

Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update Papua New Guinea: Volcanic Activity

DREF n° MDRPG007	GLIDE n° VO-2018-00002-PNG
EPoA update n° 1; date of issue 20 March 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 12 January 2018 – 28 February 2018
Operation start date: 12 January 2018	Operation original timeframe: 3 months, end date 11 April 2018 Extension request 2 months: New end of operation 11 June 2018
Overall operation budget: CHF 83,763	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 83,763
N° of people being assisted: 640	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The National Society is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Provincial Disaster Committee (PDC), National Disaster Committee and PNG Disaster Management Team (DMT), PNG Defence Force, Police, WHO, IOM, Oxfam, Save the Children and ADDRA.	

2-month DREF extension: Although the activities have been ongoing according to the plan, international procurement is taking more time than expected. Due to remote access, it took more time than expected for the team to be able to reach and validate the stocks in the field location. This was a necessary step to ensure to validate the stock replenishment quantities. The logistics request was therefore slightly delayed and the current estimate time of arrival (ETA of the items in country) is April 8th, 2018, which is only 3 days before the end of the operation. As it is too tight to allow any anticipated delay or custom clearance process before handling the items, this DREF is extended for 1 additional month to accommodate any delay in shipment and allow time for custom clearance and transport of the items into the warehouses.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The remote Kadovar Island volcano became active on 5 January 2018 with mild volcanic activity on the south-eastern side of the island. The Governor's office conducted an aerial assessment and observed lava flow on the island with an estimated 50-60 per cent of the island covered in lava. The entire population has been relocated to Blup Blup Island, which is an island of about 800 people.

As of 6 January, prevailing wind conditions have carried ash clouds west of Kadovar island. Kadovar (Kadowar) is a small island belonging to the cluster of islands referred to as Schouten Islands. Kadovar is approximately 100km from Wewak (line of sight) and 24km to nearest point on mainland East Sepik province. Kadovar is part of Wewak Island Rural LLG in Wewak District, East Sepik Province¹.

Since 6 January, the Wewak district administration has been working with the East Sepik provincial administration and the MP for Wewak to organize an evacuation. The MP for Wewak indicated that there were no district funds available currently as government accounts had yet to open for 2018. The National Disaster Centre (NDC) is currently coordinating closely with East Sepik provincial administration on establishing the



Evacuated population receiving NFI's items, (Photo: PNGRCS)

¹ Source: UNDP Disaster Management Team Secretariat.

current situation. On 7 January, a provincial assessment team was deployed. The NDC and East Sepik provincial administration are presently awaiting findings from the deployed assessment team.

The population of Kadovar were evacuated to Blup Blup Island on 12 January 2018. They received initial support from provincial government and PNG defence force. They were then moved to the Dan Dan care centre (south of Wewak) from 14-17 January 2018.

Situation at the Dan Dan Care Centre

Total number of people affected in Kadovar Island was 736, who were self-evacuated to Blup Blup Island. Later PNG government moved all of them from Blup Island to be re-settled in Dan Dan Care centre, however a number of the affected population chose to move to other locations with their relatives/wontalk. As of now, there are a total of 557 affected population at the Dan Dan care centre. This comprises of five community groups, the villages of Manot, Taragau, Dong Sarakbano, Niukatnam and Rumgio, with a total of 145 families.

The care centre is quite well organised given the short amount of time and limited resources. Each community has its own designated area within the total space of this site. The care centre occupies a flat area in a small bay surrounded by large hills that is approximately 3.2 hectares in size. The area is subject to being flooded by either king tides or large rainfall and runoff from the surrounding hills. It is mostly sandy and slightly soft or swampy underfoot in certain areas. Due to the confined space multiple families are sharing tarpaulins as there is not enough land for individual family sites. Most families have raised platforms off the ground for sleeping. Walking paths have been made along the front and back of the camp with small trails between tarpaulin tents within each community area. Each community area is identified by signs at the entrance to their area. At this stage there are only two pit latrines per village area and very limited natural water supply from creeks at either end of the site. There is currently only one generator in the location controlled by government officials with one large flood light to provide lighting. None of the communities have access to individual or community lighting within their tents, in communal areas or for using latrines at night.

