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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Pacific Region: Tropical Cyclone Pam

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal	**Operation n° MDR55001**
Date of Issue: 4 June 2018	**Glide number:** TC-2015-000020-VUT
Date of disaster: 11 March 2015	
Operation start date: 13 March 2015	**Operation end date:** 30 September 2017
Host National Societies: Vanuatu Red Cross Society, Kiribati Red Cross, PNG Red Cross, Solomon Is Red Cross & Tuvalu Red Cross Society	**Operation budget:** CHF 8,024,577
Number of people affected: 247,408	**Number of people assisted:** 43,880
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: American Red Cross, Andorran Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Cook Islands Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Fiji Red Cross, French Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Marshall Islands Red Cross, Micronesia Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherland Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Samoa Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Tonga Red Cross	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Government Departments such as National Disaster Management Office of the respective countries, Pacific Humanitarian Team, Act for Peace, Action Aid, ADRA, CARE International, Live and Learn, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Training, Oxfam, Save the Children, Samaritans Purse, The Salvation Army, Vanuatu Women's Centre, Vanuatu Red Cross Society, Vanuatu Education Support Program, Vanuatu Society of Disabled People, World Health Organization, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Vision, UNICEF, the Australian High Commission, New Zealand High Commission, Secretariat of the Pacific Community/Live and Learn	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Tropical Cyclone Pam (TC Pam) struck Port Vila, the capital of **Vanuatu**, on Friday 13 March 2015, with Category 5 strength – the highest level rating for a severe tropical cyclone. It caused wide spread damage across the country's six provinces (Shefa, Tafea, Malampa, Penama, Sanma and Torba). The eye of the cyclone passed 25 km south-west of Tanna an island in Vanuatu's southernmost province (Tafea), with winds reaching an estimated speed of 250 kmph. The Government of Vanuatu issued a formal appeal for international assistance.

There were 11 confirmed deaths and several medical evacuation cases for health/trauma reasons from remote islands to Port Vila, where the main hospital sustained substantial damage. The number of people affected in the country was estimated at 188,000 and some 18,000 homes - both informal and semi-permanent - were destroyed or significantly damaged, leaving an estimated 90,000 people in need of shelter assistance. In the hardest hit islands, like Tongoa, Emae and Erromango, up to 90 per cent of houses were damaged.

The initial 30-day State of Emergency declared by Vanuatu's President across the country's six provinces was 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, and 70 per cent of wells contaminated and piped water systems damaged. Secondary health assessments have shown that the result of severed water catchment systems and damaged sanitation facilities has directly impacted on hygiene and sanitation practices. Up to 70 per cent of

health facilities were damaged or destroyed and more than half of all schools assessed were damaged or destroyed. The result is an expected drop in normal health services and education, the latter affecting some 30,000 school students.

Additionally, key agricultural sectors sustained 70 to 80 per cent damage, significantly affecting the food security and livelihoods of a population highly reliant on subsistence farming. The government responded to the escalated need for emergency food aid.

Some reports indicated that in some areas there has been rapid reestablishment of shelter without properly addressing households' vulnerability to future natural disasters. There was also significant shortage of natural building materials in the country resulting in slower rehabilitation and reconstruction.

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

In **Kiribati**, rough seas, combined with tidal movements prompted by TC Pam, resulted in widespread coastal flooding with extensive damage in the Kiribati capital, Tarawa. Power and mobile phone networks were only working intermittently when the impact commenced on 9 March and took several days to be restored. The four outer atolls of Tamana, Arorae, Onotoa and Nonouti in Southern Kiribati were struck by strong winds, causing extensive damage to houses, especially in Tamana, and inundations from storm surges. Tropical Storm Bavi was crossing the northern Pacific, and further influenced swells in the region. In April, a detailed recovery assessment was completed on the most affected island, Tamana by KRCS/IFRC. In the second week of May, another assessment on Onotoa Island revealed that the remaining and on-going issues were water contamination (brackish or underground water); land erosion, seawater flooding to crops and plantations (breadfruit, coconut trees and *bwabwai*). More than 80 per cent of wells were badly affected.

Assessments indicated that Tamana was the hardest hit, with 65 homes completely destroyed, 42 damaged, water wells contaminated and toilets collapsed. Aurorae suffered damage to teacher housing and a handful of private homes, as did Onotoa.

In **Papua New Guinea**, two provinces experienced flooding and landslides due to the overall weather system associated with Tropical Cyclone Pam as well as Tropical Cyclone Nathan. Reports indicate that approximately 8,750 people were affected in West New Britain, with approximately 210 people were affected in the Madang region on mainland Papua, and 239 people in the National Capital District, the location of Papua New Guinea's capital Port Moresby, were also affected. Initial assessments indicated an urgent need for food, jerry cans, mosquito nets and tarpaulins.

In **Solomon Islands**, TC Pam created strong winds, heavy rainfall, and storm surges that impacted the provinces of Temotu and Malaita. More than 5,300 people were affected, with damage to fruit trees, food gardens, agricultural crops, houses, water supply, infrastructure and communications. People living near the coast were evacuated. On 7 April, initial assessments were completed. Outbreaks of diarrhea were reported in some of the islands in Temotu and communities in Malaita due to the lack of clean drinking water.

In **Tuvalu**, the effects of TC Pam caused sea swells, storm surges and saltwater intrusion across eight islands. Prolonged sea swells and storm surges impacted Funafuti, Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau and Nukulaelae atolls. The sea waves, estimated to be from three to five meters in height, caused significant damage to agriculture and infrastructure. Water supplies were contaminated and hundreds of people were temporarily displaced, food crops were damaged and boulders, coral and other debris were deposited inland. Land losses due to coastal erosion were also experienced with some islands reporting as much as 20 to 50 meters sea encroachments.[1] The situation prompted the authorities to declare a state of emergency for two weeks, until 27 March. Initial assessment by Tuvalu Red Cross Society (TRCS) was completed in all eight affected islands. A more detailed recovery assessment was completed mid-May, with subsequent visits to support recovery activities to the most affected island, Nui, by TRCS staff and volunteers with one international delegate, all of which has informed this plan of action.

[1] Tuvalu Tropical Cyclone Pam Recovery and Vulnerability Reduction Plan, Government of Tuvalu, 19 May 2015.

Summary of response

Operation Summary

March-April 2015: Tropical Cyclone Pam developed in the East of Solomon Islands on 6 March and gained strength as it moved south towards Vanuatu. Heavy rain, strong winds and sea swell, combined with king tides, caused widespread coastal flooding and wind damage. Pam hit Vanuatu as a Category 5 cyclone on 13 March. An Information Bulletin was issued and a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Operation was launched for Vanuatu. An IFRC Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT) was deployed and an International Appeal, consolidating the operations in the five affected countries, for CHF 5.7 million was launched on 23 March. The appeal aimed to cover affected communities in Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands and Kiribati. Relief distributions were conducted across five countries and an Operations Update was issued on 10 April.

May-June 2015: Early recovery assessments commenced. Real-time evaluation (RTE) planning and recruitment process started. Plans of action for the five countries were updated based on the assessment findings, resulting in the overall International Appeal revision. Operations Update 2 was issued on 15 May. The International Appeal revision is launched on 17 June, with a budget of CHF 6.8 million.

July-August 2015: Recovery materials arrive in Vanuatu and Kiribati with materials arriving in Tuvalu later the same month. WASH recovery work begins in Vanuatu and Operations Update 3 issued on 21 July. The Real-Time Evaluation is completed in early August. Additional recovery assessments in Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Tuvalu.

September-October 2015: An estimated 44,785[2] people have been assisted across all cyclone-affected countries with direct relief activities. Operations update 4 is published.

November – December 2015: IFRC and French Red Cross sign a Project Cooperation and Funding Agreement, in which the French Red Cross will support the Vanuatu Red Cross in the implementation of the appeal activities in North Tanna. Meanwhile, the WASH cluster has been reactivated due to El-Niño response. A total of 900 households have received the Build Back Safer Awareness sessions in West Tanna. The participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training of trainers (TOT) in Vanuatu has been held. Finally, the Tuvalu Red Cross Society was recognized by Red Cross Movement, and is now officially the 190th registered member of the International Federation.

January - March 2016: A field delegate was recruited to support Tuvalu, Kiribati and Solomon Islands to continue the implementation of activities. A monitoring visit was undertaken by a field delegate to support the development of a consolidated activity plan TC Pam recovery operations and emerging events including the El-Niño induced drought event in the western highlands of Papua New Guinea. A first public Federation-Wide Report has been published to mark the first anniversary since the cyclone. This report captures the collective progress, achievements and resources from the Federation members in response to Cyclone Pam. In addition, operations update 5 was published also marking the 12-month mark of the IFRC appeal operation.

April – September 2016: A new IFRC operations manager was appointed in April to end the implementation of the Appeal and to readjust it based on the evolving needs. The budget is revised from CHF 8,492,669 to CHF 8,024,577. The new budget is reflecting the actual budget and not based on decreasing needs. An estimated revised **43,880** people have been assisted across all cyclone-affected countries with direct relief activities. Out of this total number of beneficiaries reached, an estimated **32,713** beneficiaries have also been reached with longer-term recovery services.

The current global implementation of the Appeal is of 76 per cent. The operation end date has been increased by three (3) months until end of September 2017, bringing the operation total length to 30 months. This would allow French Red Cross activities funded by this appeal to be completed. This extension would also allow the TC PAM appeal budget for Papua New Guinea (PNG) to be implemented, as for now TC Pam implementation for PNG will need to be validated once the new IFRC country representative has been officially appointed.

Implementation of activities in Solomon Islands is close to finished. Tuvalu activities are proceeding as planned, and activities in Kiribati are being readjusted as logistical difficulties have caused considerable delays in the implementation of shelter activities.

In Vanuatu, WASH activities in Paama and the Shepherds islands are being implemented as planned and should be completed by December 2016 (these activities include mainly latrines, construction of rainwater catchments and hygiene promotion activities). French Red Cross implementation in Tanna Island will continue until September 2017. Two out of three schools rehabilitations have been completed and work has started for the third one in Emae Island. A new shelter/construction delegate from New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC) has joined the operation and is currently focusing on the school rehabilitation work and institutional preparedness constructions such as warehouses and National Society Headquarter. The community shelter project has been concluded and livelihood activities will enter into their second phase.

October 2016 – February 2017: An estimated revised **43,880** people have been assisted across all 5 cyclone-affected countries with direct relief activities, **39,915 people in Vanuatu only**. Out of this total number of beneficiaries reached, by end of February 2017, an estimated **32,242** beneficiaries have also been reached with longer-term recovery services, **22,280 people in Vanuatu**

[2] A correction in the previous report has led to a decrease from the previously reported figure.

only. The final estimation of **34,573** beneficiaries for the recovery phase, represents the ultimate target when the French Red Cross outcomes inside the IFRC Appeal will have been achieved by September 2017.

As of end of February 2017, the current financial global implementation of the Appeal is **94 per cent.** Most of the IFRC team in country has left as all field activities were implemented by end of February 2017. Only the operation manager and the finance delegate are closing the accounts and last activities until end of March 2017. From April until September 2017, the IFRC country cluster support team (CCST) in Suva, Fiji will be monitoring remotely the remaining French Red Cross activities and will conclude the IFRC TC PAM Appeal.

March 2017 – September 2017: Monitoring of the operation continued with VRCS, this is like programs such as the North Tanna program. This was completed in September 2017. The program reached 4,397 individuals. Likewise, monitoring of the operation's financial progress continued with CCST Suva Finance and APRO office. In this period all TC Pam Operation have left Vanuatu and monitoring continued from CCST Suva.

