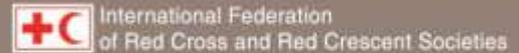


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International Appeal operations update Pacific: Tropical Cyclone Pam



International appeal n° MDR55001	GLIDE n° TC-2015-000020-VUT
Operations update n° 2 15 May 2015	Timeframe covered by this update: 14 March to 6 May 2015
Operation start date: 13 March 2015	Operation end date: 31 March 2017
Appeal budget: CHF 5,741,776	Appeal coverage: CHF 5,976,065 (104%)
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) loan: CHF 575,000	
Number of people being assisted: 35,620	

Summary:

Tropical Cyclone Pam slammed Port Vila, the capital of **Vanuatu**, on Friday 13 March 2015, with Category V strength – the highest level rating for a severe tropical cyclone. The eye of the cyclone passed 25 km south-west of Tanna, Vanuatu's southernmost province, with winds reaching an estimated speed of 250 kph. The Government of Vanuatu has issued a formal appeal for international assistance.

There have been 11 confirmed deaths in Vanuatu while the main hospital, in the capital Port Vila, sustained substantial damage. The number of people affected is estimated at 188,000 and some 20,000 homes - both informal and semi-permanent - have been destroyed or significantly damaged, affecting 75,000 to 90,000 people.



Kiribati Red Cross Society built a "tippy-tap" on Tamana Island, Kiribati, to promote effective hand washing and has encouraged the local community to construct this useful tool near their homes. Photo: IFRC

The initial 30-day State of Emergency declared by Vanuatu's President across the country's six provinces has been extended, mainly to cover ongoing food needs. By late April, the full extent of affected people and damage in the country had emerged with an estimated 68 per cent of rainwater harvesting catchment structures destroyed, 70 per cent of wells contaminated and piped water systems damaged, 70 per cent of health facilities damaged or destroyed, and damaged or destroyed classrooms affecting some 30,000 students. Additionally, key agricultural sectors have sustained 70 to 80 per cent damage, significantly affecting the food security and livelihoods of a population highly reliant on subsistence farming.

The timeframe for the UN Humanitarian Action Plan presented to the government is now being revised from six to three months. Nearly two months after the disaster, distributions (mainly food) continue in pockets of the country and isolated cases of disease outbreaks have been reported. Water-hygiene and shelter needs remain high.

The response to the disaster by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Vanuatu has reached some 6,000 households thus far across 15 islands in three provinces. The Vanuatu Red Cross Society (VRCS) has mobilized over 200 volunteers and over 30 staff, working with the humanitarian effort to run

evacuation centres, distribute relief aid and continue to assess impact and needs in all affected areas. The VRCS is one of the few indigenous organizations with a reach down to community level across the country. The [Vanuatu Red Cross Act](#) defines the role of the Red Cross in the country as “a voluntary aid society auxiliary to the public authorities” with specific responsibilities in the provision of humanitarian relief, health and broader development programming.

While Vanuatu has been hit the hardest, thousands more in four countries across the Pacific were affected by Tropical Cyclone Pam and other weather systems including Tropical Cyclone Nathan and Tropical Storm Bavi.

In **Kiribati**, rough seas, combined with tidal movements prompted by Tropical Cyclone Pam, resulted in widespread coastal flooding with extensive damage in the Kiribati capital, Tarawa. Power and mobile phone networks that were working intermittently when the impact commenced on 9 March are now fully restored. The four outer atolls of Tamana, Arorae, Onotoa and Nonouti in Southern Kiribati were struck by strong winds, causing extensive damage to houses, and inundations from storm surges. Tropical Storm Bavi was crossing the northern Pacific, and further influenced swells in the region. Initial assessments in Kiribati indicated the need for water, water containers, pit latrines, and kitchen utensils. The Kiribati Red Cross Society (KRCS) has distributed relief items to 530 people in the affected islands of Arorae and Tamana and a recovery assessment team, including two specialists, have made recommendations on recovery water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security and shelter needs in the most affected island, Tamana.

In **Papua New Guinea**, two regions experienced flooding and some landslides due to the overall weather system of Cyclone Pam as well as Tropical Cyclone Nathan. Reports indicate that some 8,750 people have been affected in West New Britain, with some 2,000 people affected in the Madang region on mainland Papua. The National Capital District, the location of Papua New Guinea’s capital Port Moresby, was also affected. Initial assessments indicated an urgent need for food, jerry cans, mosquito nets and tarpaulins. Distribution of these items has been completed by Papua New Guinea Red Cross (PNGRC) to some 2,240 people in all three areas.

In **Solomon Islands**, Tropical Cyclone Pam created strong winds, heavy rainfall, and storm surges that impacted the provinces of Temotu and Malaita. More than 30,000 people have been affected, with damage to fruit trees, vegetable gardens, agricultural crops, houses, water supply, infrastructure and communications. People living near the coast were evacuated. As of 7 April, initial assessments were completed in all communities in Malaita and Temotu, and distributions to 415 people completed in Temotu. Distribution of non-food items (NFIs) in Malaita is ongoing.

Outbreaks of diarrhoea have been reported in some islands in Temotu and communities in Malaita due to damage to water sources. Hygiene promotion (HP) teams with the support of the medical services at the provincial levels have been planned, and in the case of Temotu, 22 communities in the Reef Islands and outer Reef Islands have been targeted for hygiene interventions. To ensure a holistic approach, HP has been tagged with distribution of hygiene kits and will be conducted during the recovery phase of the operation.

