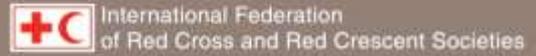


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# International appeal revision

## Pacific region: Tropical Cyclone Pam



International Appeal n° MDR55001

100,200 people to be assisted

Revised Appeal launched 19 June 2015

CHF 575,000 DREF loan

Glide n° [TC-2015-000020-VUT](#)

CHF 6,886,878 Appeal budget  
Current funding gap CHF 713,337

Ends 31 March 2017

## Summary

This **Revised International Appeal** seeks a total of **CHF 6,886,878** to enable the IFRC to support the coordinated response of the **Vanuatu Red Cross Society (VRCS), Kiribati Red Cross Society (KRCS), Solomon Islands Red Cross Society (SIRCS), Tuvalu Red Cross Society (TRCS) and Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS)** to deliver emergency assistance and longer-term support to some **100,200 people (20,040 households)** following Tropical Cyclone Pam (and other storms) for a period of **24 months**.

This **Revised International Appeal** represents a 1.2 million Swiss franc increase on the previous appeal budget. This revision is driven by the modification of the IFRC Plan of Action which was based on **in-depth recovery assessments** conducted in the affected countries. The amendment of the Plan of Action is in line with specific National Society actions for **recovery programming and longer term support** and aims to coordinate Red Cross Red Crescent Movement support across the affected islands. So far, partners have provided just over **CHF 6 million** in support, leaving a **funding gap of CHF 713,337**.

The operations in the five countries focus on the sectors of **assessments and coordination, relief, shelter and settlements, water and sanitation and emergency health**, with initial provisions for **early recovery activities in shelter, livelihoods as well as National Society capacity building, restoring family links (RFL), community resilience, climate change and disaster preparedness initiatives**. **Multi-sectoral risk reduction measures** will be integrated throughout the interventions making sure that all efforts are made to strengthen resilience of affected communities to be better prepared for, respond to and bounce back from any future disaster or shock. The overall budget includes **CHF 247,506 for shelter cluster coordination** across the region. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this point of the evolving operation, and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments.

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

## The disaster and the response to date

**March 2015:** Tropical Cyclone Pam developed on east of Solomon Islands on 6 March and gained strength as it moves south towards Vanuatu. Heavy rain, strong winds and sea swell, combined with king tides, causes widespread coastal flooding and wind damage. Pam hit Vanuatu as a Cat 5 cyclone.

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

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

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

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



A beneficiary in Imafen Village of Tanna, Vanuatu received tarpaulin, shelter tools and training in safe shelter awareness and has now repaired his home with Red Cross assistance. Photo: IFRC/Becky Webb

## The situation

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

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

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

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

## Summary of current response

To date, the five NS, with the support of IFRC, have reached over 35,000 people with relief items. In Vanuatu, the NS is continuing to assess and fill the gaps in tarpaulin distribution, with a focus on urban areas. Some NS have further planned to support the repairs and reconstruction of schools and buildings. In the coming months, NS will move into recovery and longer term actions.

Country	No. of people reached				Total target under this Appeal	
	NFRI distribution*	Safe water access and storage	Hygiene promotion	RFL	No. of people	No. of households
Vanuatu	30,000	39,240	85,000	210	90000	18000
Kiribati	435				1400	280
Papua New Guinea	2,240				4200	840
Solomon Islands	415				1300	260
Tuvalu	2,530				3300	660
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,620</b>	<b>39,240</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100200</b>	<b>20040</b>

\*Assorted relief items, including emergency shelter assistance

## The operational strategy

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

### Needs assessment

Recovery assessments have started as early as April in some countries and are expected to complete by June.

Some 90,000 people in **Vanuatu** are in need of shelter assistance as their houses were damaged or destroyed. The overall Red Cross shelter approach is informed by the findings from the Shelter Cluster-led recovery assessments. On many islands and locations, contaminated water sources or damaged/destroyed water systems continue to pose a threat to health and sanitation. Red Cross volunteers and staff are provided assistance to the affected people to repair community rainwater harvesting systems and to repair or establish sustainable means of collecting and storing rain water. VRCS recovery activities are also focused on health promotion, primarily

<sup>1</sup> Estimate based on assessments in three of the four affected islands

targeting disease prevention and epidemic control. Consultation with communities is a key component of the programme, in-line with the Red Cross' eight step DRR approach. The long-term recovery plan also includes the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) process, with a focus on behavior change using a participatory approach to safe sanitation and hygiene.

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

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



(TOP) Volunteers undertook needs assessments on Tamana Island, Kiribati after Cyclone Pam.  
Photo: KRCS/Toube Aberaam

(BOTTOM) Volunteers delivered emergency relief assistance to families affected by Cyclone Pam in Tuvalu.  
Photo: TRCS.



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

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

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

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

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

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

### Beneficiary selection and community participation

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

of sexual and gender-based violence, and protecting children in all programmes. Further, the child protection policy applies, and national society child protection policies will be promoted.