Overview of Host National Society

Kiribati Red Cross Society (KRCS) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1989 and has seven staff members in its headquarters based at the capital, Tarawa. Prior to Tropical Cyclone Pam, the only "branch" was the headquarters on Tarawa. In April, a Red Cross branch was temporally established on Tamana Island; representatives were also established on the other three atolls, giving KRCS points of contact on those islands.

Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1976, making it an auxiliary to the authorities. The National Society has a total of 250 volunteers, 25 staff and presence in all administrative units of the country through 13 branches. Its branches work closely with the authorities in the immediate response to disasters, and responded jointly to the effects of Tropical Cyclone Pam. The PNGRC branches in West New Britain, Madang, and National Capital District have been active with support from headquarters and the PNGRC National Disaster Response Team.

Solomon Islands Red Cross Society (SIRCS) is a legally constituted association, officially recognized by the government as a voluntary relief society and auxiliary to the public authorities with the Solomon Islands Red Cross Society Act of 1983. The National Society has a clear role in the national disaster risk management plan. SIRC branches worked closely with provincial disaster branch management committees in the immediate response to the disaster. SIRCS is focusing its response efforts in the two most affected provinces of Malaita and Temotu where more than 5,300 people have been affected, with damage to fruit trees, food gardens, agricultural crops, houses, water supply, infrastructure and communications.

Tuvalu Red Cross Society (TRCS) was recognized by the ICRC in December 2015, and is now the 190th registered member of the IFRC. The response it undertook illustrates its commitment both at a national and community level to deliver on its humanitarian responsibilities as an auxiliary to Tuvalu public authorities. The relief operation has provided an opportunity for TRCS to recruit volunteers through units/branches across the territory and gain practical experience in enhancing institutional preparedness for future similar national responses.

Vanuatu Red Cross Society (VRCS) 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. has working with the humanitarian effort to manage evacuation centers, to distribute relief aid, and to assess impact and needs in all affected areas. The National Society is one of the few local organizations able to reach the community level across the country.

To this extent the VRCS, with support from the French, Australian and New Zealand Red Cross Societies has, pre-Tropical Cyclone Pam, been implementing programmes focused on disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA), community based health and first aid (CBHFA) and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST).

As the National Societies involved in the response were small – especially those of Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu – and with limited infrastructure, staff and volunteers, this was the largest operation they were responding to in their history. As such, this operation provided an opportunity to strengthen each National Society's capacity so that they are positioned to respond at scale to future events. This operation will, therefore, dedicate substantial resources towards strengthening institutional preparedness and organizational capacity of National Societies and the communities with whom they partner.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Pacific CCST and National Societies in the region were preparing for response once the tropical depression formed and meteorological projections indicated its imminent impact on several countries. During this period, the CCST continuously provided National Societies in the region with relevant up-to-date information in 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 coordinated with the government and other actors, and mobilized resources with the support of the IFRC, ICRC and following National Societies: American Red Cross, Andorran Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Cook Islands Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Fiji Red Cross, French Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Marshall Islands Red Cross, Micronesia Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherland Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Samoa Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Tonga Red Cross, as well as many government and private donors.

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 surge capacity deployed from the region; New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Australia and Tonga in particular. The National Societies of Fiji and Tonga provided regional disaster response team (RDRT) support. The British Red Cross deployed a logistics Emergency Response Unit (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. Following the surge tools, team of delegates and national staff joined the operation lead by an operations manager during the following months.

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 and regional offices and the 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 Tropical Cyclone Pam Partnership and Planning Meeting was held in Port Vila from 29 to 30 April 2015. During the meeting participants from VRCS, IFRC, Australian, French and New Zealand Red Cross Societies took stock of operational achievements and challenges 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 the main island of Efate, the Efate outer islands, Paama Island, the Shepherd Islands, and Tanna Island. 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 parallel to revising the International Appeal, IFRC also liaised with Australian Red Cross, French Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross on the development of one Movement plan for the overall recovery operations and longer term bilateral support. In early November 2015, IFRC/French Red Cross Project Cooperation and Funding Agreement for the North Tanna activities was signed for FRC to support the VRCS in the implementation of the appeal activities.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the Solomon Islands, National Disaster Management Offices coordinated the overall response. In the Solomon Islands provincial disaster management offices, health authorities and local businesses contributed at the local level. In Papua New Guinea the response was coordinated by the WNB Provincial Disaster Committees. Outside of Vanuatu there were only a few actors responding in those countries including UNICEF, the Australian High Commission, New Zealand High Commission, Secretariat of the Pacific Community/Live and Learn, Kerry Can, UNICEF and World Vision in the Solomon Islands and UNICEF in Tuvalu.

In Vanuatu, there were more than 100 agencies active in the relief phase of the response. The main actors in the recovery phase were Act for Peace, Action Aid, ADRA, CARE International, Live and Learn, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Training, Oxfam, Save the Children, Samaritans Purse, The Salvation Army, Vanuatu Women's Centre, Vanuatu Red

Cross Society, Vanuatu Education Support Program, Vanuatu Society of Disabled People, World Health Organization, UNICEF, UNFPA, and World Vision.

Collaboration and coordination

Following the strong impact of Tropical Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu, the Director General of the National Disaster Council requested assistance from UNDAC and declared Vanuatu in a state of emergency under the provisions of the National Disaster Act (2000). The National Disaster Management Plan (2010) and the national cluster coordination mechanism (adopted in 2011) were activated for the response. The clusters were led by relevant line ministries, and co-led by Vanuatu Humanitarian Team[3] agencies. French, Australian and New Zealand (FRANZ) armed forces contributed strongly 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 were mobilized through the FRANZ partnership.

IFRC has been convening the Pacific Shelter Cluster since its activation in 2012. An alert was launched by the IFRC to its shelter coordination roster on 14 March 2015 to identify additional qualified and trained individuals that can support shelter cluster coordination in response. In order to fulfil the IFRC's commitment to lead the Shelter Cluster in the Pacific, the IFRC has deployed a Shelter Coordination Team (SCT) to Vanuatu and provided short term on-site and by-distance technical assistance to the other affected countries.

The Vanuatu SCT consisted of a coordinator and an information manager, with additional support provided by Shelter Cluster partners in communications, programming and assessments. The SCT was supported through this Appeal but remained independent of the IFRC operation in support of National Societies. The team was exclusively dedicated to the task of Cluster coordination, for the benefit of all actors involved in shelter interventions. The Shelter Cluster partnered with the REACH Initiative to conduct detailed shelter cluster assessment in Vanuatu. A sample of 806 households across 13 sample sites on 18 islands were reached. The assessment report outlined medium to long-term shelter recovery needs; the need for recovery support in the form of building tools in both urban and rural locations and the need for more resilient interventions. A following report REACH 2 was published after the relief phase to validate the longer-term recovery needs. The SCT transformed gradually into a working group from July 2015.

A webpage dedicated to the Vanuatu shelter response has been created in the Global Shelter Cluster website.

Regionally the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) is the main humanitarian coordination mechanism and coordinated by the UNOCHA. 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)[4] in February 2012.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

KRCS

In the immediate aftermath of Tropical Cyclone Pam, the KRCS disaster management office (DMO) and a team of emergency response team (ERT) volunteers conducted assessments and distributed non-food items (NFIs) in Tamana and Arorae. Initial assessment in Arorae revealed that 19 households were damaged but not destroyed, with some losses of household items. All public buildings have been restored by the government and communities have repaired their damaged homes. On the most affected island, Tamana, the destruction of inundated dwellings were widespread with extensive damages to housing, latrines and water infrastructure, including pollution of wells. Sixty-five houses were completely destroyed and 42 damaged. Nearly all of the 107 affected households lost household effects, including bedding, kitchen utensils and tools. A joint KRCS/ IFRC/ Australian Red Cross/New Zealand Red Cross assessment team arrived in Tamana on 9 April to support KRCS with a second set of assessments. The assessment team comprised international WASH and shelter experts, the KRCS health officer, a national board member and the New Zealand Red Cross organizational development/communications delegate. The team identified an urgent need for well de-cleansing, gutter installation on existing galvanized iron communal roof structures (for rain water harvesting), building of cement blocks for water tank foundations[5], the provision of water storage containers, hygiene promotion (HP) and the provision of tools and materials to the local council for latrine construction and other repair activities.

[3] 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

[4] 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.

[5] There were five unused water tanks on the island provided by the government.

The assessment team found that shelter construction methods/materials and location of the houses (close to the sea shore) contributed to the damages. The houses were made entirely from pandanus and coconut trees which were not designed to withstand storm surge and inundation. The most critical contributing factor to the damage was that the housing structures were not secured or buried in the ground. Shelter recovery recommendations included the provision of more hardy wood poles (unavailable on Tamana) to elevate housing structures and provide a safer foundation, reducing the impact of future storm surges. Another recommendation was to equip the Island Council with tools and resources to facilitate reconstruction.

A temporary KRCS branch was formally established on Tamana in April and Red Cross focal points were also established on the other two islands. First aid trainings and hygiene promotion sessions have been conducted on all three islands.

PNGRCS

Relief assessments were conducted in three provinces in Papua New Guinea - National Capital District, Madang, and West New Britain - and indicated that more than 100 houses were damaged by flash floods, with more than 9,000 people affected or displaced. Non-food items, including blankets, mosquito nets, water containers and kitchen sets as well as emergency shelter items such as tarpaulins were distributed by PNGRCS to 2,653 people (approximately 423 households).

The PNGRCS identified West New Britain for recovery activities. Assessments begun in September and focused on hygiene promotion and livelihoods/food security and gender based violence issues, supported by an IFRC WASH delegate. Water and sanitation recovery activities commenced with hygiene promotion training for PNGRCS volunteers, with volunteers then conducting hygiene promotion activities in target communities with gender-based violence assessments in 14 affected villages.

An added complication to the recovery activities in PNG was the on-going El-Nino drought event that affected most of the country and which resulted in a DREF operations significant decrease in access to safe drinking water. A DREF operation has been launched in September 2015.

SIRCS

In Solomon Islands, initial assessments were completed in all communities Malaita and Temotu provinces. In Temotu province 10 houses were totally destroyed and 1,046 were damaged. In Malaita, 139 houses were damaged. More than 50 per cent of garden crops were damaged in affected communities. The immediate needs identified were food and shelter repair (tarpaulins and other repair materials and tools). The NDMO distributed food items and SIRCS supported with non-food items.

SIRCS distributions of non-food items (NFIs) to Temotu and Malaita provinces were completed in early April and May 2015 respectively and reached a total of 172 households. As the capacities of the Temotu Outer Island Red Cross branch were limited and distances between islands extremely challenging, distribution of NFIs and targeted hygiene promotion were conducted simultaneously to ensure maximum use of both transport and personnel. Hygiene promotion activities in the Reef outer islands and in Malaita province reached a total of 1,811 people.

TRCS

Relief assessments and distributions in Tuvalu were completed in all eight affected islands. The remaining outer island of Niulakita was not affected by Tropical Cyclone Pam. Initial assessments covered the most affected islands of Nui and Nukufetau. In Nui Island, 92 per cent of the total population (541) was displaced and living in shelters or with host families. More than one third of them were children. Sanitation facilities in the shelters were inoperable. Vegetation was significantly affected and food security was identified as a major concern. Water was also identified as high priority as four of the five water cisterns were damaged, along with water storage tanks. Temporary shelter assistance was identified as a priority to ensure protection and enable affected families to resume their livelihoods.

The entire population (583) of Nukufetau was displaced. Pulaka crops were immediately harvested by the affected community as a result of inundations. However, the cyclone has left a long-term impact on the overall agriculture in the country. Fishing activities were disrupted due to low availability of fuel. While water systems were not damaged, there was concerns regarding water quality and quantity. Latrines were functioning. There were seven diarrhea cases and five acute respiratory infection (ARI) cases reported, along with the psychological impact of the affected community, particularly children. The initial 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. Communities rely on *Radio Tuvalu* for any information on humanitarian assistance.