The breakdown of the affected population at Dan Dan care centre, by community is listed in the table below:

Community	Male	Female	Children (Female/Male)			Total people	Total Families
			0-5	6-12	13-18		
Manot	24	31	13/12	23/24	9/3	139	33
Taragau	30	31	9/5	14/13	9/5	116	35
Dong Sarakbano	20	25	9/13	12/11	6/5	101	26
Niukatnam	33	26	10/12	14/5	5/3	108	28
Rumgio	23	18	8/8	10/12	7/7	93	23
Total						557	145

It is anticipated that the affected population will remain at the Dan Dan care centre for the next three to six months before being resettled at a larger permanent site where they will be able to build houses and re-establish their communities. This requires the Provincial Government to finalise details with the host community that is providing land and ensure that payment is made to the community for the land before the population of Kadovar will be able to resettle permanently. Due to the political nature of this decision making it is extremely difficult to provide a prediction of how long this process will take in reality. The affected population will required support for the entire time they are located at the care centre as they have no means of income generation or livelihoods as previously undertaken at their home of Kadovar Island. Their movement from the area is also restricted with only limited boat access to the site.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Papua New Guinea Red Cross (PNGRC) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1976, making it an auxiliary to the authorities. The National Society has a total of 500 volunteers, 25 staff and presence in all administrative units of the country through 13 branches. The National society has experience with managing six DREF operations in the past – including a [cholera response in 2009](#), a [drought response in 2015](#), as well as part of the [International Appeal response for Tropical Cyclone Pam in 2015](#) and [measles outbreak in 2017](#).

PNGRC is liaising closely with the Provincial Disaster Committee Team. PNGRC has a disaster management unit. The programme manager will take the lead for the operation, with technical support provided from the IFRC country and regional offices.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC has a country office in Papua New Guinea consisting of a head of country office as well as a finance delegate. Additional technical resources required to support this plan will come primarily from the Asia Pacific regional office based in Kuala Lumpur and IFRC country-cluster support team (CCST) office for the Pacific based in Suva, as well as the other Movement members, particularly those that have long standing cooperation with PNGRC, such as Australian Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Partners are working on longer term planning towards supporting PNGRC with one aligned Movement support plan for greater efficiencies and drawing on the collective strengths of the Movement. IFRC Papua New Guinea country office will provide guidance and support to PNGRC throughout the duration of the operation.



PNG Red Cross Volunteers conducting distribution in Dan Dan Care Centre, (Photo: PNGRCS)

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

A joint PNG Disaster Management Team regularly meet once every month, hosted and chaired by National Disaster Committee (NDC). The Provincial Disaster Committee (PDC) and Rabaul Volcanological Observatory (RVO) is actively involved in current volcanic activities and supporting with information. UN agencies are closely observing the situation. A provincial coordination centre had been setup in the office of the Provincial Administrator and all assessment and relief arrangements will be done through the centre as per government advice.

Oxfam has an office in Wewak, East Sepik Province as they worked with the islands during drought; PNGRC is currently coordinating with Oxfam who is also planning a response. Currently the PDC is managing the care centre operation. A camp manager and government officers are providing direct support in the camp. There are also four health workers, six police and one military engineer soldier based in the care centre. These personnel are operating on a two-week rotation. At this stage it is expected that the provincial government will continue to manage the camp for a further three months before responsibility will be taken by district administration.

The other non-RCRC actors involved in the volcano evacuation operation are:

- ADDRA – In progress of providing 2 x 9000L water tanks and rainwater catchment capability and provision of 20 pit latrines.
- Save the Children – Anticipate providing support to children and early childhood.
- Government agencies – Provincial health officers visited the care centre on 1 February 2018.
- WHO - Personnel from WHO completed an assessment at the care centre on 1 February 2018.
- IOM – Conducted a technical assessment and then returned to Port Moresby.

The PNG RC team have held meetings with ADDRA who are already in progress of supplying rain water storage and pit latrines. Save the Children and OXFAM local staff in Wewak are waiting on decisions and further direction from their national offices in Port Moresby.