In **Tuvalu**, the effects of Tropical Cyclone Pam have caused sea swells, storm surges and saltwater intrusion on eight islands. Prolonged sea swells and storm surges impacted Funafuti, Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau and Nukulaelae atolls. On some islands houses were inundated and houses and crops were damaged as waves washed through. The situation prompted the authorities to declare a state of emergency. Initial assessments and the distribution of NFIs by Tuvalu Red Cross (TVRC) have been completed in all eight affected islands.

Coordination and partnerships

The needs wrought by Tropical Cyclone Pam and other storms require a collaborative approach between all sectors, the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, government, and other actors to build synergies and avoid duplication.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

The IFRC Pacific regional office and National Societies in the region have been preparing since the tropical depression formed and meteorological projections indicated its imminent impact on several countries. The regional office continues to provide National Societies in the region with relevant up-to-date information. It is

also maintaining close coordination with the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) including regional clusters, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, UN organizations, civil society organizations and other regional partners.

Across affected countries, National Societies are coordination with the government and other actors, and mobilizing the required resources with the support of the IFRC, ICRC and sister national societies including Australian Red Cross, Cook Islands Red Cross, French Red Cross, Micronesia Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Tonga Red Cross and Samoa Red Cross.

In Vanuatu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Tuvalu some Red Cross activities linked to longer term disaster preparedness and risk reduction programmes have been postponed until early recovery activities are completed.

During the initial need assessments and relief distributions an IFRC Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) was activated and deployed to Vanuatu and was complemented by a surge capacity deployed from the region: New Zealand, Fiji, Tonga and Australia in particular. The National Societies of Fiji and Tonga provided regional disaster response team (RDRT) support. The British Red Cross deployed a logistics ERU. The FACT based most of its initial assessments on the Government-led, United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team (UNDAC) supported multi-agency assessment findings. This was augmented by information gathered through distributions.

Movement Partnership and Planning Meetings

Two partnership and planning meetings for Tropical Cyclone Pam were held in April 2015.

The **Regional Tropical Cyclone Pam and Other Storms Partnership and Planning Meeting** was held in Fiji from 10 to 12 April 2015 attended by leaders and representatives from the five affected countries, other regional Movement partners (Australian, Fiji, French, New Zealand and Samoa Red Cross Societies), the IFRC Pacific Regional Office, IFRC Asia Pacific Zone Office and ICRC regional team. The meeting focused on the development of a Movement Partnership Framework to guide operations in each country and regionally. Participants also reviewed draft country plans of action and budgets, and identified and developed the elements of a common performance and accountability framework.

The **Vanuatu Red Cross Society (VRCS) Tropical Cyclone Pam Partnership and Planning Meeting** was held in Port Vila from 29 to 30 April. During the meeting participants from VRCS, IFRC, Australian, French and New Zealand Red Cross Societies took stock of operational achievements and challenges to date and jointly planned the VRCS recovery operation in line with the agreed regional Movement Partnership Framework.

Inputs from the Director of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), the Shelter Cluster Coordinator and the head of the REACH shelter cluster assessment team greatly contributed to the planning discussion.

The main outcomes of the meeting were the development of more detailed plans for early and longer term recovery activities in Tanna, Paama, the Shepherd Islands, the main island of Efate and Efate outer islands. VRCS capacity development priorities to support programme implementation were also identified. An updated list of national and international human resource needs and a proposed management and partnership structure were also elaborated.

In Vanuatu, at least 30,000 people have been reached by the Red Cross through the relief operation. During the meeting the VRCS and partners committed to reaching approximately 37,000 people in the recovery and long term phases of the operation with many more people to be reached through public education campaigns. The early recovery activities will focus on assisting affected people with repair and reconstruction of sanitation facilities and community infrastructure.

Another 5,715 affected people have been assisted in the other four countries in the relief phase through distributions of food and non-food items, hygiene promotion and emergency shelter training in the use of tarpaulins. Recovery assessments have been completed in Kiribati and are ongoing in Tuvalu. Recovery assessments are planned for May and early June in the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea.

Non-Movement Actors

The government in each country is leading and coordinating the response effort. Regionally the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) is the main humanitarian coordination mechanism. The PHT's responsibility is to support/complement the efforts of national response actors to facilitate the delivery of a timely, effective, accountable and coordinated international response. The PHT coordination arrangements were formally endorsed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)¹ in February 2012.

In Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the Solomon Islands National Disaster Management Offices have been coordinating the overall response. In the Solomon Islands Provincial Disaster Management Offices, Health Authorities and local businesses are contributing to the local level. In Papua New Guinea the response is coordinated by the West New Britain Provincial Disaster Committees. There are only a few actors responding in these countries. They include UNICEF, the Australian High Commission, Secretariat of the Pacific Community/Live and Learn, KerryCan, KiriWatSan in Kiribati, UNICEF and World Vision in the Solomon Islands and UNICEF in Tuvalu.

Vanuatu's disaster preparedness and relief operations structure is composed of a National Disaster Committee, and the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) at capital level and Provincial and Community Disaster Committees. The NDMO is coordinating the response with support from various agencies, governments and partners. The NDMO is expanding outreach to ensure comprehensive coordination and support to Government line-ministries and humanitarian partners. The Red Cross is participating in relevant clusters and is co-chairing with the Department of Public Works the established shelter cluster. There were more than 100 agencies active in the relief phase of the response. Many agencies have completed their operations. The main actors in the recovery phase are Act for Peace, Action Aid, ADRA, CARE, Live and Learn, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Training, Oxfam, Save the Children, The Salvation Army, Vanuatu Women's Centre, Vanuatu Red Cross, Vanuatu Education Support Program, Vanuatu Society of Disabled People, World Health Organization, UNICEF, UNFPA, and World Vision.