From 7 to 21 May an IFRC recovery assessment team, comprised of one WASH (seconded from New Zealand Red Cross) and one shelter delegate (seconded from Australian Red Cross), completed a detailed recovery assessment together with TRCS in coordination with Government of Tuvalu. The assessment was undertaken across six islands (Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu and Nukufetau) and identified a number of recovery and long-term needs.

The team established the need to provide immediate access to safe water supply in some locations, pending repair of damaged sources. While communities and the *falekaupule* (a traditional assembly composed according to the local customs of each island) were making progress in terms of meeting the immediate water and sanitation needs in the most affected locations, providing water and sanitation access to all affected households is expected to take longer. Rain water harvesting sources, in particular those located on community halls, that were used as evacuation centres, were in need of repair and evacuation centres lacked latrines, specifically for people with disabilities.

The assessment team trained 17 TRCS volunteers to conduct focus groups, beneficiary satisfaction surveys and interviews with affected communities on all six islands, with a focus on vulnerable groups such as the elderly and people with disabilities. While most of the northern islands in Tuvalu experienced some structural damage to dwellings, the most affected was the Island of Nui. TRCS has decided to concentrate on WASH[6] and food security recovery activities on Nui and Nukufetau. These recovery activities were delayed from June to early October as all of the government ships that service the islands were in need of critical repairs and unable to continue scheduled journeys. Irregularities in the shipping schedule were common and in one instance resulted in a majority of volunteers were unable to return to the capital Funafuti as scheduled for a number of weeks in May.

The arrival of recovery materials in August/September 2015 allowed three rainwater harvesting systems to be rehabilitated to community buildings, 10 households (with minor intervention) and a total of three community gardens (two on Nui and one in Funafuti) being established with the support of a NZRC delegate.

VRCS

The NDMO, supported by humanitarian partners including nine VRCS staff and volunteers, led initial rapid assessment teams in the most affected areas of Vanuatu from 18 to 24 March. Information collected during this first phase was detailed enough to inform immediate response planning and the development of the International Appeal. Red Cross participated in the cluster-led Second Phase Harmonized Assessments which have informed the Government's Humanitarian Action Plan and set the scope for VRCS/IFRC early recovery plan of action.

Based on official reports from the NDMO, the cyclone caused massive damage in the two southern provinces of Shefa and Tafea. The province of Malampa, just north of Shefa sustained less damage, with only the easterly islands affected. Further north in Penama province, communications were disrupted and schools damaged on Pentecost Island. The immediate needs in the affected areas were potable water and shelter, together with food, emergency health and non-food items relief.

VRCS' relief distributions on 16 islands in the four most affected provinces, including urban Port Vila, rural areas on Efate Island where the capital Port Vila is located, the Efate outer islands, the Shepherd Islands group, northern Paama Island, and Pentecost Island. To date, the National Society has worked in 31 communities (several villages within each) and has reached over 30,000 people. In the recovery phase, VRCS was targeting support to 42,324 people in the areas where it was present during the relief phase.

Some 90,000 people needed shelter assistance as their houses were damaged or destroyed. Based on initial and secondary assessments, the VRCS in consultation with the relevant clusters, line Ministries and other agencies were focusing on shelter recovery including the provision of supplementary tools to households to support their rebuilding efforts; implementation of community-based participatory safe shelter awareness activities and the rehabilitation of mainstream school infrastructures. The safe shelter awareness program was built upon the emergency shelter distributions by implementing a community based program that will raise awareness of "low cost low tech" safe shelter practices, such as shelter location, foundation, bracing and tying. In the design of these projects the Red Cross has liaised closely with government agencies and the Shelter cluster. The outcomes of the shelter focused recovery assessments implemented by the Shelter Cluster informed the Red Cross shelter approach. The REACH report 1 and 2 and shelter working groups identified new gaps in the highly affected West Tanna area of Tafea. Additional shelter activities in West Tanna to support communities and households with Building Back Safer and Better (BBS/B) were planned with the support of a AUD 300,000

[6] Include debris cleaning.

Australian Red Cross/DFAT pledge that was originally dedicated for purchase of relief items that were not necessary anymore due to in-kind contributions received from other donors.

On many islands and locations, contaminated water sources or damaged/destroyed water systems were posing a threat to health and sanitation. In close coordination with the health cluster, VRCS health recovery activities were focusing on health promotion targeting disease prevention and epidemic control. The VRCS water and sanitation recovery interventions were focused on the three most affected provinces - Paama in Malampa province, Tanna Island in Tafea province, and Shepherd Islands in Shefa province. Efate islands have also been considered as a fourth priority. Early recovery activities were conducted such as supporting the emergency repairs community rainwater harvesting systems and sustainable means of collecting and storing rain water. On the other hand, additional construction, well rehabilitation and water conservation awareness were implemented to address the El-Nino effects. Consultation with communities was a key component of the programme in-line with the Society's eight step DRR approach. The long-term recovery plan also included 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 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 components included were comprehensive capacity building package on 'life skills' training with practical skills such as sewing and printing, health promotion, civic education and raising awareness of social issues. Given the disaster risks in the Pacific, there was 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 Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement responded to Restoring Family Links (RFL) needs in Vanuatu that arose in the aftermath of Tropical Cyclone Pam. Along with active tracing by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the progressive restoration of Vanuatu's cellular network contributed to families restoring their family link with loved ones and tracing enquiries being closed. The Australian Red Cross supported the operation with an RFL specialist deployed to Vanuatu in cooperation and coordination with the ICRC. A webpage was created where people could search for missing persons and register themselves for family members to find them.

Real-Time Evaluation

A real-time evaluation (RTE) was held in July 2015. The RTE 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 was placed on looking at the impact and challenges in the size, scope, and range of the operation. An independent evaluation team leader, supported by three National Society evaluation team members (Fiji Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross), formed the core evaluation team. The aim was to establish a gender diverse evaluation team. An evaluation management team comprising of three persons (one from IFRC Geneva and two from IFRC Kuala Lumpur) has been identified to manage the evaluation process. The results of the RTE were announced and a subsequent meeting in Suva was held between TC Pam senior managers as well as senior managers from Asia-Pacific regional office. Subsequent measures were taken from the RTE observations and changes in the TC Pam structure made from these recommendations. Some recommendations from the RTE are as follows;

- The need to improve the organisational adaptive capacity of IFRC Secretariat structures through IFRC as secretariat with Partner National Societies.
- The need to address contextual specificities for the Pacific.
- The need to operationalize national societies as lead agencies
- It was also recommended that a meta-evaluation of past IFRC RTEs over the last 10 years be conducted.

Final report of the RTE is available here.

Beneficiary selection and community participation

The vulnerabilities of the affected population were multi-faceted. In their responses, the National Societies engaged in this operation ensured that programmes were 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 were considered according to level of impact and more priority will be given to those who have lost their houses.

Other aspects considered included prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, and protecting children in all programmes. For instance, in evacuation centres, specific and deliberate initiatives were considered to strengthen protection and security of those availing of shelter, and to mitigate issues such as gender based violence. The initiatives included setting up evacuation centre committees, whose membership taken into account, gender and diversity balance, to

spur community participation in identifying the key priorities for people in the centres. Furthermore, the Child Protection Policy applied while the National Society child protection policies were heavily promoted.

Risk assessment (or critical assumptions and potential constraints)
Adhering to its Fundamental Principles and the principle of 'Do No Harm' is central to how the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement approaches its interventions. The most prominent part of the 'Do No Harm' approach is that people were already highly resilient to the impact of the disaster, and as such the level of material support for the recovery should be carefully considered. Recovery support should not undermine communities' ability for future disaster or create dependency on aid during disaster. There was an emphasis for a building back safer approach that included a significant "software" element and institutional capacity development of National Society' branches on outer islands.

Feasibility, scenario planning and planned review
The planned response reflected current situation and adjusted where El-Nino or other subsequent emergencies changed the context.

In some affected areas, consideration was also given to minimize the potential risk for National Societies to respond to new areas (outside of their branch presence or ongoing interventions) or new sectors. For instance, it was the first time for VRCS to respond to Shepherds Islands which is traditionally supported by other actors. On the other hand, it was the first time for KRCS and TRCS to implement recovery operations.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

With the adoption of an integrated regional approach in this international appeal– covering all the countries that were affected by Tropical Cyclone Pam and other tropical depressions in mid-March – individual operations were cancelled (MDRKI001, MDRTV001, MDRSB004 and MDRVU002). A separate loan from the DREF of CHF 575,000 was approved to start up the activities under this international appeal.

The beneficiaries targeted in the five different countries were assisted with relief, recovery and longer-term assistance as followed:

Country / Population	Affected locations covered under this Appeal	Total affected people	Affected people in target areas	People reached to date	Target # of people under Appeal	Target households under Appeal
Vanuatu 252,763	**Four provinces (16 islands)** Tafea province: Tanna Island - North Tanna, West Tanna: Shefa province: Shepherd Islands (Emae, Buninga, Tongriki, Makira, Mataso), Outer Efate Islands (Moso, Lelepa, Emau, Nguna, Pele): Efate Island – North Efate (rural): Emau, Samma, Siviry, Paunangisu, Mangaliliu; East Efate: Epule, Pang Pang, Forari-Korango, Epau, Takarariki, Puran Lour, Ekipe, Eton; Efate (peri-urban Port Vila) – Eratap, Erakor, Ifira, Pango, Central (Freshwater): Malampa province: Paama Island, Malekula Island (north), Ambae Island (east)	188,000 Men 52% Women 48% Under 18 years 48%[7]	71,000	44,000	72,324	15,045
Kiribati	**Four islands:** Tamana, Arorae, Onotoa, Nonouti	1,500[8]	1,500[10]	560	1,400	280

[7] Based on the IFRC co-convened Shelter Cluster Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment Report, May 2015. The report states that "The sampling strategy utilised throughout the assessment was designed to provide humanitarian actors with a representative sample of cyclone affected islands and sites with a confidence level of 90% and a margin of error of 10%". The report goes on to state that there was "an almost equal gender split was identified across the affected area, with the assessed population found to be 52% male and 48% female. According to assessment data, 57% of the population in the affected area was either under 18 years old (48%) or over 60 years old (9%). This population of dependents was supported by the remainder of the working age population (43%). A low prevalence of either female or elderly (60+) headed households was identified through the assessment, representing only 5% and 4% of households respectively."
[8] Estimate based on assessments in three of the four affected islands.
[10] Estimate based on assessments in three of the four affected islands.

Country / Population	Affected locations covered under this Appeal	Total affected people	Affected people in target areas	People reached to date	Target # of people under Appeal	Target households under Appeal
102,351		Men 48% Female 52% People with disabilities 2%[9]				
Tuvalu 9,876	**Nine islands:** Funafuti, Nui, Nukefetau, Nanumanga, Nanumea, Niutao, Nukulaelae, Niulakita, Vaitupu	4613	4,613	2,530	3,300	660
Solomon Islands 561,231	**Two provinces** (24 islands) Malaita provinceTemotu province: Duff Islands (11), Reef Islands (8), Tikopia Island (1), Anuta Island (1), Utupua Island (1), Vanikoro Island (1)	44,096	44,096	645	1,300	260
Papua New Guinea 7,321,000	**Two provinces** (5 LLG**) and **National Capital District** West New Britain province: Talasea, Mosa, Hoskins, Bialla, Cenaka : National Capital District: Madang province	9,199	9,199	565	4,200	840
Total		**247 408**	**130,408**	**48,300**	**82,524**	**17,085**

Note:

1) *Sourcing disaggregated data across the five contexts has been a challenge. The IFRC is committed to supporting National Societies to establish monitoring systems to facilitate the collection of disaggregate data in the recovery phase of the operation. A regional gender, protection and inclusion delegate will be supporting this process in Vanuatu and tools developed for that context will be shared with the other countries.*
2) *Average number of people per household has been calculated as five.*

Human resources (HR)

Prior to the cyclone, IFRC had no permanent in-country presence in the five countries affected. The CCST covers support to 14 Pacific National Societies. Support to the five affected countries has been provided by the CCST office in Suva through short- and longer-term missions. During the first month of operation, international as well as regional staff (disaster management, shelter, health, finance, disaster law) were deployed to Vanuatu to support assessments and coordination. This stretched the capacities of the CCST team which was also responding to support needs in the other four countries and to another cyclone operation in the North Pacific (Typhoon Maysak). To ensure the ongoing effective delivery of long-term programmes as well as activities under this appeal, the CCST office's structure was expanded for the following 12-18 months.