PNG RC Current Activities

A response team of 10 volunteers from Madang branch along with programme manager (PNG RC Chairman) and one RDRT Delegate from New Zealand Red Cross deployed to Wewak on 23 January to commence operation planning and coordination prior to conducting distribution and awareness activities at the Dan Dan care centre south of Wewak.

The PNG RC conducted coordination meetings with the PDC and other humanitarian organisations along with operational planning and local purchase of other required relief items (NFI) prior to deploying to the care centre to conduct relief distributions and awareness activities. After conducting initial coordination, the programme manager (PNG RC Chairman) returned to Madang on 28 January 2018. The team deployed by dinghy from Wewak on Friday 26 January to the care centre at Dan Dan (1 1/2 hours by boat south of Wewak). The purpose of the trip was to undertake introduction with the camp management and community leaders along with information gathering to better prepare for the relief distribution.

Eight members of the PNG RC volunteer team deployed to Dan Dan Care centre on Tuesday 30 January to prepare beneficiary information, undertake interviews with communities to understand current and ongoing needs, and commence awareness activities. Two volunteers and the RDRT delegate remained in Wewak to await arrival of the container of NFI from Port Moresby. The container was finally available in Wewak on Wednesday 31 January and the stores were then loaded onto trucks and transported to Log Point (45 minutes by road) for loading onto dinghy's to be ferried to the care centre (20 minutes) ready for distribution. Due to weather conditions it took until the afternoon of Thursday 1 February to get all the NFI delivered to the care centre so the PNG RC team could complete distributions. On Friday 2 February the PNG RC team departed from the care centre back to Wewak. On Monday 5 February a team

of six PNG RC volunteers returned to Dan Dan to complete remaining distribution of NFI and conduct follow up interviews and further awareness activities.

The Secretary General of PNG RC and IFRC HoCO conducted a monitoring visit to Dan Dan care centre on Wednesday 7 February where they met with camp management and a number of the affected population. On Thursday 08 February they accompanied the PNG RC team leader and the RDRT delegate to PDC in Wewak for debrief of the PNG RC activities to date. PDC were also briefed on PNG RC intentions to conduct further monitoring visit and replenishment distribution. It was agreed that coordination would occur with PDC to determine exact date of the second distribution.

On Friday 9 February the PNG RC team returned to Madang on completion of this phase of support to the affected population. Remaining NFI are being stored at Seventh Day Adventist Church in Wewak to be utilized for replenishment distribution in the coming weeks.

There have been a number of challenges in undertaking the response operation that have caused delays in completing the required activities:

- The ship carrying relief items from Port Moresby to Wewak was five days late. The container was finally available for unloading on Wednesday 31 January.
- The movement of relief items from the Log Point (end of the road and boat loading area) to the care centre took a further day due to rough sea conditions.
- One boat capsized at the beach landing area causing the loss of a small amount of relief items – 36 spade heads and six cooking pots. One volunteer was on the dinghy and made it safely to shore without issue (they were wearing a lifejacket). A small number of NFI were lost in the sea – 36 spades, six cooking pots, and five ropes. An incident report was filed about this situation and the subsequent verbal threat to RDRT delegate and PNG RC personnel by the local boat operator. This situation was dealt with by the local police and camp management. For safety reasons the RDRT delegate was requested by police, camp management and PNG RC team leader to return to Wewak instead of continuing to the care centre from Log Point. RDRT delegate continued to support PNG RC volunteer team from Wewak.
- Due to delays in conducting activities it was difficult to book flights for the volunteers to return to Madang on completion of the relief distribution. Then due to unavailability of flights there was a further delay of six days (until 09 February) before flights were available from Wewak to Madang. This has caused overspend on volunteer costs (per diems, camping allowance and hotel costs) allocated in the original DREF budget. However, it also created an opportunity for the volunteer team to spend a further three days at the care centre completing distribution and awareness activities and providing further support to the affected population.
- There is no mobile network available at the care centre which causes difficulties maintaining good communications with people on the ground. In order to get network signal, personnel need to walk approximately 30 minutes uphill to gain access, and even then, it is weather dependent (any wind causes network failure). Therefore, a communication schedule needs to be utilized to receive situation updates. A satellite telephone was also deployed with the team for emergency communications.