Cluster Coordination and Other Partnerships

Following the strong impact of Tropical Cyclone Pam, the Director General of the National Disaster Council requested assistance from UNDAC. The national cluster coordination mechanism (adopted in 2011) was activated for the response. The clusters are led by relevant line ministries, and co-led by Vanuatu Humanitarian Team² agencies. French, Australian and New Zealand (FRANZ) armed forces contributed heavily to the relief effort under the FRANZ partnership – a trilateral coordination agreement for disaster response. Military transport assets, storage capacity as well as water treatment capacity was mobilized through FRANZ.

IFRC has been convening the Pacific Shelter Cluster since its activation in 2012. An alert was launched by IFRC to its shelter coordination roster on 14 March 2015 to identify qualified and trained individuals to support shelter cluster coordination in response. In order to fulfil the IFRC's commitment to the Shelter Cluster in the Pacific, the IFRC deployed a Shelter Coordination Team (SCT) to Vanuatu and on site and by distance technical assistance has also been provided to the other affected countries. The Vanuatu SCT consists of a coordinator and an information manager, with additional support provided by Shelter Cluster partners in communications, programming and assessments. The SCT is supported through this Appeal but remains independent of the IFRC operation in support of National Societies. The team is exclusively dedicated to the task of Cluster coordination, for the benefit of all actors involved in shelter interventions. The Shelter Cluster has partnered with the REACH Initiative to conduct detailed shelter assessments in Vanuatu. A sample of 806 households was reached, across 13 sample sites on 18 islands. The assessment report which will be released at the end of May will inform the overall shelter recovery strategy.

A [web page](#) dedicated to the Vanuatu shelter response has been created in the Global Shelter Cluster website.

¹ The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) is the international inter-agency forum for coordination, policy development and decision-making involving key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners. It was established in June 1992 in response to UN General Assembly Resolution [46/182](#) on the strengthening of humanitarian assistance.

² The VHT is a partnership of UN agencies, NGOs, the National Red Cross, and other humanitarian partners that collaborate to support humanitarian operations in Vanuatu

Operational implementation

Assessments

In order to plan for the next phase of the operation in the five affected countries, Red Cross recovery needs assessments were initiated in April 2015.

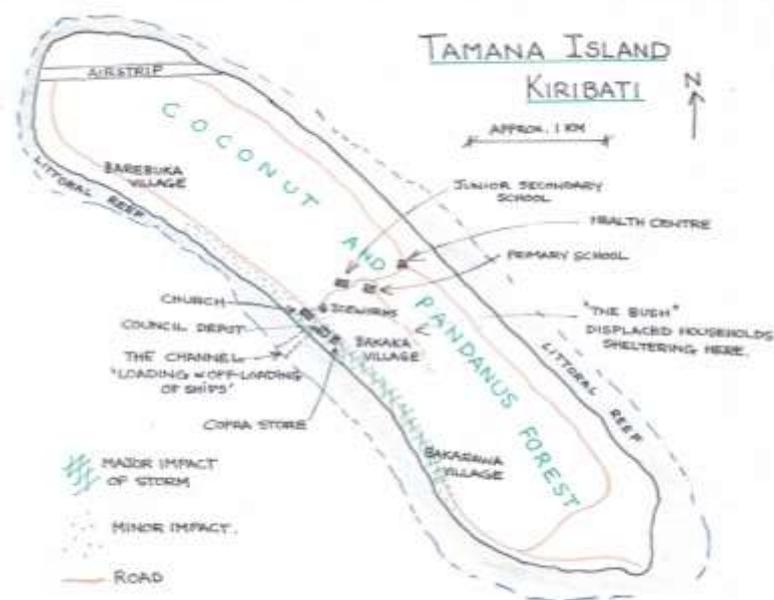
In **Vanuatu**, to gain immediate clarity on the impact of the Cyclone, the Government of Vanuatu, supported by humanitarian partners, led joint initial rapid needs assessments to the most affected areas of the island chain from 18 to 24 March. This was followed by a second phase of multi-agency harmonized assessments at the community level to inform the medium and longer-term planning of the humanitarian response and early recovery. During the first week of April, government-led teams assessed 23 islands across five affected provinces. The Red Cross has played a significant role in the design and field work for these assessments. The Red Cross has also commenced post-relief distribution monitoring (PDM), in the Shepherd Islands, Epi Island and Efate Island (Shefa Province), Paama (Malampa Province) and, Taana (Tafea Province). Any gaps identified through these assessments are being addressed with targeted relief distributions. These post distribution assessments are also confirming the immediate on going needs for access to water supply through the restoration of water systems, repairs/reconstruction of latrines and preventing the spread of disease by providing hygiene messages.

Additionally, a **REACH** team guided and assisted the Shelter cluster and government in a household level recovery assessment that included WASH elements.

The information collected through the above assessments is informing the ongoing Red Cross operation.

In **Kiribati**, the week of 23 March the week of a delegation of government officials, Kiribati Red Cross Society (KRCS) personnel, UNICEF and consular officials inspected the damage on the worst affected islands of Tamana and Arorae in the Southern Gilberts. The team surveyed damage, assessed needs, and carried out an initial distribution of non-food items on both islands. A KRCS disaster management officer remained on Arorae for three weeks.

The assessment in Arorae revealed that 19 households were damaged but not destroyed, with some losses of household items. The National Society conducted hygiene promotion sessions. The government has since restored all public buildings and communities have repaired their damaged homes. According to KRCS, no further relief assistance is required in Arorae.