Due to the scale of operation in Vanuatu, one of the priorities within that country's budget was staffing. It was noted that the in-country capacities were underestimated in the original appeal and extra hiring of local staff and extension of delegates' missions was essential to successfully implement activities on time. VRCS was receiving support for staff positions in shelter, WASH, monitoring and reporting. In addition to these, finance and logistic staff were added.

WASH, shelter, gender/protection/inclusion and finance development delegate deployments from Australian, French and New Zealand Red Cross Societies were providing essential complimentary capacity across the five countries.

The plan included support to National Society branch development personnel to ensure that outer island branches were able to scale up for the required recovery response in the five countries. Branch development, volunteer management, and governance-related activities were supported by the CCST organizational development delegate as well as through other targeted technical support missions.

Following the RTE recommendations and as of 1 December 2015, Vanuatu established a country office reporting directly to Asia Pacific regional office. The head of operations in Vanuatu was the appeal manager and work in close coordination with Pacific CCST, in order to ensure that all activities from the TC Pam operation were connected with the ongoing plans for the five National Societies. In the Asia Pacific regional office, an operations coordinator provided both in-country surge and remote support.

[9] Based on KRCS/IFRC Tamana assessment data, WASH recovery assessment report, April 2015.

Shelter cluster coordination support to Vanuatu has been provided by the regional shelter coordination delegate and the global shelter senior officer based in Geneva. This was independent from IFRC-National Society operations. A local shelter cluster officer was hired to support the government in its emergency shelter preparedness and response strategy.

Logistics and supply chain

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

Logistics has been a challenge in the Pacific due to the distances between islands and to the limited infrastructure and transport options. Delivering relief and recovery programmes to geographically dispersed locations was expensive and slow, with the Red Cross having to rely heavily on sea transport. As a result, the running costs for the operation was significantly higher in comparison to other operations in Asia Pacific.

In Tuvalu, the eight islands rely solely on two government-owned ferries to move between islands and deliver goods, with a third ferry contributed by the Japanese government in December 2015. Both vessels were under repair for three months from August 2015, delaying all relief and recovery activities from Tuvalu Red Cross, the Tuvaluan government and other non-government actors. Similarly, the Solomon Islands have limited access to reliable transport between islands, with ships only departing once they are deemed 'full', making distribution and replenishment of items difficult to plan for. In Kiribati, the outer islands are serviced by semi-regular weekly flights and irregular boat/shipping service. Transport to the islands is costly and only semi-reliable (i.e. the ERT team was stranded on Arorae for three weeks). Flights are also often booked out weeks in advance, making regular visits difficult.

In Vanuatu, logistics support was initially provided by the Kuala Lumpur RLU regional logistics coordinator, as a member of the FACT. The delegate organized the reception of the goods that arrived in country and the supply chain for the required goods for the ongoing distribution. This role was replaced by a series of full-time logistics delegates. During the early recovery phase, logistics has been focused mainly on procurement for WASH recovery activities through local tenders and pre-positioning stocks in the various branches with support of ARC bilateral funds. VRCS established a logistics department and those staff have been mentored to grow in their role. For the longer-term recovery phase, logistics has focused on the procurement of construction materials, work closely coordinated with shelter and construction delegate and ordered by project after bills of quantities were set up after completion of design. Additionally, two VRCS warehouses have been constructed – with one in the island of Espirito Santo to cover the northern part of Vanuatu and one in Vanuatu Red Cross headquarters in Port-Vila to cover central and southern Vanuatu. Logistics training in procurement and stock management has been provided to VRCS with IFRC Stock Management LOGIC software implemented in the VRCS headquarters.

Procurement related to NFI replenishment has been carried out and supported through the IFRC regional logistics unit (RLU) supplemented by local procurement for some relief items. For the recovery activities the procurement has been one the biggest challenges, requiring dedicated local staff to cover the demand. It has been challenging for suppliers to fill out tender requests adequately and other paperwork required in the IFRC standard procurement procedures. Shipment of materials have been also subject of weather patterns, causing some delays in early recovery activities. Noteworthy effort has been made throughout the operation to enhance local supplier relationships to overcome these challenges. IFRC RLU in Kuala Lumpur has extended technical logistics support, such as support and monitoring mission of regional logistics coordinator to Vanuatu, technical validation of procurement files and distance support as per required.

Information management

The gathering and management of comprehensive and accurate information was often challenging in disaster situation. An information management specialist from the American Red Cross was deployed to Vanuatu as a member of FACT for the first three weeks. The delegate supported the collection of raw data in the field, consolidated reliable data to input towards operational decision making, information products – such as maps and infographics – and reporting. Information Management needs across the five countries were covered by the PMER delegate and information systems officer from June onwards.

Communications

Communications activities in the immediate aftermath of the disaster successfully focused on proactively generating visibility and positioning for the Red Cross Red Crescent response operation in the media and supporting the communications needs of National Societies in domestic markets. A regional communications plan was designed to demonstrate to the general

public the achievements and the impact of relief and recovery efforts in the first three months of the disaster while also highlighting humanitarian concerns and outstanding needs.

Gender and diversity

Consistent with the IFRC Strategic Framework on Gender and Diversity 2013-2020 and with the Minimum Standard Commitments on Gender and Diversity in Emergencies, interventions focused on applying the minimum standards into the program cycle, including through dissemination and use of the Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming and Monitoring Tool, which was piloted in this response.

Information technology and telecommunications

New Zealand Red Cross supports telecommunication programmes across the region and deployed an IT/Telecommunication specialist to Vanuatu in the days after the cyclone hit. With that support, internal IT/T were restored and improved for the operation. Should further support be required in this area, New Zealand Red Cross will be approached to assist. In February 2015, New Zealand Red Cross supported an assessment of emergency communications capabilities at PNGRCS national headquarters.

In Vanuatu, a provision of Radio Telecoms HF equipment was provided for the VRCS branches as well as 10 community disaster centers received HF as part of DRR activities in North Tanna. In Kiribati, emergency communication equipment was also be provided to KRCS, for better communication between headquarters and the outer islands.

Security

There was no security issue reported.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Reporting on the operation were delivered in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. Seven operation updates have been issued. A Federation Wide Reporting System (FWRS) for a coordinated monitoring and reporting approach were developed for the five countries. Together with the contribution of the ICRC, the first internal Movement-wide report was completed in October 2015. The first public one-year report was published in 2016 as well as the visual summary of the response that was published in mid-2017.

In accordance with the IFRC framework for evaluations, a real-time evaluation (RTE) had been undertaken in July 2015. A final evaluation has been conducted in March 2018.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC, through the department of finance, provided necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. The National Societies have been supported for many years by the IFRC and are accustomed to these financial procedures. A finance and administration delegate was based in Vanuatu with additional support coming from finance development and finance monitoring missions for the other four countries.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Relief response (closed in October 2015)

Total number of households provided with at least one type of essential non-food relief item

8,776

Vanuatu	7,983
Solomon Islands	172
Kiribati	106
Tuvalu	273
Papua New Guinea	242

During the relief phase, the IFRC distributed relief items to approximately 43,880 people (8,776 households) across affected communities in Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati and Solomon Islands

In coordination with the Shelter cluster, emergency shelter work in Vanuatu focused on the distribution of shelter kits (tool kits and tarpaulins) along with shelter kit orientation, a short session that demonstrates the content of the toolkit and how to best make use of tarpaulins to make them last longer. A total of 28,435 people (5,687 households) were provided with emergency shelter materials during the relief phase.

The relief assessments and the distributions that followed were at their peak in March and April 2015, with additional distributions in May and part of June of the same year. An estimated 39,915 people (7,983 households) have benefited from non-food items (NFI) distributions. In Kiribati, a total of 106 households or an estimated 530 people were reached during the relief phase with emergency shelter materials including tarpaulins and hygiene kits.

The relief activities in the Solomon Islands focused on relief distributions reaching a total of 172 households (approximately 860 people).

The relief activities in Tuvalu focused on distribution of non-food items in the islands of Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau and Nukulaelae for 1,365 people.

In Papua New Guinea, a total of 242 households or an estimated 1,210 people were reached during the relief phase with NFI distributions including water containers, tarpaulins and mosquito nets.

TC PAM REGIONAL RESPONSE

Solomon Islands | Papua New Guinea | Tuvalu | Kiribati

EMERGENCY RELIEF PHASE

3,695 people
provided with at least one type of essential non-food relief item

Kiribati: 530
Papua New Guinea: 1,210
Tuvalu: 1,365
Solomon Islands: 860

RECOVERY ASSISTANCE

SOLOMON ISLANDS

- 1,811 people reached with hygiene promotion activities
- 386 households covered with pre-positioned relief supplies in case of another disaster
- 18 volunteers trained in safe shelter awareness
- 39 volunteers trained in epidemic control
- 3 Red Cross branches rebuilt or rehabilitated

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

- 15 volunteers trained in safe shelter awareness
- 20 volunteers trained in hygiene promotion
- 411 people reached with hygiene promotion activities
- 331 households covered with pre-positioned relief supplies in case of another disaster
- 15 volunteers trained in food preservation & gardening

TUVALU

- 13 rainwater harvesting systems constructed
- 15 volunteers trained in safe shelter awareness
- 138 households with increased access to safe water
- 273 households covered with pre-positioned relief supplies in case of another disaster
- 1,010 people reached with hygiene promotion activities

KIRIBATI

- 63 people trained to provide first aid
- 15 volunteers trained in epidemic control
- 1,030 people reached with hygiene promotion activities
- 150 households covered with pre-positioned relief supplies in case of another disaster

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Recovery activities - Vanuatu

Shelter and Settlements

A large percentage of the population with immediate shelter needs were reached during the relief and early recovery stage, with an estimated 5,106 people (1,021 households) received shelter kits (toolkit and tarpaulins) as part of the early recovery assistance for shelter.

In the Shelter Cluster's vulnerability and needs assessment report, there were key areas that were highlighted which include West Tanna and the Shepherd Islands. West Tanna was identified as one of the areas with the lowest prevalence of safe construction methods, including bracing of main structures, tying down of the various building elements and construction of adequate foundations.

Safer shelter awareness and fixing kits

Following key recommendations from the Shelter Cluster's needs assessment, a key component of recovery shelter activities has been the safer shelter awareness sessions and distribution of fixing kits (nails and cyclone straps) for each household. In early November, in addition to 450 families who had initially received a shelter kit and an awareness on how to use it, a team of trainers and volunteers from VRCS commenced the facilitation of a series of 'Safer Shelter Awareness' workshops aimed at assisting 900 households in communities across West Tanna to rebuild their homes in a way that they could better resist future natural disasters such as cyclones and earthquakes.

The island of Tanna was one of the worst affected by Cyclone Pam, and although fatalities were minimal, the Shelter Cluster's 'Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment' carried out in April, found that roofs and walls of around 70 per cent of houses in rural areas of Tanna and around 40 per cent of roofs and 30 per cent of walls in urban areas of Tanna have been destroyed.