The next phase of the DREF operation will be to conduct a monitoring visit to the care centre along with a second distribution of relief items to replenish items consumed by the affected population, specifically tarpaulins and hygiene kits. Coordination will occur with the PDC to determine timing of these next activities by PNG RC to ensure they occur when required by the affected population. Whilst exact timing is to be confirmed the monitoring visit and second distribution should occur in the next four to six weeks. As of 9 February 2018, PNG RC have distributed the following NFI to the affected population at Dan Dan care centre:

Item	Community					
	Dong Sarakbano	Rumgio	Niukatnam	Manot	Taragauo	TOTAL
Shelter tool kit	26	13	28	19	14	100
Sleeping mat	46	46	72	60	68	292
Blanket	37	17	77	59	41	231
Kitchen set	26	13	28	18	16	101
Cooking pot	0	10	3	15	13	41
Bucket	26	23	31	33	33	146
Nail	0	10	3	22	20	55
Hammer	0	10	3	15	0	28
Knife	0	10	3	12	20	45
Mosquito net	46	45	79	64	48	282
Water container	52	52	62	66	70	302
Towels	26	26	31	33	29	145
Hygiene kit	26	23	28	33	35	145

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The PNG RC team conducted an initial visit to the Dan Dan care centre on 26 January to conduct initial assessment and introductions with camp management and community leaders of the affected population. Due to sea conditions the team was only able to spend one and a half hours at the camp prior to departure. They were able to conduct interviews and discussions with a number of families from all five communities located at the site.

During the time at Dan Dan care centre conducting distribution of relief items, the team have been able to conduct informal interviews and discussions with the affected population to determine their current and ongoing needs. Some of these needs have now been met by the NFI distributed to the affected population. However, there are still a number of significant gaps not yet being met by other agencies or the provincial government. The main needs identified are:

- Access to clean drinking water - currently water is supplied by limited distribution and by village women walking up hill through the jungle to find fresh creek water
- Clothes – many of the affected population are still in the clothes they left Kadovar wearing.
- Lack of fresh food, fruit and vegetable - The food distribution have been dry goods and canned food which is not the normal diet of the population which normally grows its own fruit and vegetables and catch fish.
- Limited space - The area of the care centre is surround by steep hills that restrict ability for each of the village groups to expand their area and spread out more. The total usable area is approximately 3.2 hectares.
- Multiple families sharing tarpaulins - Given the lack of space in the care centre, families are sharing tarpaulin tents as there is no room to have individual sites.
- No fishing equipment - Since the evacuation of the Kodavar Island occurred quickly, people were unable to take many belongings including important fishing supplies. Communities are consuming an important part of their catch.
- Toilet facilities - Currently there are only two pit latrines per village area.
- No School - Currently there is no means to provide schooling for the children of the affected population at the Dan Dan care centre. The provincial government are expected to establish a temporary school at the care centre within a week.
- Medical support - Currently there are four local health workers providing services to the population, however they have limited supplies and capacity. Provincial health officials along with WHO have conducted an assessment at the site, however no follow up action has occurred at this stage.
- Lack of communication. There is no mobile network in the care centre area and people need to walk approximately 30 minutes up a hill to get coverage.
- Sports equipment and toys - At this stage there is no available sports equipment or toys for the children to play and have a sense of normality. Items that would be useful include things such as volleyball nets and balls, footballs and toys for young children.

As basic needs for the affected population are met, it is then important to consider other items that will help the community return to a more normal routine that they previously had on the island of Kadovar.

Operation risk assessment

Risks identified during the short information gathering trip to the care centre are:

1. Operational risks

- Access to the Care Centre. The only access to the care centre near Dan Dan is by boat (dinghy). The beach has surf conditions to negotiate to land a boat. Conditions are variable and contain an amount of risk to safely beach a boat at the site. As sea conditions change the site becomes inaccessible limiting ability to visit or leave the care centre. There is currently no road access.
Mitigation - The government officials only want boat operators that are experienced in beaching at the site to bring people and stores ashore. On arriving near the beach, boats are to signal to the operators of dinghies at the site to come out past the surf to transfer people and bring them ashore. Stores should only be brought from Log point (end of the road) to the care centre by experienced boat operators. The provincial government plans to break a 4wd track to the care centre in the near future.
- Lack of mobile telephone communications. This causes issues with maintaining coordination to outside the care centre and causes an issue for getting support in an emergency.
Mitigation - Communications were scheduled for each day to provide a telephone situation report by walking uphill 30 minutes to get coverage. Additionally, a satellite telephone was utilised by the team to have a means of secondary communications in case of emergency.