Map of Tamana Island, Kiribati showing the major impact of Tropical Cyclone Pam on the south western side of the island **Drawing:** Chris Howe/Australia Red Cross

An IFRC and Australian Red Cross assessment team arrived on Tamana on 9 April to support KRCS with a second set of assessments. The assessment team comprised a WASH and a shelter expert, the KRCS health officer, a national board member and the New Zealand Red Cross organizational development/communications delegate. Over one week the team conducted hygiene promotion workshops and held discussions with the local council and the affected population regarding water, sanitation and reconstruction needs. During this period, the Red Cross branch was also formally established and KRCS delivered a half day awareness session on the Red Cross and its seven Fundamental Principles. A two-day first aid training course was also delivered for the newly recruited volunteers.

While the impact of the cyclone was felt over the southern group of islands in Kiribati, it was only on Tamana Island that the destruction of inundated dwellings was complete and widespread. The island was affected along its south west coast with extensive damage to housing, latrines and water infrastructure, including pollution of wells, in Bakarawa and significant comparable damage in Bakaka. More than one-third (63) of houses were totally damaged, and nearly all of the 107 affected households lost most of their household effects, including bedding, kitchen utensils and tools. With strong community and kinship relations on the island, the displaced population has had support in finding alternative accommodation.

Many residents living on the coastal areas initially sought refuge in the centre of the island, in the new "Bush" village where, prior to the storm surge no houses, latrines or wells existed. While 21 affected households are building new permanent houses there, by mid-April the majority indicated that they were planning to return to the site of their old houses. Plans are underway to assist 107 households or some 535 people on the island.

The Tamana council is distributing water four to five times per week, mainly to residents of the Bush village. Residents not receiving water from the distribution truck collect water from wells and rainwater tanks. Some of these water sources have been tested by the Public Works department for salt water and E.coli and the positive results led to some wells being declared unfit for drinking.

The Red Cross assessment team has identified an urgent need for well decleansing, gutter installation on existing galvanized iron GI roofs structures, building of cement blocks for water tank foundation³ the provision of water storage containers, hygiene promotion and the provision of tools and materials to the local Council for latrine construction and other repair activities. Well-head raising and covers have also been recommended. Some materials will be procured in Kiribati but others will need to be procured from Fiji. UNICEF is also liaising with the Government of Kiribati on planned water and sanitation activities in Arorae and Tamana.

The assessment team found that shelter construction methods had a contributory role to the damage experienced as did the location of these dwellings (very close to the sea shore). Houses are made entirely from pandanus and coconut trees and these are not designed to withstand a storm surge and inundation. The most critical point of failure is that the structures are not secured or buried in the ground. Shelter recovery recommendations therefore include the provision of more hardy wooden posts (not available on Tamana) to elevate housing structures and provide a safer foundation, reducing the impact of future storm surges. Another recommendation is the equipping of the Island Council with the tools and resources to facilitate reconstruction.

Assessment information from the islands of Onotoa and Nonouti will be covered in the next operations update.

In **Papua New Guinea (PNG)**, relief assessments were completed in three provinces National Capital District, Madang, and West New Britain. The assessments indicated that more than 100 houses were damaged by flash floods, with more than 9,000 people affected or displaced.

The PNGRCS has identified West New Britain for recovery activities. Recovery assessments will start the week of 25 May and will target Talasea district. The IFRC is in the process of identifying a WASH delegate to support the National Society's recovery assessments.

In **Solomon Islands**, relief assessments have been completed in Malaita and Temotu provinces. In Temotu Province a total of 83 of the 260 houses were damaged in Utupua, Vanikoro Anuta, Tikopia, Duff and Reef Islands. Although water is available and accessible by the majority of the affected population, there are concerns of water contamination. More than 50 per cent of garden crops were damaged. The government of Solomon Islands responded to the immediate food needs with a first wave of food distributions, and this was followed by a second distribution of seeds to start rebuilding food gardens. The immediate needs identified were food and shelter repair (tarpaulins and other repair materials and tools).

Assessments conducted with the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) report that 2,344 families or 11,780 people require support across the 19 wards in Malaita Province. This includes 3,286 females and 5,222 children. Because of setbacks at the local (Auki) Red Cross branch, distribution of NFIs in the province was delayed. As time and resources at the Red Cross branch is limited, distribution of NFIs and targeted hygiene promotion will be conducted at the same time; this is to ensure maximum use of both vehicles and personnel. The NDMO will be distributing food items and SIRCS supporting with non-food items. Not all communities will

³ There are already five unused water tanks on the island

be receiving NFIs as food gardens were the main impacts felt by all households. Therefore hygiene promotion will target the biggest communities in terms of population and accessibility given the timeframe and distance required for travel.

Initial relief assessments in **Tuvalu** covered Nui Island and Nukufetau Island. Since then relief assessments and distributions have been conducted in all eight affected islands. The remaining outer island of Niulakita was not affected by Tropical Cyclone Pam. The main relief assessment findings are outlined below. The IFRC recovery assessment team, consisting of one WASH (seconded from New Zealand Red Cross) and one shelter delegate (seconded from Australian Red Cross), is now en route to Tuvalu to join the Tuvalu Red Cross Society (TRCS) and government officials for recovery assessments. The recovery assessments will take place over a two week period.