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

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

## Proposed sectors of intervention

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

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



### Coordination and partnerships



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

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

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

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

At the global level, including in the UN Conference on Small Island Developing States held in September 2014, IFRC has called upon governments and local authorities to strengthen resilience and preparedness, and to enhance action on adaptation as a first line of defence for vulnerable people. IFRC also collaborates closely with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) on the implementation of a project to improve the capacity of meteorology services across 14 countries to communicate weather and climate change information to communities. The commitment to *'...strengthen community resilience by helping people to be as healthy as possible and to prevent or reduce risks where they can, so that they may enjoy better and safer living*

*that is also respectful of the environment.*" (IFRC Strategy 2020) continues to be prioritized and has been reiterated during recent key events like the Sixth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. IFRC is also an active member of the OCHA-led Regional World Humanitarian Summit Steering Group which is preparing for the World Humanitarian Summit Pacific consultation.

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

## Areas common to all sectors

### Outcome 1: Effective response to the disaster is ensured and operation remains relevant.

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

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

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

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

#### Revised actions:

- ✓ Incorporate the development of one Movement plan and FWRS component.
- ✓ Incorporate appropriate performance and accountability practices in the operation, i.e. audits.
- ✓ The plan has been revised to provide specific NS actions for recovery programming and longer term support, segregated by countries – including French Red Cross response in Tanna, Vanuatu – as well as the relevant technical support identified by PRO and PNS.



## Health & care

### Outcome 2: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.

*Output 2.1: Community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion measures provided.*

*Output 2.2: Psychosocial support provided to communities, staff and volunteers.*

#### Needs:

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

#### Revised actions:

- ✓ Adaptation and implementation ECV toolkits in the target communities for Kiribati, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- ✓ Health component removed from PNG and Solomon Islands budgets.
- ✓ First aid trainings and reposition of first aid kits and supplies for KRCS branches.
- ✓ Include KAP surveys in Vanuatu.
- ✓ Activities related to psychosocial support are only planned for Vanuatu.



## Water, sanitation & hygiene promotion

### Outcome 3: Risk of waterborne, water-related & vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced.

*Output 3.1: Access to safe water by target population in affected communities increased.*

*Output 3.2: Access to adequate sanitation facilities by target population in affected communities increased.*

*Output 3.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased.*

#### Needs:

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

**Revised actions:**

- ✓ Installation of rainwater harvesting systems on 6 communal structures as well as water tanks and gutters in Tamana, Kiribati.
- ✓ Improve access of people living with disabilities to safe water and sanitation facilities in Tuvalu.
- ✓ Implement PHAST to improve access to safe water in Tuvalu.
- ✓ Emergency WASH training for PNG and Solomon Islands.
- ✓ Construction of community water infrastructures in Vanuatu.



## Shelter and settlements (and household items)

**Outcome 4: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.**

*Output 4.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.*

*Output 4.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.*

**Needs:**

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

**Revised actions:**

- ✓ Standardise the NFRI replenishment for the five countries.

**Outcome 5: The medium and longer-term shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.**

*Output 5.1: Target population has improved their shelter according to agreed principles as defined by the shelter cluster.*

*Output 5.2: Affected community infrastructures destroyed are rehabilitated with improved physical durability to hydro-meteorological hazards.*

*Output 5.3: Technical advice on sustainable construction and safe shelter and settlement at the national level.*

**Needs:**

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

**Revised actions:**

- ✓ Activities related to recovery shelter are only planned for Kiribati, PNG and Vanuatu.



## Livelihoods

**Outcome 6: Livelihoods are restored among affected populations.**

*Output 6.1: Access to livelihood and life skills development opportunities are provided to women and girls the affected communities.*

*Output 6.2: Appropriate food security recovery assistance provided to affected populations to resume income-earning activities.*

**Needs:**

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

**Revised actions:**

- ✓ Activities related to livelihoods recovery assistance are only planned for PNG, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.



## Institutional preparedness and capacity development

**Outcome 7: National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services strengthened.**

*Output 7.1: Increased skillsets available for National Societies to manage human resources, finances and volunteering needs to better to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services.*

*Output 7.2: Increased material capacity is available for the National Society to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services.*

*Output 7.3: The capacity of National Society branches strengthened to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services.*

#### Needs:

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

#### Revised actions:

- ✓ Increase support for essential equipment and asset to enable NS to better prepare for and respond to future disasters, in which include procurement of vehicle for Kiribati, life jackets and maintenance of satellite phone system for Tuvalu.
- ✓ Rehabilitation or expansion of EOC and essential fixed facilities in Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- ✓ Establishment of new branch presence in Vanuatu.
- ✓ Strategic planning and branch development support for PNG.



## Community preparedness, climate change and risk reduction

### Outcome 8: Communities' resilience to disasters is protected.

*Output 8.1: Risk reduction measures are incorporated in disaster recovery programmes.*

*Output 8.2: Legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened.*

#### Needs:

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

#### Revised actions:

- ✓ Solomon Islands will address this outcome separately through the existing programme plan under the 2014 Floods residue fund.