In an effort to assist these communities, the VRCS's shelter team worked collaboratively with Shelter Cluster partners and local builders including support from Australian Aid and Australian Red Cross to facilitate the Safer Shelter Awareness workshops.

These sessions came at an opportune moment, as families were repairing and strengthening their houses with renewed urgency in preparation for the next cyclone season, one which forecasters predict as particularly active as a result of the current El-Nino event affecting Vanuatu.

The aim of the workshops was to build off existing knowledge and best traditional and modern construction practices present in communities, in order to equip all families with some of the technical know-how required to build strong, safe houses. The workshops focused on simple construction techniques around four key messages developed by the Vanuatu Shelter Cluster; strong connections between every part of the house to hold it down during a cyclone (*holem daon haos*), the inclusion of cross-bracing to hold the house up (*holem stret haos*), strong foundations and choosing a safe site.

During the closing and conclusion of each workshop, a small supply of building materials (cyclone straps and nails), along with a safer shelter booklet, was provided to each family, allowing them to put theory into action as they reinforce their houses in preparation for the upcoming cyclone season. These additional construction materials, coined by Vanuatu Shelter Cluster as "fixing kits" comprised of six kilograms of assorted nails and 10 metres of cyclone straps. Geographically, the shelter recovery work has focused in Tanna and the Shepherds islands, as these areas were the most severely affected by the cyclone.

In early November 2015, a team of Vanuatu Red Cross trainers and volunteers commenced the facilitation of a series of Safer Shelter Awareness workshops aimed at assisting 900 households in communities across West Tanna to rebuild homes in a way that will better resist future natural disasters such as cyclones and earthquakes. The awareness sessions were completed by mid-December 2015 to reach 900 households in 45 communities.

VRCS shelter team during one of the safer shelter awareness and community sharing kit distributions conducted in the Shepherd Islands. ***(Photo: Sofia Lardies/ New Zealand Red Cross)***

Community (sharing) tool kits:

The distribution of community (sharing) tool kits, a recovery tool kit suited to the Ni-Van context to approximately **2,160 families** in 15 tribes representing 108 communities in West Tanna took place. The distributions were carried out according to the VRCS/IFRC strategy which has been commended by Tafea Provincial Government. The tools were distributed in two rounds, the first one to eleven tribes on 17 April 2016, and the second one to four tribes on 1 May 2016.

All tools were distributed to tribal leaders on arrival at the port in Bethel, Tanna, in order to avoid the necessity of warehousing (there were no suitable warehouses of large capacity), and to reduce the need for complex logistics. These distributions were carried out according to the VRCS/IFRC strategy, and based on agreed recommendations with the Tafea Provincial Government.

A copy of Besik Konstraksen Hanbuk is distributed along with a fixing kit to a family in Leneai in West Tanna. ***(Photo: IFRC)***

Monitoring of toolkit distributions

After all distributions had taken place, the shelter team contacted all chiefs, including those who had not travelled down to the port in Bethel to collect the tools at the time of distribution, to ensure that the tools were received. Every chief confirmed they had received the tools.

In order to arrange monitoring at community level to ensure that members of each village had access to the tools, the shelter team once again called all chiefs, where possible, to arrange a date for a monitoring visit. All chiefs were asked to inform community members of these dates and encourage their participation, as well as to take part in the meeting themselves. As the community tool kits were distributed at tribal and community levels rather than at household level, focus group discussions took place with chiefs, women and men in the communities that were visited.

All of the tribes that were initially targeted in West Tanna were also reached through the monitoring visits (100 per cent). Of the total 108 communities within these tribes, a total of 30 (28 per cent) were sampled during these visits.

This same strategy was applied in July to the Shepherds islands of Emae, Mataso and Makira. These activities targeted **309 households** on building back safer awareness and distribution of fixing kits and **12 communities (240 households) with community (sharing) kits**.

The complex logistics and expense involved in procuring and transporting quality building materials to remote islands and communities in Vanuatu, makes repairing or rebuilding homes particularly challenging. A coordinated approach with communities and implementing agencies, and incorporation of locally found materials into the response has helped to ensure that the assistance reaches a larger number of affected households.

Within the French Red Cross project in North Tanna, 14 CDCCC shelter focal points were trained in Build Back Better/Build Back Safer techniques by the Shelter Support Officer.

A BBB/BBS brochure was designed and disseminated to the communities to support public awareness. During the project, 910 people were reached in the first round of public awareness sessions, (40 per cent women, 42 per cent men, 18 per cent youth), and 393 in the second round, (33 per cent women, and 33 per cent men, 34 per cent youth).

VRCS shelter team unload community sharing kits from the ferry for later distribution for 15 tribes across West Tanna. ***(Photo: Vanuatu Red Cross Society)***

The table below summarizes the related shelter work conducted in West / North Tanna and Shepherds:

Recovery Indicators for Shelter		Total Reached	Total Planned
Total Number of household reached with safer shelter awareness sessions	West Tanna	1,350	1,350
	North Tanna	500[11]	500
	Shepherds	309	309
	Total	2,159	2,159
Estimated number of households reached with community sharing toolkits (approx. 1 community /20 households	West Tanna	2,160	2,160
	Shepherds	240	240
	Total	2,400	2,400
Grand Total of people reached by Shelter Activities		**22,795**	**22,795**

School rehabilitation and Kindergartens construction

Following recovery assessments, school rehabilitation work was identified as a key recovery activity and reflected in the IFRC plan and budget. IFRC work related to school rehabilitation has focused on three main schools:

1. School rehabilitation work for Buninga Senecol primary school on Buninga Island

Rehabilitation work has been **100 per cent completed** at Buninga school, with all the necessary construction materials procured and shipped to the site before the end of January 2016. The rehabilitation work was completed in July 2016. The inauguration and the handover were completed in mid-July 2016.

*Outside view of Buninga Senecol primary school in Buninga Island close to completion, May 2016. (**Photo: IFRC**)*

2. School rehabilitation work for Worarana primary/high school in Nofo community on Emae Island

The rehabilitation of Nofo/Worarana School, Emae Island, Shepherd Islands, Shefa Province is **100 per cent completed**. Rehabilitation was focusing on new roofing and supporting structures for two of the buildings that were affected by the cyclone. All construction materials assigned to this school have been procured and have been delivered to the construction site. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the school council and school communities, Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) and VRCS has been signed, and the technical designs to MoET have been approved.

The shelter team started the rehabilitation at the end of 2016 and a final visit was conducted early 2017 and the remaining workers' salaries were paid and having the school committee signed a MoU.

On 13 December 2016, the VRCS CEO signed a gift certificate for some 600 meters of surplus timber to the MoET to be used in school repair/reconstruction on various islands around Vanuatu. This timber was surplus after the construction and WASH programmes have completed its supplies.

[11] The 500 Household figures was estimated from 1,303 people who were reached in which at least one of these people reached in Northern Tanna is a member of the household.

The picture above shows the two buildings in Nofo school that are rehabilitated by replacing the existing roofs and support structures. ***(Photo: IFRC)***

3. School rehabilitation work for Eratap school in Efate Island

The rehabilitation of Eratap School, Efate Island, Shefa Province is **100 per cent completed**. The MoU (Community Support and Resource Agreement) was signed by all parties on 19 April 2016. Final drawings were received from the structural engineer on 3 May 2016.

The drawing package was submitted to Ministry of Education and Training on 4 May 2016. Formal approval to proceed was received on 13 May 2016. The construction on site, supervised by the Vanuatu Red Cross construction officer commenced on 16th May 2016 and ended in the second week of September 2016.

The picture above shows the Eratap school is being rehabilitated. Before the rehabilitation work started, the community contributed to the process by cleaning the site and removing all remaining roof and wall linings from the structure. ***(Photo: IFRC)***

<u>Kindergartens (French Red Cross):</u>

This project was a multi-faceted and integrated with DRR, WASH and Shelter activities for people affected by TC Pam in North Tanna, Tafea. It reached in total 4,397 beneficiaries and was funded through the IFRC appeal. One of the main objectives of the project was to build 16 Kindergartens, consist of multipurpose buildings containing classroom, teachers room, and a CDCCC (Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees) office. Additionally, they will be used by communities as a post-emergency evacuation centre, and a memorandum of understanding for each kindergarten has been drafted and signed to outline roles and responsibilities of key community members for the usage and maintenance of these buildings in each situation.

Kindergarten French Red Cross / IFRC Appeal, North Tanna, December 2016. ***(Photo: French Red Cross)***

The table below summarizes the work done for schools and Kindergartens constructions in Vanuatu:

Recovery indicators for community and social infrastructure	Total completed	Total planned
Number of schools to be rebuilt or rehabilitated IFRC	3	3
Number of dual-purpose Kindergartens CDCs structures to be newly built French Red Cross	15[12]	16

Health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH)

Water provision: In the first three months of the operation, the Red Cross and Red Crescent has reached an estimated 34,660 people with emergency support across all five countries, which included the distribution of hygiene kits and water containers. In Vanuatu, it was estimated that 68 per cent of rainwater harvesting catchment structures were destroyed, 70 per cent of wells were contaminated and 70 per cent of health facilities were damaged or destroyed. This sweeping devastation to key infrastructure meant that in the early days of the operation, providing people with safe drinking water, jerry cans and hygiene kits was imperative in order to prevent outbreaks of waterborne diseases and other illnesses.

Rainwater collection system built in Sasake community, Emae. ***(Photo: New Zealand Red Cross)***

To address the longer-term needs of people in the affected countries, support was focused on helping families to repair water sources and toilets, for them to manage their water supply and sanitation needs. The Red Cross and Red Crescent has increased access to safe water for **1,123 households** in Vanuatu through the construction and rehabilitation of water sources such as rainwater collection structures and gravity-feed system. Construction and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities took place in the islands of Moso, Paama, Mataso, Makira and Emae at household level during early recovery phase. Most of the water tanks installed were of 6,000 litres in capacity. Construction and rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure during the relief phase was focused on vulnerable households, health

[12] One of the kindergarten was not build because of land dispute.

facilities, churches, women's clubs and affected schools. Construction and rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure during the recovery phase was focused on community-based solutions.

Procuring the necessary materials took some time because in many cases, items had to be shipped in from nearby countries. However, this work has been completed at household level for the early recovery, with **31 rainwater collection systems** were built and another **186 rainwater collection systems rehabilitated** in the islands of Paama, Moso, Emae, Mataso and Makira, directly benefiting an estimated **4,340 people (868 households).**

Sanitation: VRCS delivered materials for **595 ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines**. Up to 32 household latrines and six shared facilities have been completed in the islands of Paama and Mataso, 589 were constructed in communities across Emae, Makira, Mataso and Paama. VIP latrine type was chosen as it was viewed to be the most hygienic dry toilet type known. It met the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of improved toilets and were recommended by the Ministry of Health and Rural Water Supply. In addition, 60 of the latrines were installed with an insert to be able to convert it to pour flush latrines; this was being run as a trial as communities would often prefer odourless "wet" toilet styles.

Hygiene promotion: Increasing community resilience through health education, hygiene promotion and first-aid trainings has also been a constant activity. As part of the recovery efforts, the team has been implementing activities in-line with PHAST as well as CBHFA approaches, both of which were critical to building up the resilience of the population and ensuring the sustainability of WASH infrastructure projects.

During the relief and early recovery phase, **the Red Cross hygiene promotion activities have reached an estimated 5,198 people in Vanuatu**. These activities included awareness sessions on hand washing and the use of *Tipi Taps*, which are portable wooden structures with a bottle of water and soap that releases water for hand washing. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials such as leaflets and posters have been distributed to explain the risks communities face and to share simple tips and advice. In addition, National Societies prioritized volunteers training in hygiene promotion, whereby more volunteers were trained and sustained to increase reach of communities with regards to WASH interventions. Across all five countries, newly-trained volunteers travelled to remote island communities to equip local populations with information needed to keep themselves safe and well.