- In Nanumea, nearly 33 per cent of the population (556) was displaced, 39 per cent of them children; 21 per cent of houses (22) were damaged.
- In Nui Island, 92 per cent of the total population (541) was displaced and living in three shelters (Vaipuna School, Falesae Church and Luitale Hall) or with host families. More than one third of them were children. The affected areas include Manutalake (70 households), and Alamoni (116 households). Sanitation facilities in the shelters are inoperable. Vegetation was significantly affected and food security was identified as a concern. Water is also identified as high priority as four of the five water cisterns were damaged, along with water storage tanks. By 1 April, the required non-food items identified were distributed. Construction of pit latrines will contribute to minimizing health-related risks. There were 17 diarrhea cases 11 skin infection cases, two trauma cases and one death due to natural causes registered. Psychological impact on the affected community has not been determined yet. Temporary shelters assistance should also be prioritized to enable the affected families to ensure protection and resume their livelihoods.
- In Nanumaga, over 23 per cent of the total population (481) was displaced; more than half of them were children. Nearly 19 per cent (20) of houses were damaged.
- In Niutao, 15 houses were damaged and 31 per cent of people displaced from their homes.
- The second largest island, Vaitupu, was much less affected with just over four per cent of the population of 1,565 displaced, and about seven per cent of houses damaged.
- While 63 households in the largest island of Funafuti (population 6,194) were affected by Tropical Cyclone Pam, none of the population was displaced and no houses were damaged.
- In Nukefetau, of the total displaced population of 583 (which is also the entire population), 76 people sought shelter in Kilogafoou Falekaupule and Talialofa Falekaupule. Of these, 39 were women and 15 were children. Pulaka crops have been harvested by the affected community. However, Tropical Cyclone Pam has left a long term impact on the overall agriculture in the country. Fishing activities were disrupted due to low availability of fuel. While the water systems are not damaged, there is concern on the water quality and quantity. Latrines are functioning. There were seven diarrhea cases and five acute respiratory infection (ARI) cases reported, along with psychological impact on the affected community, particularly children. The needs identified were food, potable water, blankets, mats/mattresses, cooking utensils, soap, flashlights, stoves, water containers, debris clearing equipment and fuel. There is no mobile network on the island and communities rely on the *Radio Tuvalu* for any information on humanitarian assistance. Some communities are concerned of future climate change impact and residents of these communities are contemplating the possibility of migrating.
- In Nukulaelae, nearly 20 per cent of the population (64) was displaced, 40 per cent of them children. There was also minimal damage (7 per cent) to houses.

The IFRC recovery assessment team, consisting of one WASH and one shelter delegate, is now en route to Tuvalu to join government officials and the Tuvalu Red Cross Society (TRCS), who are leading the assessment.

Real Time Evaluation (RTE)

A RTE is currently being prepared. The RTE will assess aspects of the IFRC's support to the response operation, to inform the ongoing support to the National Societies in the affected countries. Emphasis will be placed on looking at the impact and challenges in the size, scope, and range of the operation. An independent evaluation Team Leader, supported by at least two National Societies' evaluation team members, will make the core evaluation team. An evaluation management team comprising of three persons (one from IFRC Geneva and two from IFRC APZO) has been identified and is working on the terms of reference for the RTE.

Gender and protection

A gender and diversity pocket guide and poster have been developed by the IFRC in English and Bislama and will be tested in Vanuatu by the VRCS. The Pacific Disability Forum, UN Women and the Protection Cluster provided feedback on the content of the tools. The tools are being printed and will be distributed to VRCS staff and volunteers in Vanuatu with the aim of creating awareness about gender and diversity sensitive assessments and programming. The use of the tools will be reviewed within two months of dissemination to determine how they can be improved.

Operational Progress

Water, sanitation, & hygiene promotion		
Outcome 4: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced.		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation
Output 4.1: Access to safe water by target population in affected communities increased.	4.1.1 Setup of temporary water distribution points in affected communities.	43,000 litres in North Tanna island and the suburb of Mele in Vanuatu
	4.1.2 Distribute safe water in affected communities.	
	4.1.3 Collaborate with the relief sector in providing safe water storage containers to target households	In Vanuatu, 39,240 people received water storage containers through direct ⁴ and indirect ⁵ distributions <i>*The provision of jerry cans are reported in Outcome 5 along with the NFIs distribution</i>
	4.1.4 Rehabilitate/construct water points in affected communities.	14,000 people in Vanuatu benefit from repair of water supply systems
Output 4.2: Access to adequate sanitation facilities by target population in affected communities increased.	4.2.1 Mobilize community members to undertake environmental sanitation activities.	In Vanuatu, 85,000 people received hygiene promotion and reconstruction of sanitation systems; 5,735 were assisted with hygiene materials Refer to Annex 1
	4.2.2 Rehabilitate/construct sanitation facilities in affected communities.	
Output 4.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population in five countries increased.	4.3.1. Collaborate with the relief sector in providing hygiene kits and hygiene promotion for the usage of safe water storage containers to target households.	Refer to Annex 1
	4.3.2. Recruit and train new or mobilize existing health volunteers to participate in hygiene promotion activities, in coordination with the health team.	
	4.3.3. Conduct general assessments and field reports on activities undertaken in target communities	
	4.3.4. Conduct hygiene promotion activities in target communities, in collaboration with the health team and other sectors.	

⁴ Assistance provided to beneficiary(s) by Red Cross volunteers: 29,440

⁵ Based on joint assessment framework, commodity was provided to the beneficiary(s) through a community institution or a partner implementing agency covering another area: 9,800

	4.3.5. Reproduce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials to complement hygiene promotion activities in target communities.	
	4.3.6 Regional training on water and sanitation and hygiene promotion in emergencies.	