2. Risks for the affected population

- Flooding of the camp due to either high king tides or inundation of water from heavy rainfall and water runoff from the surrounding hills into the small flat area of the camp location.

Mitigation – raised platforms in most tarpaulin tents are already in place for sleeping. Creeks need to be maintained to ensure they do not get blocked and cause flooding.

- Tsunami – Due to the camp being located right next to the beach it is in an area that could be easily affected by a tsunami.

Mitigation - The PNG RC have advised the government officials in the location to do evacuation route and early warning preparation with each of the villages in the camp. PNG RC have conducted tsunami preparedness activities with each community to ensure they have evacuation plans and routes identified.

- Protection: Security for women collecting water. Information gathered by volunteers talking with the community identified that the women have to walk a distance through the jungle upstream to collect clean water and they are concerned about possible security issues of doing this.

Mitigation – PNG RC has provided secondary means of rainwater collection. The team also provided awareness to local community of providing male escorts for females collecting water.

- Hygiene and health issues. From the random sampling and discussions with community members by PNG RC it has been indicated that there are many cases of dysentery/ diarrhoea within the evacuated population. Also affecting this issue is the lack of clean water for washing and lack of community awareness of need for good hygiene practices.

Mitigation - Government health workers are providing support for these issues. PNG RC volunteers have provided hygiene awareness activities to the communities. Rain water collection and safe storage will also reduce this issue.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Overall objective

Support the response with immediate effect through reaching 640 affected people with awareness raising on possible risks, hygiene promotion and basic household items, jointly coordinated with the NDC/PDC and partners, to save the lives of people in East Sepik Province.

Proposed strategy

This DREF operation is expected to be implemented over three months, to be completed by 10 April 2018. The proposed operational strategy aims at reaching out to the people affected and providing basic needs. The total number of people targeted is 640, which has been calculated based on the number of people in the affected areas as well as the capacity of the National Society to respond, other stakeholders' response (OXFAM, UN) in addition to information provided by the government and other partners. Further targeting will be done during the implementation phase, and this number may change. Main activities include:

- Deployment of trained staff and volunteers from PNGRC to support the response from the target island. This deployment will cover the entire population of targeted island where they are current sheltered.
- Volunteers will assist in identifying affected people and preparing beneficiaries list.
- An assessment of WASH will be made with the possibility of conducting awareness on hygiene and water security. Sanitation and water will also be assessed and increased where necessary. (Partnership with Oxfam)
- Distribution of existing essential relief items² from PNGRC existing stocks and subsequent replenishment through international procurement.
- A 'lessons learned workshop' for participating staff and volunteers at the end of the DREF operation.
- Given the possibility if ash fall out and tsunami, awareness information on what to do to minimise the effect of these will be conducted over the local radio station. Appropriate messaging will be sought from the NDC and Rabaul Vulcanological Observatory.


Table 1 - Relief items to distribute per HH


Emergency shelter and household items / amount	
Kitchen sets	1
Blankets	2
Sleeping mats	2
Mosquito Nets	2
Tarpaulins	2
Emergency WASH ³ / amount	
Hygiene kits	1
Jerry Cans 10 L	2

² PNGRC will also distribute baby bundles (kit with items for babies) to all families with children below 1 year of age. Those will not be replenished and will be absorbed by PNGRC outside the scope of this DREF.