VRCS implemented the **participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST**) methodology in 33 communities in the islands of Emae, Makira, Mataso, Moso and Paama, targeting a total of **3,668 people** as part of WASH recovery activities. PHAST is a seven-steps process aims to help communities improve hygiene behaviours, prevent diarrheal diseases and increase community management of water and sanitation facilities. Communities implemented the 7-steps, including problem identification, problem analysis, planning for solutions, selecting options, planning for new facilities and behavior change, and planning for monitoring and evaluation and the 7th step was also implemented later in the operation which was the "participatory evaluation. The use of IEC materials was a key contribution to support the work of VRCS in promoting hygiene and safe water practices in the targeted communities.

Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA): The CBHFA training involved training community members in dealing with common basic incident or accidents. VRCS has trained 10 participants from each of the 33 communities. A total target of **330 participants** were trained in CBHFA. These were chosen by the chiefs and were gender balanced. The course was theoretical and practical, and includes dealing with burns, fractures, bleeding, drowning and performing CPR. Health based topics such as nutrition and water-borne diseases were covered.

PHAST methodology STEP 6 in Emae. (***Photo: IFRC***)

The training of trainers following the basic training was conducted, participants were selected based on excellent achievement in the basic training. They were trained in the similar topics but with more in-depth knowledge for two days, while training on facilitation for three days. 10 trainers each were trained from Paama island and Shepherds islands**.**

With the effects of El-Niño affecting people in Vanuatu, supporting the resilience building efforts of communities and helping people to stay healthy is of even greater importance. In addition to TC Pam recovery work, the drought caused by El-Niño has prompted Red Cross and Red Crescent WASH teams to refocus some of the recovery activities to respond to drought-affected communities in the Shepherds and Tanna islands. To address the urgent needs for water in these areas, the rehabilitation of existing wells, along with training these communities about how to maintain them was carried out.

French Red Cross WASH activities for the IFRC Appeal:

Rehabilitated water systems French Red Cross	***Reached 30***	***Planned 29***

There were 29[13] units of rehabilitated water systems planned but 30 were built, which were 15 rain water harvesting systems (RWHS) in kindergartens, 12 RWGS were built in the communities and 3 GFS system.

Gravity feed system (GFS)

Elections to choose water committee members took place in Ipneme and Lamakaon communities. Two sub committees were created in Imafen and in Lounimapen. Trainings for water committees was initiated. Materials and equipment for GFS was delivered in March 2016 and this was all completed.

MoUs for the use of GFS were developed and signed by community representatives, Rural Water Supply for Tafea Province, and land owners.

Rain water harvesting system (RWHS)

Assessments were conducted to determine the locations of the 16 extra units of RWHS (apart from those installed with the 16 kindergartens). Works for the eight RWHS, and rehabilitation of a further 4 water systems were completed.

Shared facility French Red Cross (kindergartens)	***Reached 15***	***Planned 16***

Additionally, 5,310 people were reached with hygiene promotion activities that were carried out by the French Red Cross. There were 2,480 people reached directly through the Community Disaster and Climate Change (CDCCC) members, primary and kindergarten teachers, school children and church leaders. It is estimated that 100 per cent of the people were reached by the French RC during this appeal.

Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities French RC	***Reached 5,310***	***Planned 5,310***

The DRR pool defined a HP strategy – to work with schools and churches on three key elements: hand washing, water management and handling of food – and adapted HP tools to come up with a set of images and posters for trainers.

Number of people reached with CBHFA training French RC	***Reached 243***	***Planned 160***

First-aid trainings was conducted in February for CDCCC and community members. The first-aid mission was carried out by two VRCS accredited trainers.

The table below summarizes the work done in water and sanitation to date in Vanuatu:

WASH & Health Recovery Indicators		**Total Reached**	**Total Planned**
Number of operational household rain water harvesting systems newly built or rehabilitated	Newly built water systems IFRC	31	31
	Rehabilitated water systems IFRC	186	186
	Rehabilitated water systems French RC	30	29
	Total	**247**	**246**
Number of newly constructed sanitation facilities	Household facility IFRC	589	589
	Shared facility IFRC	6	6
	Shared facility French RC (schools)	14	16
	Total	**609**	**611**

[13] Planned: 16 RWHS at kindergartens, only 10 RWHS in communities, 3 GFS = 29 systems.

Total number of people reached with water sources, rain water systems and sanitation facilities (1 household/5 people: 1 community/20 people)	**8,425**	**8,425**
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities IFRC	5,198	5,198
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities French RC	5,310	5,310
Total number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	**10, 508**	**10,508**
Number of people reached with PHAST activities IFRC	**3,668**	**3,668**
Number of people reached with CBHFA training IFRC	20	20
Number of people reached with CBHFA training French RC	243	160
Total number of people trained in CBHFA	**180**	**180**
Number of people reached with community first aid activities IFRC	**330**	**330**
Total number of people reached by community awareness activities	**14, 686**	**14,686**
Grand total of people reached by WASH activities	**23,111**	**23,111**

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

In the island of Tanna, the Vanuatu Red Cross with the support of French Red Cross undertook a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and shelter project. Sixteen community disaster committees (CDCs) within North Tanna were established and registered. These 16 communities have benefitted from Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) training. The TC Pam operation team and Climate Change Advisor from the Red Cross Climate Centre also supported the Vanuatu Red Cross Society to update its contingency plan for El Niño. Replenishment of disaster preparedness stocks were completed with the arrival of additional 300 households sets of kits (hygiene kits, kitchen sets, tarpaulins and shelter tools kits) which were purchased through the regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur, in order to prepare for the 2016-2017 cyclone season. The overall logistic strategy of the National Society was completed and it was agreed that Disaster Management department of Vanuatu Red Cross planned to keep minimum 1,000 family stocks in six provinces for response preparedness in any future disaster. VRCS DM was supported to draft its country stock strategy.

Livelihoods

The Government of Vanuatu estimated that the livelihoods of 40,800 households across Vanuatu were affected and that VT 1.6 billion (approximately CHF 139.8 million) of personal income has been lost.

TC Pam affected people's livelihoods in a variety of ways. For some, the gale-force winds and deluges of rain led to the loss of crops and livestock. For others, physical assets such as tools and equipment used to make a living were damaged or destroyed. The ability to generate income was fundamental to communities for them to take charge of their lives and of their own recovery. In recognition of this, recovery operations in Vanuatu included a project that taught livelihood skills to young women. Targeting young women aged 15 to 19, the project provided participants with intensive training to help restore and diversify their opportunities for income generation.

A total of **86 young women** from rural and semi-rural areas of Efate Island in Vanuatu were trained. The estimated number of indirect beneficiaries was 489 (Families' beneficiaries who directly benefit from the income generated by the participants or people whom the participants shared their knowledge/skill with). Ninety per cent of the participants registered as VRCS volunteers and 22 per cent of participants who signed up as VRCS volunteers participated in VRCS activities. It was reported that 56 per cent have generated an income for their families using skills learned from the training. From 2015 to July 2016, the Livelihoods project worked with a total of **16 communities**.

In Vanuatu, young women from Takara village in Efate Island learn how to paint popular designs on fabric to sell at local handicraft markets. ***(Photo: IFRC)***

At the end of August 2016, a peer review of this project took place with support from the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office and Australian Red Cross country manager for Vanuatu who was based in Melbourne. The peer review resulted in a set of recommendations for an improved second phase aimed at improving the social and economic empowerment of the ladies targeted. Key recommendations included:

- To target mostly young women from urban areas, as the previous phase targeted young women living in rural areas.
- To work with a smaller sample of target beneficiaries in order to ensure a better impact on their lives.
- Too integrate a stronger market analysis to define more accurately professional orientations.
- To outsource professional trainings based on a wider research of potential partners.
- To ensure follow up with beneficiaries that have completed the training to facilitate their entry into the workforce.
- To improve second phase of project through integration of value for money indicators.

Australian Red Cross and IFRC partnered for the second phase of implementation of this livelihoods project:

- In the beginning of January 2016, MOUs were signed with various stakeholders that would be involved with the Livelihoods project. Vanuatu Institute of Technology to provide technical training in areas of tourism, business administration and building/construction. The Department of Cooperatives will provide small business management trainings and potential mentors to mentor participants on a three months basis.
- Application forms which were distributed in December were completed and submitted to project staff. A total of 50 applications were received and 43 of them were shortlisted for interviews.
- Out of the 43 shortlisted for interviews, 35 were selected - 25 for technical and 10 for small business management training.
- Out of the 35 participants, 20 were women and 15 men.
- From 16 to 20 January, selected participants, stakeholders and mentors attended orientation meetings where project information was given as well as expectations, roles and responsibilities.
- Each of these groups signed Partnership Agreement Forms and Code of Conduct.
- There were 12 participants in tourism, seven in business administration, six in construction and 10 in small business management.
- Out of the 19 women who applied for other courses, one woman applied to do building construction.
- There was a total of 11 mentors who volunteered their time to mentor these participants in each of the sectors.
- The mentor ratio was one mentor to three or four participants.

The table below summarizes the work done in Livelihoods to date in Vanuatu:

Livelihood	Total Reached	Total Planned
Number of women trained (phase 1)	86	86
Number of vocational trainings (phase 2)	25	25
Number of small business trained members (phase 2)	10	10
Total number of beneficiaries trained by livelihood programme	121	121

Strengthening of the National Society

The Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) was conducted in all five VRCS provincial Branches (Tafea, Malampa, Torba, Sanma, Penama provinces) by IFRC CCST Organizational Development (OD) delegate jointly with the VRCS President and the VRCS OD focal point. The purpose of this five-week workshop (June-July 2016) was to enhance

the capacity of the VRCS branches in understanding their roles and responsibilities within the National Society, to refresh knowledge and understanding on Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and on VRCS HQ mandate and role in line with responsibilities of branches.

The BOCA process has contributed to develop community action plans to conduct meaningful branch-led community-based initiatives on a more regular basis. It has also enhanced the capacity of the branches in the area of disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction in addition to developing local partnerships with local level government authorities and corporate sector by deepening auxiliary role. An OCAC-BOCA meeting was organized at the **end of November 2016** to have the outcomes of the OCAC and to have a brief on the outcomes of the five weeks BOCA mission.

Results-based management (RBM, Planning in emergencies training and simulation exercises

From 18-22 July, VRCS and IFRC jointly organized a results-based management (RBM) and planning in emergencies training. The purpose of the training was to contribute to VRCS ability to apply RBM in its response to the needs of the more vulnerable with greater efficiency and to contribute to the human development through its projects and programmes. In addition, the training aimed to familiarize participants with planning in emergencies, as well as the disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) as a disaster response mechanism.

A results-based management and planning in emergencies training took place from 18-22 July. A total of 16 VRCS members successfully completed the training. ***(Photo: IFRC)***

The module on planning in emergencies focused on the use of DREF as well as emergency plan of action (EPoA) template. A total of **16 participants** from VRCS attended the training, including branch officers from Sanma and Tafea branches.

The training contributed to a positive outcome, for the first time, VRCS was able to independently draft and send its first DREF request in January 2017 for the Dengue outbreak occurring in Vanuatu to the IFRC CCST Suva.

Improving VRCS infrastructure and storage capacity

After three months of construction, the new VRCS warehouse in Port Vila has been completed. Work has been completed for a second warehouse for the VRCS Sanma branch in Luganville, Santo Island. In addition, the IFRC has built an additional building in Santo that is used as the branch office to allow for working space for the VRCS branch staff who was working in a public building. Rehabilitation of the main VRCS headquarter building in Port Vila completed in December 2016. Tafea Red Cross branch construction was completed including a small annex to house PNS team during the operation.