Vanuatu: To date, the VRCS has provided emergency supplies of safe drinking water, repaired water supply systems and reached tens of thousands of people with hygiene promotion messages. The Red Cross distributed clean water to communities in Mele, close to the capital city of Port Vila, as well as communities on the island of Tanna. In summary the Red Cross produced an average of 22m³ of water on a daily basis during the first month of the operation.

The ongoing operation is focusing on responding to the most urgent needs for water and sanitation by rehabilitating water supply systems and constructing sanitation facilities, with a focus on the Shepherd Islands, Paama, northern Efate and outer islands, peri-urban areas of Efate and north and west Tanna.

Kiribati: In March, the Kiribati Red Cross Society (KRCS) conducted hygiene training using components of the PHAST approach. The KRCS disaster management officer was supported in this activity by three nurses and one medical assistant. Hygiene promotion was also delivered to a group of community members during hygiene kits distribution. With the establishment of the new Red Cross branch on Tamana in April, the team carried out hygiene promotion refresher messaging/training and advocacy.

Well cleaning activities were also conducted in one location aimed at reducing water salinity levels; however 24 hours later, after heavy rain and a high tide/low tide cycle, salinity levels rose back up again. KRCS also built a “tippy-tap” to show people how to construct these taps near their homes. The Red Cross has identified an urgent need for latrines, well cleaning and hygiene promotion in order to disinfect wells. Chlorine also needs to be imported to Kiribati.

Future Interventions

- The Government of Kiribati has requested KRCS to install communal water tanks on Tamana, and consider supporting individual households with water storage containers. In addition, the National Society has been asked to build latrines in both Arorae and Tamana.
- Recruit and train local Red Cross volunteers to carry out hygiene promotion activities on Tamana.
- KRCS to assist the community to recycle, reuse and dispose of waste, primarily organic waste, recyclables and non-recyclable items.
- Building back safer shelter interventions have also been defined and are being discussed with KRCS.

WASH activities are expected to be scaled up upon completion of the recovery assessments in all five countries.

Shelter and settlements (and households items)		
Outcome 5: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation
Output 5.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.	5.1.1. Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols.	
	5.1.2. Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.	
	5.1.3. Distribute non-food items (blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits and water containers) to some 7,000 households.	Refer to Annex 1
	5.1.4. Monitor and report on distributions.	
Output 5.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.	5.2.1. Identify volunteers and staff to support the operation, and provide them with orientation on revalidation process and distribution protocols.	
	5.2.2. Select and register households that will receive emergency shelter assistance.	

	5.2.3. Distribute tarpaulins and shelter tool kits to some 4,000 households.	Refer to Annex 1
	5.2.4. Undertake monitoring and provide technical advice to ensure that assisted households have correctly installed the tarpaulins provided.	

Vanuatu: Distribution of shelter and relief items have been carried out across 15 islands in the three most affected provinces of Shefa, Tafea and Malampa. The Red Cross has distributed over 2,500 shelter tool kits, 10,000 tarpaulins, 4,000 jerry-cans, 2,500 hygiene kits, and over 5,000 sleeping mats and blankets to the communities. Early on in the response the Red Cross responded to an urgent request from the Port Vila hospital for food supplies. Distributions have also been conducted in a number of boarding schools. There are ongoing NFI distributions in the Shepherd Islands and in other target communities which have been identified as still in need during post distribution monitoring visits. For detailed information on NFI distributions, refer to [Annex 1](#).

As can be expected within an island state that has been heavily damaged by the highest category tropical cyclone, the infrastructure is at best at minimal levels of operation. The main means of transport in the initial stages was boating. The few boats that were functioning in the first two weeks after Tropical Cyclone Pam hit were in heavy demand. The Red Cross however managed to access a number of chartered operators and no-cost transport options, including civil-military and privately owned luxury yachts for relief assessments and distributions.

The Red Cross is continuing to assess and fill gaps in tarpaulin distribution, with a focus on urban areas. The VRCS is in discussions with the Ministry of Education on a potential collaboration to repair damaged classrooms on three island locations. The IFRC's regional shelter delegate is undertaking a mission to Vanuatu to support the discussions.

As part of emergency preparedness, a system of evacuation centres was activated in and around Port Vila. In total 43 centres were initially established and sheltered approximately 4,000 evacuees. The centres were predominantly school buildings and churches. By 15 March 2015, the Red Cross was active in ten of these evacuation centres, supporting an average of 337 household on a daily basis with first aid, emergency shelter and food.



Relief distribution is ongoing in Vanuatu Photo: IFRC

By 20 March 2015, seven of the ten centres were closed. The Red Cross continued to support the remaining three centres up to 23 March 2015, when all centres were closed. Those who sought shelter in the centres were supported with tarpaulins to facilitate their return. ADRA and Save the Children were active in the other 33 centres. Following the closure of the centres, the Gender and Protection Cluster convened an internally displaced persons (IDP) working group that has now taken the lead in the residual case load of approximately 300 people who are gathered in two remaining facilities that are managed by faith-based local organizations. The Red Cross supported ADRA and Save the Children with 1,600 tarpaulins for distribution to the returnees.

Kiribati: During the relief phase, tarpaulins and other NFIs were distributed to 106 households on the islands of Tamana and Arorae. The communities are well organized and capable, and have already initiated the recovery process. The return of households to their original sites, which could be threatened by future tidal and storm surges, has informed the major recommendation to improve the safety of reconstructed dwellings. By lifting houses some 1.8 metres above ground level, and securing these supporting posts in the ground (rather than resting on top), future tidal surges on a similar scale should go under, rather than through, the houses. Further recommendations include the provision of tools for the local Council to support repairs and reconstruction.