³ These are standard IFRC hygiene kits procured from KL in stocks. They also include some menstrual hygiene items for women.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Disaster Risk Reduction People reached⁴: 557</p>		
DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks	640	557
# people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks	640	557
DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Hazard awareness campaign on volcanic activity, water security, tsunami conducted over radio	640	In Progress (87%)
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The PNG RC volunteer team conducted awareness activities with beneficiaries at the care centre. They conducted discussions with families and by community group on all awareness issues. Camp management were also made aware of the need for particular focus on tsunami evacuation preparation for each community and water security measures. The volunteer team leader and programme manager met with the local NBC radio station to request community service announcements to be broadcast in the Wewak area for the next two months.</p> <p>The team provided a number of PNG RC information pamphlets to NBC to use for key messages and PNG RC HQ also provided a number of key messages for NBC radio to use for community announcements. The key messages are about Tsunami risk and evacuation preparedness, water security issues from possible volcanic ash spread by wind, and health and hygiene messages. The PNG RC team leader also conducted a short interview with NBC to explain what PNG RC plan is to support the affected population at Dan Dan care centre. The Secretary General of PNG RC and team leader conducted a further interview with NBC radio prior to departing Wewak. NBC radio in Wewak are broadcasting the PNG RC messages 2 to 3 times daily during their programme from 5pm -10pm for the next two months.</p>		

 <p>Shelter People reached: 557</p>		
Outcome 1: Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people with safe, adequate and durable recovery shelter and settlement assistance	640	557
Output 1.1: Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

⁴ Reference to the counting people reached guidance

# of volunteers conducting activities participating briefing on Child Protection and Gender and Diversity Minimum Standards	10 volunteers	Completed
# of beneficiaries identified of caseloads and verification in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response	640	Completed
# of beneficiaries targeted with distribution of the shelter and household items: 320 tarpaulins, 160 kitchen sets, 320 blankets, 320 sleeping mats, 320 mosquito nets (accompanied by awareness sessions on good use of goods)	640	Distribution one completed

Progress towards outcomes

The total number of affected population at Dan Dan care centre is 557. This is comprised of 145 families. The PNG RC team conducted distribution of NFI to the entire affected population (by family group) over the period 01/02 February and 05/07 February.

The number of relief items distributed has been adjusted from the original planning figure to account for the exact number of families located at the care centre and current need for NFI. A complete list of NFI distributed to date is included in distribution table (above).

At this stage tarpaulins were not needed for shelter, as distribution of 200 tarpaulins already occurred from Morobe administration PDC prior to arrival of PNG RC team. However, 40 Tarpaulins have been distributed to be shared by each community to use for replacement of any damaged tarpaulins due to wind and rain, and also to be used as a secondary means of rain water collection. The PNG RC team have provided advice and demonstration to the communities of how to use tarpaulins for rain water collection.

The remaining tarpaulins are being stored at Wewak to be utilised for replenishment distribution in the coming weeks as tarpaulins deteriorate and/or when the evacuated population move to a permanent resettlement area. Other items distributed included - shelter tool kits, kitchen sets, blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, buckets, water containers, knives, hammers and nails, cooking pots and towels. A number of NFIs were also distributed to community leaders for shared use by their communities. Distribution per community – 12 crow bars, 12 bush knives, 18 cooking pots, 9 tarpaulins and ropes.

Families with 6 to 8 members were provided with additional NFI by the volunteers. There were also a small number of vulnerable individuals that received NFI – elderly, disabled and single pregnant women. The team also conducted awareness training for the affected population on good use of relief items.

The evacuation of the entire population of Kadovar Island firstly to Blup Blup Island and then to the Dan Dan care centre has caused a unique issue where the entire population will be unable to return to their homes as the volcanic eruption has now rendered the island uninhabitable. There is reliance on the provincial government to finalise the release of land from the host community to provide a suitable area for permanent resettlement of the entire population of Kadovar Island. The exact timeframe of this process is difficult to predict due to the political nature of the decision and the requirement for government to provide satisfactory monetary compensation to the host community for land before the affected population will be able to establish new community areas and resettle in a permanent location. Whilst remaining at the care centre the affected population are entirely reliant on support from provincial government and partner agencies.

Note on enhancing capacity building of the NS during the emergency phase:

The volunteer team undertook training at Madang prior to deployment to support the evacuated population from Kadovar. They conducted refresher training on relief item distribution and awareness activities. They were also briefed on the situation and provided with an outline plan of the purpose of their deployment.