A new VRCS warehouse has been completed in mid-August 2016 and has been immediately put to use to store NFIs and construction materials for the WASH programme. A second warehouse is under construction for the VRCS branch office in Luganville, Santo Island. ***(Photo: Francisco Fong/IFRC)***

The VRCS Tafea branch office was completed in July 2016. IFRC and VRCS are currently building an annex to the building and will be used as additional office space for the VRCS and French Red Cross team in West Tanna. The new annex is expected to be completed by November 2016. ***(Photo: Robbie Dodds/ Australian Red Cross)***

Institutional Preparedness	Total completed	Total planned
Tanna RC Branch construction	100%	1
Tanna RC Annex building	100%	1
Santo RC Branch construction	100%	1
Santo RC Warehouse	100%	1
Port Vila RC HQ Warehouse	100%	1
Port Vila RC HQ Renovation	100%	1

Both Santo Warehouse and annex building 100 per cent completed, February 2016. ***(Photo: IFRC)***

Kiribati

The recovery effort in Kiribati has been largely concentrated in Tamana and focused mainly on shelter assistance to households whose houses were damaged or destroyed, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. A total of 15 Kiribati Red Cross Society (KRCS) members have been trained in epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) and to date, a total of 1,030 people were reached across affected communities in Arorae, Tamana, Onotoa, Nonouti and Tarawa with hygiene promotion activities. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the ECV toolkit has been adapted to the Pacific context and translated into Kiribati language. First aid training was also conducted in Tamana Island in April 2016. The training was conducted to Tamana branch volunteers, teachers, youth, community members and staff from the island council participated. A total of 63 community volunteers participated in this training.

Disaster preparedness (DP) stocks have been replenished to strengthen the KRCS capacity to respond to future emergencies. According to KRCS estimates, 150 households would be covered by pre-positioned stocks in case of a new disaster. A generator has also been purchased to ensure that operations in the head office to continue despite the frequent power outages.

Final operational data for TC Pam Recovery:

WASH and Health	Total reached	Total planned
Number of volunteers trained in epidemic control (ECV)	15	15
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	1,030	1,030
Number of people trained to provide first aid	63	63
Disaster preparedness and risk reduction	**Total reached**	**Total planned**
Number of households to be covered with pre-positioned NFIs in case of future emergency	150	150

Solomon Islands

Recovery activities took place mostly in Temotu Province, where hygiene promotion was the main focus. Hygiene Promotion Refresher courses have been carried for 39 volunteers. Following this training, in the Reef outer islands and in Malaita province, a total of 1,811 people was reached with hygiene promotion activities.

Replenishment of disaster preparedness (DP) stocks for pre-positioning has also been completed and an estimated 386 households were covered by these NFIs. Eighteen volunteers were trained in December 2016 on a PASSA training by the shelter delegate from the IFRC CCST Suva. In addition, the Solomon Islands Red Cross Society (SIRCS) have completed the rehabilitation of three branch buildings including the Lata, Auki and Gizo branches.

Final operational data for TC Pam Recovery:

Water and Sanitation	Total reached	Total planned
Number of volunteers trained in epidemic control (ECV)	39	39
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	1,811	1,811
Disaster preparedness and risk reduction	**Total reached**	**Total planned**
Number of households to be covered with pre-positioned NFIs in case of future emergency	386	386
Number of volunteers trained on Safe Shelter Awareness Training (PASSA)	18	18
National society strengthening	**Total reached**	**Total planned**
Number of SIRCS regional branches rebuilt or rehabilitated	3	3

Tuvalu

A total of 13 units of rainwater harvesting systems (RWHS) have been rehabilitated, benefiting an estimated 138 households or 540 direct beneficiaries in the same target islands. A vegetable garden was piloted in Funafuti atolls to produce additional vegetables for the community and promote healthy eating.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the ECV toolkit was adapted and translated into the local language. This has been approved by the Ministry of Health and was also reprinted in Tuvalu language. Disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities have included training a total of 30 community members in the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) methodology in Vaitupu and Funafuti. In addition to the VCA training, procurement and delivery of personal protection equipment (PPE) kits have been completed to equip a total of 70 Tuvalu Red Cross Society (TRCS) members. Each PPE kit consists of a high-visibility vest, rain poncho, backpack, waterproof clipboard, and lifejacket and safety gloves. Fifteen volunteers were trained on PASSA by the IFRC CCST Suva shelter delegate.

Procurement of air-conditioning and installation equipment, fire safety equipment and a fax machine were implemented by IFRC Vanuatu country office in January 2017 and BOCA training has already been completed and recommendations have been prioritized by the National Society.

Final operational data for TC Pam Recovery:

Water and sanitation		**Total Reached**
Number of households with increased access to safe water through the construction or rehabilitation of water sources following initial assessments		138
Number of operational rain water harvesting systems newly built or rehabilitated	*Newly built*	0
	Rehabilitated	13
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities		1,010
Disaster preparedness and risk reduction		
Number of households covered with pre-positioned NFIs in case of future emergency		273
Number of volunteers trained on Safe Shelter Awareness Training (PASSA)		15

Papua New Guinea

Water and sanitation recovery activities commenced with hygiene promotion training for Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS) volunteers following joint multisector assessments by the Local Level Government officials, PNGRCS branch volunteers, Agricultural officers and the NGOs in the area. This resulted in training of 15 volunteers whom then conducted hygiene promotion activities in 12 target communities, reaching a total of 411 beneficiaries. Gender-based violence (GBV) assessments have been undertaken in the same 12 communities. In addition to activities conducted in West New Britain, the Red Cross National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) in collaboration with the PNG Government National Disaster Centre supported an El-Niño drought event.

The National Disaster Centre (NDC) summary updates revealed that almost all of the highlands provinces were on Category 3 and 4 of the government's drought response category. This indicated that conditions were difficult with reduced food availability and security, with some famine food being eaten, and water available only at a distance. A WASH delegate from the IFRC CCST was deployed to support PNGRCS in its response as was the CCST Program Manager. To support integrated response planning in WASH and hygiene promotion between TC Pam recovery and drought response, a field delegate worked with the PNGRC disaster management team.

Operational data for TC Pam Recovery:

Water and sanitation	**Total reached**	**Total planned**
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	411	411
Disaster preparedness	**Total reached**	**Total planned**
Number of households covered with pre-positioned NFIs in case of future emergency	331	331
Number of volunteers trained on hygiene promotion	20	20
Number of volunteers trained on Safe Shelter Awareness Training (PASSA)	15	15
Number of volunteers trained in food preservation and gardening	15	15

The tables below provide a summary of the programmatic **final targets planned** on common activities across the five countries covered in this appeal:

TC Pam Global Relief Response:
Across five affected countries: 43,880 people reached.

Relief Operation: Total number of people provided with at least one type of essential non-food relief items	**Total reached**
Number of people reached in **Vanuatu**	**39,915**
Number of people reached in **Solomon Islands**	**860**
Number of people reached in **Kiribati**	**530**
Number of people reached in **Tuvalu**	**1,365**
Number of people reached in **Papua New Guinea**	**1,210**

TC Pam Global Recovery Response:
Across five affected countries: 34,573 people reached.

Recovery Operation: Total number of people provided with at least one type of recovery services	**Total reached**
Number of people reached in **Vanuatu**	**24,611**
Number of people reached in **Solomon Islands**	**3,741**
Number of people reached in **Kiribati**	**1,780**
Number of people reached in **Tuvalu**	**2,375**
Number of people reached in **Papua New Guinea**	**2,066**

D. THE BUDGET

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 8,024,577, of which CHF 8,060,493 was raised (101 per cent coverage). The total expenditure recorded was CHF 8,019,991 (99.5 per cent of income), leaving a balance of CHF 40,501. The balance will be transferred to Operational Plan 2018 for the CCST Suva to continue longer-term programmes and national societies development. Donors who have any queries or clarification about the reallocation of the balance are requested to contact the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office within 30 days from the date of this report. Continuation of longer-term activities under Operational Plan 2018 will enable the linking of relief, recovery and development as part of the exit and transition strategy of the Tropical Cyclone Pam operation.

On behalf of National Societies in the Pacific, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors – who contributed towards the Tropical Cyclone Pam Emergency Appeal – for their invaluable support towards the operation.

*Detailed income and expenditure of the appeal are outline in the attached final financial report. Click [**here**]*

Contact information

Reference documents ↘

Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Revised Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Kiribati Red Cross National Society

- Depweh Kanono, secretary general; email: depwehkanono@gmail.com
- Ueraoi Taniera, DM officer; email: u.taniera@gmail,com

In the Papua New Guinea Red Cross National Society

- Allison Dage, interim secretary general; email: alisondage.pngrcs@gmail.com
- Michael Sembenombo, DM officer; email: msembenombo@gmail.com

In the Solomon Islands Red Cross National Society

- Thomas Bebeu, secretary general; email: secgen@redcross.org.sb
- Clement Manuri, deputy secretary general; email: depsecgen@redcross.org.sb

In the Tuvalu Red Cross National Society

- Sopoanga Saufatu, Secretary General; email: lolipukupuku@gmail.com
- Tusialofa Finikaso, DM officer; email: t_finikaso@yahoo.com

In the Vanuatu Red Cross National Society

- Jacqueline De Gaillande, chief executive officer; email: ceo@redcrossvanuatu.com
- Augustine Garae, DM officer; email: disaster-redcross@vanuatu.com.vu

In the IFRC country cluster support team (CCST), Suva

- Kathryn Clarkson, head of CCST; email: kathryn.clarkson@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office, Kuala Lumpur

- Martin Faller, deputy regional director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Mathieu Léonard, operations coordinator; email: mathieu.leonard@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- Sophia Keri, resource mobilisation in emergencies coordinator; email: sophia.keri@ifrc.org
- Dorottya Patko, acting PMER manager; email: dorottya.patko@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Susil Perera, operations coordinator; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org
- Ruben Romero, operational support 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 Disaster 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