Papua New Guinea: By mid-April, distributions of NFIs including tarpaulins, cooking utensils, jerry cans, and mosquito nets were completed. Some 408 households were directly assisted in three provinces - National Capital District, Madang, and West New Britain.

Solomon Islands: NFIs including 161 tarpaulins, 166 water containers, 204 sleeping mats, 166 mosquito nets, and blankets were distributed in Temotu Province, reaching some of the most isolated islands in the Pacific. While assessment and distribution data is still coming in, as of 16 April, all 83 affected households across six islands have been assisted by the Solomon Islands Red Cross Society.

The distribution of NFIs to 600 affected households in Malaita Province has been delayed due to time needed to source items from the capital city, Honiara, as well setbacks at the Auki Red Cross branch. Distributions are expected to commence in the coming days.

Tuvalu: The distribution of NFIs was completed in the eight affected islands (Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, and Nukulaelae) and reached 506 affected households. Among the items distributed were 600 Jerry cans, 480 mosquito nets, 433 tarpaulins, 309 blankets, 168 kitchen sets, 158 hygiene kits, and 140 shelter toolkits. The stock replenishment process for Tuvalu Red Cross Society has commenced.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Other recommendations in the area of food security and livelihoods have been identified and are being considered by the Kiribati Red Cross Society.

Community preparedness, climate change and risk reduction

Outcome 9: Communities' resilience to disasters is protected.

Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation
Output 9.2 Legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened	9.2.1. Support efforts aimed at strengthening the national legal framework for international disaster assistance	IDRL story produced

An IFRC disaster law delegate, deployed from the IFRC Pacific regional office, is working out of the NDMO and has been supporting the government of Vanuatu and the humanitarian system, through the VHT clusters, to develop and draft standard operating procedures (SOPs) on international disaster response, laws, rules and principle (IDRL) related issues. This initially started off as a mission focused on policy guidance on unsolicited goods, customs and foreign medical teams, but has now evolved into developing more comprehensive SOPs on all international disaster response issues, incorporating issues such as quarantine and bio security and to ensure alignment with the IDRL Guidelines. There is potential to ensure incorporation of such arrangements into national legal arrangements in the long run. Policy support has also been provided to the shelter cluster on the drafting of the shelter recovery strategy.

Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Outcome 10: Restoring Family Links (RFL) needs emerging from Cyclone Pam are assessed and cases are being followed up within a month.

Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation
Output 10.1: VRCS is supported to conduct an assessment of RFL needs and implement first-stage responses on behalf of people who have lost contact with family.	10.1.1 Conduct RFL needs assessment and assess current capacity of VCRC to provide RFL	Refer to narrative
	10.1.2 Assess RFL related activities and provide advice on processes and systems undertaken by the relevant Movement components and the authorities.	Refer to narrative
	10.1.3 Assess ongoing needs in RFL capacity development of VRCS	Refer to narrative

The Red Cross Movement responded to Restoring Family Links (RFL) needs in Vanuatu that arose in the aftermath of Tropical Cyclone Pam. The Australian Red Cross supported the operation with an RFL specialist deployed to Vanuatu in cooperation and coordination with the ICRC. The RFL delegate liaised with VRCS

branches to undertake active tracing across affected provinces. Sixty five per cent of individuals registered as separated have restored their link with their families. Of the total 323 enquiries received, 210 have been closed. Along with active tracing by the Red Cross Movement, the progressive restoration of Vanuatu's cellular network contributed to families restoring their family link with their loved ones and tracing enquiries being closed. A [web-page](#) was created where people could search for missing persons and register themselves for family members to find them. RFL needs in the other affected countries are also being assessed, but no significant needs have emerged.

Progress made on activity 10.1.1

An Australian Red Cross RFL specialist was deployed to Vanuatu on Friday, 20 March 2015 in response to humanitarian needs arising from Cyclone Pam. New Zealand Red Cross also supplied two satellite phones for use in the RFL response.

The RFL delegate worked with VRCS and IFRC colleagues, as well as other organisations such as Telecoms Sans Frontieres (TSF), to coordinate efforts to offer 'safe and well' calls to those affected on the ground, as well as respond to enquiries from family members overseas and in country to restore contact with relatives affected by the cyclone.

Along with active tracing activities by the RFL delegate, the progressive restoration of Vanuatu's cellular network contributed to families restoring family links and enquiries being closed. In terms of the RFL delegate's activities, they focused on addressing enquiries from concerned families received through three main sources:

- Sought people registered via the ICRC Family Links website was activated on 16 March. Enquiries were registered for 103 sought people (from 70 enquirers). All enquiries have been resolved. The website received 6,178 views between 16 and 30 March, with most views in US, Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand and the UK.
- Direct enquiries were received through Australian Red Cross Tracing Service for 82 sought people (from 22 enquirers mainly in Australia and New Zealand). All cases have been resolved.
- VRCS received a list from New Caledonia Red Cross for 175 sought people registered. As the end of the RFL delegate's deployment, 108 of these enquiries have been resolved with VRCS continuing to follow up the remaining enquiries.

Progress made on activity 10.1.2

Australian Red Cross is engaged in a RFL capacity building partnership with ICRC to work with eleven national societies in the Pacific region, including VRCS. Australian Red Cross made this commitment in support of the Movement's 10 year RFL global strategy (2008-18). RFL knowledge and practice among Pacific Red Cross national societies prior to 2008 was generally low or non-existent. Through the project, a number of Pacific national societies have now been supported to conduct country-based RFL needs assessments followed by delivery of an RFL training module focusing on RFL needs in disaster response. VRCS undertook an RFL assessment and RFL training in 2013. It was assessed during the Cyclone Pam response that the capacity of the VRCS to respond to tracing enquiries was limited as there is no established RFL service. VRCS staff provided invaluable assistance in responding to tracing enquiries under the guidance of the RFL delegate.