## Restoring Family Links



### Outcome 9: Restoring Family Links (RFL) service is enhanced within the National Society.

*Output 9.1: National Societies staff and volunteers' knowledge and skills in providing RFL service are improved.*

#### Needs:

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

#### Revised actions:

- ✓ Activities related to RFL support are only planned for Vanuatu



## Programme support services

- **Communications:** Communications activities in the immediate aftermath of the disaster successfully focused on proactively generating visibility and positioning for the Red Cross response operation in the media and supporting the communications needs of NS in domestic markets. A regional communications plan has been designed to demonstrate to the general public the achievements and the impact of relief and recovery efforts while also highlighting humanitarian concerns and outstanding needs. The plan aims to bring cohesion to the communications efforts of host NS, IFRC and regional partners and materials to support this and will include an updated IFRC appeal fact sheet on the response to date, a factsheet detailing the role and achievement of

the Shelter Cluster in Vanuatu, stories for IFRC.org, key messages and talking points, and posts on social media platforms including Twitter and national society Facebook sites. The three-month communications will begin transitioning the narrative from relief to recovery and aims to communicate openly and honestly about some of the challenges of providing support in the Pacific context. This communications plan will create the foundation for more detailed recovery communications, profiling the activities detailed in the revised plan of action, for the six month anniversary in September.

- **Gender and diversity:** All interventions will take into account gender and diversity, particularly groups who are most vulnerable after the disaster, i.e. female-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, disabled, elderly and children.
- **Human Resources:** Prior to the cyclone, IFRC had no permanent in-country presence in the five countries affected. Ongoing support to these countries has been provided by PRO through short- and longer-term missions. Based on an increased demand for technical and coordination support required to deliver on this plan, a structure will be put in place to guarantee an effective and efficient technical coordination to the involved National Societies so as to deliver the commitments under this operation. As such, a significant portion of the budget is factoring the need for recruitment and/or deployment of international and national staff as well as mobilization of volunteers.

The budget revision focuses on the NS needs to temporarily increase their staff and volunteers as well as support from the IFRC for management, coordination and for key technical sectors. Many positions initially allocated in the budget have either been removed, replaced, or contract period reduced/increased.

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

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

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

- **Reporting, monitoring and evaluation:** Provisions have been made in the budget for regular monitoring missions, particularly to the affected countries where IFRC staff will not be stationed. Reporting on the operation will be made in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. One update will be issued within the first month. The recruitment process of RTE is currently ongoing, and is expected to commence in July. A final evaluation will be conducted to assess lessons learned, followed by a final report is expected within three months of the end of the operation.



## Budget

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

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Under Secretary General  
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Reference documents  
Click [here](#) for the Plan of Action (PoA)

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## How we work

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

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives.**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

## ANNEX 1: REVISED BUDGET SUMMARY

### INTERNATIONAL APPEAL

19/06/2015

#### MDR55001 TROPICAL CYCLONE PAM

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	234,560		234,560
Construction - Facilities	618,910		618,910
Construction - Materials	299,350		299,350
Clothing & Textiles	46,560		46,560
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	821,942		821,942
Medical & First Aid	23,500		23,500
Teaching Materials	32,750		32,750
Utensils & Tools	118,056		118,056
Other Supplies & Services	71,484		71,484
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>2,267,112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,267,112</b>
Vehicles	30,000		30,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	31,250	9,000	40,250
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	10,700		10,700
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>71,950</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>80,950</b>
Storage, Warehousing	208,000		208,000
Distribution & Monitoring	801,696		801,696
Transport & Vehicle Costs	68,201	18,300	86,501
Logistics Services	27,000		27,000
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>1,104,897</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>1,123,197</b>
International Staff	988,250	66,750	1,055,000
National Staff	117,000	5,500	122,500
National Society Staff	294,605		294,605
Volunteers	153,940		153,940
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>1,553,795</b>	<b>72,250</b>	<b>1,626,045</b>
Consultants	140,275	84,950	225,225
Professional Fees	40,000	25,500	65,500
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>180,275</b>	<b>110,450</b>	<b>290,725</b>
Workshops & Training	314,919		314,919
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>314,919</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>314,919</b>
Travel	251,897	6,000	257,897
Information & Public Relations	19,644		19,644
Office Costs	103,635	2,550	106,185
Communications	206,946	3,250	210,196
Financial Charges	3,082		3,082
Other General Expenses	0	10,600	10,600
Shared Office and Services Costs	156,000		156,000
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>741,204</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>763,604</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	405,220	15,106	420,326

<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>405,220</b>	<b>15,106</b>	<b>420,326</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>6,639,372</b>	<b>247,506</b>	<b>6,886,878</b>
<b><u>Available Resources</u></b>			
Multilateral Contributions	6,009,447	164,094	6,173,541
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>6,009,447</b>	<b>164,094</b>	<b>6,173,541</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>629,925</b>	<b>83,412</b>	<b>713,337</b>