MDR55001 - Pacific - Tropical Cyclone Pam

Timeframe: 23 Mar 15 to 30 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Mar 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/3-2018/4	Programme	MDR55001
Budget Timeframe	2015/3-2017/9	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		**8,024,577**				**8,024,577**	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		*305,435*				*305,435*	
Andorran Red Cross		*4,236*				*4,236*	
Australian Red Cross		*2,544,096*				*2,544,096*	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)*		*292,954*				*292,954*	
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone)		*15,136*				*15,136*	
British Red Cross (from British Government)*		*700,668*				*700,668*	
British Red Cross (from Great Britain - Private Donors)*		*62,018*				*62,018*	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		*24,504*				*24,504*	
Danish Red Cross		*2,335*				*2,335*	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)*		*94,969*				*94,969*	
Danish Red Cross (from Faroe Islands Government)*		*28,106*				*28,106*	
Government of Malta		*41,502*				*41,502*	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		*424,358*				*424,358*	
Japanese Government		*294,115*				*294,115*	
Japanese Red Cross Society		*584,971*				*584,971*	
Luxembourg Government		*51,288*				*51,288*	
Marshall Islands Red Cross Society		*1,000*				*1,000*	
Monaco Government		*10,392*				*10,392*	
New Zealand Red Cross		*661,422*				*661,422*	
Norwegian Red Cross		*60,510*				*60,510*	
On Line donations (from Argentina - Private Donors)*		*2*				*2*	
On Line donations (from Australia - Private Donors)*		*397*				*397*	
On Line donations (from Austria - Private Donors)*		*5*				*5*	
On Line donations (from Azerbaijan Private Donors)*		*1*				*1*	
On Line donations (from Bahrain - Private Donors)*		*337*				*337*	
On Line donations (from Barbados - Private Donors)*		*3*				*3*	
On Line donations (from Belgium - Private Donors)*		*8*				*8*	
On Line donations (from Brazil - Private Donors)*		*64*				*64*	
On Line donations (from Bulgaria - Private Donors)*		*52*				*52*	
On Line donations (from Cambodia - Private Donors)*		*1*				*1*	
On Line donations (from Canada - Private Donors)*		*383*				*383*	
On Line donations (from Chile Private Donors)*		*1*				*1*	
On Line donations (from China - Private Donors)*		*22*				*22*	
On Line donations (from Colombia - Private Donors)*		*18*				*18*	
On Line donations (from Costa Rica - Private Donors)*		*4*				*4*	
On Line donations (from Cyprus - Private Donors)*		*1*				*1*	
On Line donations (from Czech private donors)*		*4*				*4*	
On Line donations (from Denmark - Private Donors)*		*8*				*8*	
On Line donations (from Dominican Republic - Private Donor)*		*4*				*4*	
On Line donations (from Egypt - Private Donors)*		*265*				*265*	
On Line donations (from Estonia - Private donors)*		*2*				*2*	
On Line donations (from Fiji Private Donors)*		*5*				*5*	
On Line donations (from Finland - Private Donors)*		*34*				*34*	
On Line donations (from France - Private Donors)*		*114*				*114*	
On Line donations (from Georgia Private Donors)*		*2*				*2*	
On Line donations (from Germany - Private Donors)*		*35*				*35*	
On Line donations (from Great Britain - Private Donors)*		*600*				*600*	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDR55001 - Pacific - Tropical Cyclone Pam

Timeframe: 23 Mar 15 to 30 Sep 17
Appeal Launch Date: 23 Mar 15

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/3-2018/4	Programme	MDR55001
Budget Timeframe	2015/3-2017/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Final Report

On Line donations (from Greece - Private Donors)*	*125*	*125*
On Line donations (from Greenland - Private donors)*	*1*	*1*
On Line donations (from Guatemala Private donors)*	*1*	*1*
On Line donations (from Hong Kong - Private Donors)*	*69*	*69*
On Line donations (from Hungarian - Private Donors)*	*14*	*14*
On Line donations (from India - Private Donors)*	*203*	*203*
On Line donations (from Indonesia - Private Donors)*	*17*	*17*
On Line donations (from Ireland - Private Donors)*	*41*	*41*
On Line donations (from Israel - Private Donors)*	*3*	*3*
On Line donations (from Italy - Private Donors)*	*40*	*40*
On Line donations (from Japan - Private Donors)*	*314*	*314*
On Line donations (from Jordan - Private Donors)*	*12*	*12*
On Line donations (from Kazakhstan - Private Donors)*	*13*	*13*
On Line donations (from Kosovo - Private donors)*	*3*	*3*
On Line donations (from Kuwait - Private Donors)*	*112*	*112*
On Line donations (from Lebanese - Private Donors)*	*3*	*3*
On Line donations (from Lithuania- Private Donors)*	*4*	*4*
On Line donations (from Luxembourg - Private Donors)*	*8*	*8*
On Line donations (from Malaysia - Private Donors)*	*96*	*96*
On Line donations (from Maldives Private Donors)*	*5*	*5*
On Line donations (from Mexico - Private Donors)*	*35*	*35*
On Line donations (from Morocco Private Donors)*	*1*	*1*
On Line donations (from Myanmar - Private Donors)*	*4*	*4*
On Line donations (from Namibia - Private Donors)*	*2*	*2*
On Line donations (from Nepal Private Donors)*	*6*	*6*
On Line donations (from Netherlands - Private Donors)*	*33*	*33*
On Line donations (from New Zealand - Private Donors)*	*71*	*71*
On Line donations (from Nigeria private donors)*	*4*	*4*
On Line donations (from Norway - Private Donors)*	*23*	*23*
On Line donations (from Oman - Private Donors)*	*102*	*102*
On Line donations (from Pakistan Private Donors)*	*10*	*10*
On Line donations (from Panama Private donors)*	*6*	*6*
On Line donations (from Peru - Private Donors)*	*2*	*2*
On Line donations (from Philippines - Private Donors)*	*21*	*21*
On Line donations (from Poland - Private Donors)*	*27*	*27*
On Line donations (from Portuguese - Private Donors)*	*16*	*16*
On Line donations (from Puerto Rico - Private donors)*	*10*	*10*
On Line donations (from Qatar Private Donors)*	*483*	*483*
On Line donations (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)*	*11*	*11*
On Line donations (from Romania Private Donors)*	*4*	*4*
On Line donations (from Russia - Private Donors)*	*62*	*62*
On Line donations (from Saudi Arabia - Private Donors)*	*130*	*130*
On Line donations (from Singapore - Private Donors)*	*385*	*385*
On Line donations (from Slovenia - Private Donors)*	*4*	*4*
On Line donations (from South Africa - Private Donors)*	*19*	*19*
On Line donations (from Spain - Private Donors)*	*44*	*44*
On Line donations (from Sri Lanka - Private Donors)*	*4*	*4*
On Line donations (from Swedish - Private Donors)*	*251*	*251*
On Line donations (from Switzerland - Private Donors)*	*98*	*98*
On Line donations (from Taiwan - Private Donors)*	*120*	*120*

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDR55001 - Pacific - Tropical Cyclone Pam

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Selected Parameters			
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Budget Timeframe	2015/3-2017/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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Final Report

On Line donations (from Tajikistan - Private Donors)*	*4*	*4*
On Line donations (from Thailand - Private Donors)*	*56*	*56*
On Line donations (from Tunis Private Donors)*	*1*	*1*
On Line donations (from Turkey - Private Donors)*	*17*	*17*
On Line donations (from Ukraine private donors)*	*6*	*6*
On Line donations (from Unidentified donor)*	*4*	*4*
On Line donations (from United Arab Emirates - Private Donors)*	*707*	*707*
On Line donations (from United States - Private Donors)*	*8,141*	*8,141*
On Line donations (from Uruguay - Private Donors)*	*2*	*2*
On Line donations (from Venezuela - Private Donors)*	*3*	*3*
On Line donations (from Vietnam - Private Donors)*	*13*	*13*
Other	*-302*	*-302*
Red Cross of Monaco	*31,340*	*31,340*
Republic of Korea Government	*193,872*	*193,872*
Spanish Government	*52,240*	*52,240*
Swiss Red Cross	*130,000*	*130,000*
Switzerland - Private Donors	*50*	*50*
The Canadian Red Cross Society	*122,961*	*122,961*
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government)*	*153,963*	*153,963*
The Netherlands Red Cross	*1,253*	*1,253*
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)*	*515,680*	*515,680*
United States Government - USAID	*96,144*	*96,144*
United States - Private Donors	*250*	*250*
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	*5,000*	*5,000*
C1. Cash contributions	***7,520,864***	***7,520,867***
Inkind Goods & Transport		
American Red Cross	*21,408*	*21,408*
Australian Red Cross	*298,502*	*298,502*
Japanese Red Cross Society	*74,448*	*74,448*
The Netherlands Red Cross	*34,951*	*34,951*
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	***429,309***	***429,309***
Inkind Personnel		
Australian Red Cross	*46,826*	*46,826*
New Zealand Red Cross	*68,893*	*68,893*
C3. Inkind Personnel	***115,719***	***115,719***
Other Income		
Write off & provisions	*-5,403*	*-5,403*
C4. Other Income	***-5,403***	***-5,403***
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	**8,060,493**	**8,060,493**
D. Total Funding = B +C	**8,060,493**	**8,060,493**

* 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		8,060,493				**8,060,493**	
E. Expenditure		-8,019,991				**-8,019,991**	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		40,501				**40,501**	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDR55001 - Pacific - Tropical Cyclone Pam

Timeframe: 23 Mar 15 to 30 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Mar 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/3-2018/4	Programme	MDR55001
Budget Timeframe	2015/3-2017/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure: 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	Variance
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)			**8,024,577**				**8,024,577**	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	392,152		374,797				**374,797**	**17,355**
Construction - Facilities	264,280		276,802				**276,802**	**-12,522**
Construction Materials	258,065		246,025				**246,025**	**12,040**
Clothing & Textiles	101,265		97,738				**97,738**	**3,527**
Food			169				**169**	**-169**
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	288,149		312,928				**312,928**	**-24,779**
Medical & First Aid	16,400		25,026				**25,026**	**-8,626**
Utensils & Tools	186,706		173,206				**173,206**	**13,500**
Other Supplies & Services	35,764		21,824				**21,824**	**13,940**
Cash Disbursment			4,197				**4,197**	**-4,197**
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,542,780		1,532,711				**1,532,711**	**10,069**
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	61,500		43,984				**43,984**	**17,516**
Computers & Telecom	29,454		39,932				**39,932**	**-10,478**
Office & Household Equipment	15,400		8,652				**8,652**	**6,748**
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	106,354		92,568				**92,568**	**13,787**
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	59,600		64,121				**64,121**	**-4,521**
Distribution & Monitoring	613,724		622,826				**622,826**	**-9,102**
Transport & Vehicles Costs	186,109		189,783				**189,783**	**-3,674**
Logistics Services	68,549		71,852				**71,852**	**-3,303**
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	927,982		948,581				**948,581**	**-20,600**
Personnel								
International Staff	1,458,610		1,410,729				**1,410,729**	**47,881**
National Staff	140,823		113,760				**113,760**	**27,063**
National Society Staff	444,566		502,552				**502,552**	**-57,987**
Volunteers	218,727		153,574				**153,574**	**65,153**
Total Personnel	2,262,726		2,180,615				**2,180,615**	**82,111**
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	201,894		120,548				**120,548**	**81,346**
Professional Fees	65,500		79,669				**79,669**	**-14,169**
Total Consultants & Professional Fee	267,394		200,217				**200,217**	**67,177**
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	261,369		260,493				**260,493**	**876**
Total Workshops & Training	261,369		260,493				**260,493**	**876**
General Expenditure								
Travel	362,258		427,902				**427,902**	**-65,644**
Information & Public Relations	31,055		39,516				**39,516**	**-8,461**
Office Costs	259,152		244,234				**244,234**	**14,918**
Communications	75,418		73,119				**73,119**	**2,299**
Financial Charges	75,728		62,188				**62,188**	**13,540**
Other General Expenses	14,131		6,311				**6,311**	**7,820**
Shared Office and Services Costs	132,990		142,718				**142,718**	**-9,728**
Total General Expenditure	950,733		995,988				**995,988**	**-45,256**
Depreciation								
Depreciation and impairment			7,081				**7,081**	**-7,081**

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDR55001 - Pacific - Tropical Cyclone Pam

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Appeal Launch Date: 23 Mar 15

Final Report

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Budget Timeframe	2015/3-2017/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						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	TOTAL	
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)			**8,024,577**				**8,024,577**	
Total Depreciation			7,081				**7,081**	**-7,081**
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	1,215,477		1,215,478				**1,215,478**	**-1**
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties			45,000				**45,000**	**-45,000**
Total Contributions & Transfers	1,215,477		1,260,478				**1,260,478**	**-45,001**
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	489,763		477,577				**477,577**	**12,186**
Total Indirect Costs	489,763		477,577				**477,577**	**12,186**
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			49,683				**49,683**	**-49,683**
Pledge Reporting Fees			14,000				**14,000**	**-14,000**
Total Pledge Specific Costs			63,683				**63,683**	**-63,683**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	**8,024,577**		**8,019,991**				**8,019,991**	**4,586**
VARIANCE (C - D)			**4,586**				**4,586**	