Progress made on activity 10.1.3

Building on RFL activities undertaken during the Cyclone Pam response, and in line with ongoing Australian Red Cross and ICRC capacity building partnership in the Pacific, further exploration is currently being undertaken as to the best approach to develop VRCS's RFL capacity. Given the country's proneness to natural disasters, it is important to build this capacity to respond to RFL needs.

Overall challenges and constraints:

- Logistics capacities in small island/multi-island environments have an impact on the efficiency and effectiveness of the response. Transport options are limited and delayed access to affected communities for the relief operation and are delaying the transport of materials for the recovery.
- In some contexts the scale of the impact has overwhelmed government coordination capacities creating some delays assessments and distributions.
- The limited availability of recovery materials in some locations is also delaying some elements of the operation.
- The additional technical human resources required to support an operation across five countries and multiple island contexts has stretched the IFRC's and regional partners' deployment capacities.

- The recent earthquake operation in Nepal has reduced the availability of water and sanitation and shelter expertise.
- The developing capacities of Pacific National Societies in planning, monitoring and reporting means that planning and reporting processes require longer timeframes. The establishment of a Federation-wide accountability and reporting framework has been delayed due to the time required to deploy the required expertise in this area.

Reference documents
Click [here](#) for the
International Appeal and EPOA

Click [here](#) for the
Interim financial

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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.**

Annex 1: Summary of distribution as of 30 April 2015

Location	Water Storage	Purifier tablets	Tarpaulins	Kitchen sets	Sleeping mats	Lanterns	Blankets	Shelter toolkits	Hygiene kits	Mosquito nets	Total HH reached	Remarks
Vanuatu	965	-	6,108	706	1,240	527	731	949	670	-	6,000	Distribution ongoing
Kiribati	85	-	70	59	-	-	-	-	78	87	87	Distribution completed
Papua New Guinea	1,718	-	1,036	12	-	-	2,001	-	-	2,180	448	Distribution completed
Solomon Islands	166	-	161	70	204	-	26	49	-	166	83	Relief items completed in Temoutu; distribution in Malaita will commence soon
Tuvalu	600	6	433	168	-	-	309	140	158	480	506	Distribution completed
TOTAL	3,534	6	7,808	1,015	1,444	527	3,067	1,138	906	2,913	7,124	35,620 people assisted

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDR55001 - Pacific - Tropical Cyclone Pam

Timeframe: 23 Mar 15 to 31 Mar 17

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Mar 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/3	Programme	MDR55001
Budget Timeframe	2015/3-2017/3	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		5,741,776				5,741,776	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		1,392				1,392	
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		192,063				192,063	
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)</i>		223,993				223,993	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		24,831				24,831	
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i>		95,000				95,000	
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>		314,313				314,313	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		4,839				4,839	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		60,421				60,421	
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>		50				50	
C1. Cash contributions		916,902				916,902	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		118,732				118,732	
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		83,118				83,118	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		412,896				412,896	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		614,746				614,746	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		575,000				575,000	
C4. Other Income		575,000				575,000	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		2,106,648				2,106,648	192,519
D. Total Funding = B + C		2,106,648				2,106,648	192,519

* 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		2,106,648				2,106,648	192,519
E. Expenditure		-753,424				-753,424	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,353,224				1,353,224	192,519

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDR55001 - Pacific - Tropical Cyclone Pam

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Appeal Launch Date: 23 Mar 15

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Budget Timeframe	2015/3-2017/3	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)			5,741,776			5,741,776		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	959,384		103,634			103,634	855,751	
Construction Materials	460,000						460,000	
Clothing & Textiles	202,584						202,584	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	347,555		25,146			25,146	322,409	
Medical & First Aid			936			936	-936	
Utensils & Tools	188,833		50,194			50,194	138,638	
Other Supplies & Services	20,000		690			690	19,310	
Cash Disbursement	250,000						250,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	2,428,356		180,600			180,600	2,247,757	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	95,000						95,000	
Computers & Telecom	49,000						49,000	
Office & Household Equipment	18,600						18,600	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	162,600						162,600	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	611,322		437,333			437,333	173,989	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	29,466		72			72	29,394	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	640,788		437,405			437,405	203,383	
Personnel								
International Staff	722,045						722,045	
National Staff	150,700						150,700	
National Society Staff	135,000						135,000	
Volunteers	221,697						221,697	
Total Personnel	1,229,442						1,229,442	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	109,950						109,950	
Professional Fees	25,500						25,500	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	135,450						135,450	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	337,500						337,500	
Total Workshops & Training	337,500						337,500	
General Expenditure								
Travel	218,068		14,316			14,316	203,752	
Information & Public Relations	4,193						4,193	
Office Costs	177,399		38			38	177,361	
Communications	44,743		485			485	44,258	
Financial Charges	2,200		126			126	2,074	
Other General Expenses	10,600		303			303	10,297	
Total General Expenditure	457,203		15,269			15,269	441,934	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			100,763			100,763	-100,763	
Total Operational Provisions			100,763			100,763	-100,763	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	350,437		19,387			19,387	331,050	
Total Indirect Costs	350,437		19,387			19,387	331,050	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDR55001 - Pacific - Tropical Cyclone Pam

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Budget Timeframe	2015/3-2017/3	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)			5,741,776			5,741,776		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	5,741,776		753,424			753,424	4,988,352	
VARIANCE (C - D)			4,988,352			4,988,352		