Having an RDRT delegate to support the PNG RC for the entire deployment of the 10-member volunteer team also provided opportunity to train the volunteers on aspects of their operation including planning and risk management and water safety (use of life jackets, water rescue and basic sea survival).

During the operation volunteers also received coaching from the RDRT delegate on risk management, problem solving and decision making, and providing task briefings.

Most of the volunteers had some training and experience in disaster response. However, this operation had challenges and difficulties that have provided further experience to all the volunteers. This experience will be extremely useful for any future response operations the volunteers are part of, and lessons learnt will strengthen the capability of PNG RC to conduct successful disaster response operations in the future.

Due to the PNG RC operation there has also been considerable public interest in joining as volunteers, which is a success since currently there is no PNG RC branch in Wewak or East Sepik. This creates an opportunity to expand the PNG RC volunteer resources into another province.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 557

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of RC volunteers participating refresher training on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene assessments as part of a multi sectorial assessment</i>	10 volunteers	Completed
<i># of people in targeted communities continuously monitored on the water, sanitation and hygiene situation</i>	640	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

During the time the team spent at the care centre it was observed that the water available for drinking, washing and cooking is very limited from two small creeks either side of the camp. Both creeks provide poor quality water and limited flow. This has a negative effect on hygiene situation of the affected population which is already causing many cases of diarrhea. Government health workers are on site to provide direct support to the evacuated population, however it is necessary to improve water supply issues in order to minimize this negative impact on the affected population.

PDC are providing limited water distribution. ADDRA are taking lead on provision of water and sanitation services to the affected population through the installation of 2 x 9000L water tanks and collection system along with building 20 pit latrines for use by the communities.

WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people in targeted communities involved to determine the needs for hygiene NFIs, including soap, water storage, and menstrual hygiene for each community based on health risks and user preference in coordination with the WASH group or cluster.</i>	640	Completed
<i># of people in targeted communities received 160 IFRC standard hygiene kits and 320 jerry cans, sufficient for 2 months</i>	640	557
<i># of people in targeted communities trained in use of distributed hygiene kits and jerry cans (# of people in targeted communities)</i>	640	557
<i># of people involved to determine whether additional distributions are required and whether changes should be made.</i>	640	Confirmed
<i># of people in the households surveyed to monitor use of hygiene kits and user's satisfaction</i>	640	Planned

Progress towards outcomes

Distribution numbers were adjusted from the target of 640 to actual number of beneficiaries located at the care centre – 557 people.

One hygiene kit per family was distributed at the care centre. These kits will be fully consumed by affected population within another four to six weeks and will then require replenishment. Coordination will occur with PDC in order to ensure replacement items are distributed at the required time. 152 Hygiene kits are being held in storage in Wewak ready for second distribution. This is an increase in initial planning for distribution, however is determined to be essential due to the period of time that affected population will be located at the care centre, due to their inability to return to Kadovar Island and the requirement for the permanent resettlement on the mainland.

Jerry cans (collapsible 10L water containers) and buckets were distributed to the beneficiaries in order to provide them with sufficient water collection and storage capacity. Each family received one bucket and two collapsible 10L water containers. This is higher than initial planning, but deemed necessary due to water issues being one of the most significant shortfalls at the care centre. It was assessed that providing more water storage capacity to each family was necessary to provide adequate ability for water collection and storage.

Volunteers also provided demonstration of using tarpaulins and buckets/water containers for rain water collection to supplement water distributed by government and water collection by women and girls. ADDRA are providing large water collection and storage tanks to the care centre. PNG RC distribution and demonstration was designed to supplement ADDRA activities, and ensure families had their own means of water collection other than relying on provision of water by government and ADDRA or by walking upstream to gather water from the two creeks.

Household survey will be conducted as part of the next monitoring visit (dates to be confirmed).

WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached through baseline survey to define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.</i>	640	Completed
<i>Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).</i>	640	Completed
<i>Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.</i>	640	Completed
<i># of WASH volunteer deployed from Madang</i>	10 volunteers	Completed
<i>Design/print IEC materials</i>	640	Completed
<i># of people reached through hygiene promotion activities with evacuees and host communities</i>	640	Completed
<i># of people reached to assess progress and evaluate results.</i>	640	Planned

Progress towards outcomes

During the initial visit to the care centre information was gathered regarding current hygiene issues. The volunteer team provided awareness activities for hygiene promotion and WASH to the affected population through discussions at family group and community group levels. IEC materials were also distributed to the affected population. Coordination occurred with NBC radio in Wewak to provide community messages on hygiene and WASH issues as part of their radio broadcasts. This will reach the wider community of East Sepik province. ADDRA are taking the lead on provision of clean water collection and storage and latrines and PNG RC have provided supplementary distribution and awareness programme. Assessment of progress and evaluation will occur during the monitoring visit.



Note on: Protection, Gender and Inclusion

The PNG RC volunteers conducted awareness activities with the affected population including gender and diversity and child protection.

Volunteers also identified the most vulnerable within each community and NFI were also distributed to those individuals – 6 disabled (five men with back injury and one deaf woman), 16 widows, 5 widowers and 9 single mothers/ single pregnant women. This was to ensure all members of the affected population were provided with equal support. Kitchen sets and hygiene kits were broken down and portions of each provided to vulnerable individuals.

D. BUDGET

Detailed budget and expenditure are outlined in the attached financial report.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)

For further information related to this operation please contact:

In the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society

- Janet Philemon, chair; email: janetphilemon47@gmail.com
- Uvenama Rova, secretary general; email: uvr6057@gmail.com

In the IFRC Papua New Guinea

- Udaya Regmi, head of country office, email: udaya.regmi@ifrc.org

Asia Pacific regional office, Kuala Lumpur

- Martin Faller, deputy director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Nelson Castano, head of disaster and crisis prevention, response and recovery (DCPRR), email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- Mathieu Léonard, operations coordinator; email: mathieu.leonard@ifrc.org
- Johanna Birgitta Arvo, operations coordinator; email: Johanna.arvo@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org

For IFRC communications enquiries

- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

For IFRC resource mobilization and pledges support

- Sophia Keri, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: sophia.keri@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Marie Manrique, interim PMER manager; email: marie.manrique@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Susil Perera, operations coordinator; phone: +41-2-2730-4947; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org
- Ruben Romero, response and recovery lead; email: ruben.romero@ifrc.org

How we work

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

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



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



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



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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPG007 - Papua New Guinea - Volanic Activity

Timeframe: 11 Jan 18 to 11 Apr 18

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Jan 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/1-2	Programme	MDRPG007
Budget Timeframe	2018/1-4	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		83,763				83,763	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		83,763				83,763	
C4. Other Income		83,763				83,763	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		83,763				83,763	
D. Total Funding = B + C		83,763				83,763	

* 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		83,763				83,763	
E. Expenditure		-42,070				-42,070	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		41,693				41,693	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPG007 - Papua New Guinea - Volanic Activity

Timeframe: 11 Jan 18 to 11 Apr 18

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Jan 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/1-2	Programme	MDRPG007
Budget Timeframe	2018/1-4	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)			83,763			83,763		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	4,160						4,160	
Clothing & Textiles	6,656						6,656	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,400						2,400	
Utensils & Tools	5,916						5,916	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	19,132						19,132	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	3,125						3,125	
Distribution & Monitoring	9,269						9,269	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	8,750		2,224			2,224	6,526	
Logistics Services	3,500						3,500	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	24,644		2,224			2,224	22,420	
Personnel								
Volunteers	8,531						8,531	
Total Personnel	8,531						8,531	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	9,375						9,375	
Total Workshops & Training	9,375						9,375	
General Expenditure								
Travel	10,438		7,161			7,161	3,277	
Information & Public Relations	5,000						5,000	
Office Costs	469		76			76	393	
Communications	656		65			65	591	
Financial Charges	406		-23			-23	429	
Total General Expenditure	16,969		7,278			7,278	9,690	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			30,000			30,000	-30,000	
Total Operational Provisions			30,000			30,000	-30,000	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	5,112		2,568			2,568	2,545	
Total Indirect Costs	5,112		2,568			2,568	2,545	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	83,763		42,070			42,070	41,693	
VARIANCE (C - D)			41,693			41,693		