & Monitoring	13,353			37,030		37,030	-23,677	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	37,647			12,981		12,981	24,667	
Logistics Services	4,000			1,674		1,674	2,326	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	57,941			55,016		55,016	2,925	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	15,000			4,814		4,814	10,186	
Volunteers	47,647			9,120		9,120	38,527	
Other Staff Benefits				2,937		2,937	-2,937	
Total Personnel	62,647			16,871		16,871	45,776	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	8,824			3,321		3,321	5,503	
Total Workshops & Training	8,824			3,321		3,321	5,503	
General Expenditure								
Travel	13,912			10,863		10,863	3,049	
Information & Public Relations	2,206			922		922	1,283	
Office Costs	441			770		770	-329	
Communications	1,544			1,154		1,154	390	
Financial Charges	382			450		450	-67	
Other General Expenses				917		917	-917	
Total General Expenditure	18,485			15,076		15,076	3,409	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	12,780			7,012		7,012	5,768	
Total Indirect Costs	12,780			7,012		7,012	5,768	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	209,398			114,885		114,885	94,513	
VARIANCE (C - D)				94,513		94,513		