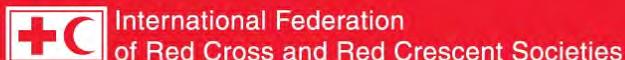


Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Papua New Guinea: Cyclone Guba

Emergency appeal n° MDRPG002
GLIDE n° [FL-2007-00209-PNG](#)
Final Report
29 May 2009

Period covered by this Interim Final Report:
20 November 2007 – 31 December 2008

Appeal target: CHF 740,642 (USD 672,146 or EUR 452,390)

Final Appeal coverage: 76%

[<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to link to contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- An Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 26 November 2007 for CHF 740,642 (USD 672,146 or EUR 452,390) for 3 months to assist 13,000 beneficiaries.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 25,000 (USD 22,400 or EUR 15,260) was allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the national society to respond.
- Operations Update no. 3 extended the operations timeframe as recovery plans, including capacity-building efforts, were not fully implemented.
- Operations Update no. 4 further extended the operations timeframe to the end of September 2008 to complete recovery activities outlined in the plan of action.



An interim branch of the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society was quickly formed at the height of the disaster in Oro province, and up to 200 volunteers provided support to the communities in need.. PNGRCS.

Summary:

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS), with support from the International Federation and partner national societies, responded to the disaster in Oro and successfully overcame initial problems of staff shortages, logistic challenges and limited supplies to become one of the main humanitarian players on the ground.

A new branch has since been set up in Popondetta, with volunteers recruited and trained in first aid, and relationships with other stakeholders established.

The operations in-country included relief and recovery efforts, with the PNGRCS contributing towards water and sanitation, distribution of non-food items including tarpaulins, cooking pots, hygiene and tool kits, mosquito nets and blankets. While most of the relief activities were completed by March 2008, the capacity of the national society was stretched in that time, resulting in limited progress in longer-term activities.

The disaster in Oro emptied the PNGRCS central warehouse of relief items, and re-stocking was carried out with funds from this appeal. Capacity-building efforts continued after the emergency and response stage ended, including the establishment of the Oro province branch together with necessary assets. Workshops in disaster management and lessons learnt were carried out, and the challenges faced in the

Oro response were later used as a working example in regional trainings later in 2008.

This Final Report is complete with regards to the implementation of activities. The remaining working balance of CHF 7,807.80 has been returned to the International Federation, and with permission from the relevant donors, has been recoded into the Pacific regional office's disaster management programme. A final financial report is issued with this report.

This Red Cross Red Crescent operation was supported by American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/ Australian government, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross/ New Zealand government, Swedish Red Cross/ Swedish government and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent. Other donors include the British government and US AID.

The International Federation, on behalf of the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society, would like to thank all donors for their generous contributions.

The situation



Damage caused by the floods as a result of Cyclone Guba destroyed roads, bridges and homes in the province of Oro. Carrying out detailed assessments remain a key challenge in the country and region overall. To address this, Papua New Guinea Red Cross, together with other government and non-governmental organizations, worked closely to ensure a coordinated response at the height of the disaster. PNGRCS.

Tracking down from Vanuatu, Cyclone Guba petered off the coast of northern Australia. However, the weather resulted in high precipitation and a continuous downpour of rain and high winds starting from 13 November 2007, causing rivers to swell, soil to become unstable and seas on the coast became rough. Consequently, the rivers burst their banks and swept away bridges, culverts, roads, trees, houses and gardens in their paths.

Shortly after the disaster, the government of Papua New Guinea declared a state of emergency which was lifted at the end of April 2008. The government sent a request to foreign missions and to international disaster relief agencies for assistance. A large-scale response consisting of assessment and sector specialist teams, as well as airlift and sea transport of supplies and personnel, occurred during the emergency phase of the disaster. Exact numbers of displaced people have never been established, but the final estimates compiled by the provincial government indicate that 1,800 to 2,000 homes were completely destroyed and approximately 9,500 people were displaced. Infrastructure damage was severe, with over 56 bridges and culverts washed away or severely damaged. During the emergency phase, the provincial government classified nearly 58,000 people as requiring urgent assistance. In response to this need the government set up 41 care centres and 15 food distribution centres to provide necessary assistance. Final figures suggest that 149 people died in the disaster and the majority of the province's residents (approximately 162,000) were affected.

The emergency phase was completed in January 2008 and government efforts after were focused on the early recovery assistance, covering resettlement, infrastructure, agriculture, education, health, welfare and coordination and recovery management.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS) was at the forefront of assessment data collection, the identification of the needs of the most vulnerable and the sourcing, mobilization and distribution of relief items.

These activities continued through to mid-February when the emergency stage was completed and the national society had distributed the procured items (see later section on relief distribution).

A short period then followed where the newly-formed Oro interim branch of the PNGRCS consolidated its experience with a formal five-day disaster management training workshop, followed by a lessons learnt workshop facilitated by the International Federation's regional disaster management coordinator and a disaster management delegate from New Zealand Red Cross.

The remaining assets valued at approximately PGK 25,000 (approximately CHF9,860), including two shipping containers, their contents, and an outboard motor dinghy, were formally handed over to the executive and volunteers of the new branch. The Toyota Land Cruiser vehicle, kindly provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to the PNGRCS Hagen branch, but diverted to Popondetta when the cyclone struck, was returned to its initial destination once the emergency phase had ceased.

At the headquarters-level, operations slowed down following the end of the distributions in mid-February 2008. The Port Moresby warehouse was re-stocked and re-organized, and a lessons-learnt exercise was also conducted in Port Moresby.

Capacity-building efforts continued after the emergency and response stage ended, including the establishment of the Oro province branch together with necessary assets. An internal review of the operation was carried out, and equipment for future deployments were procured for both headquarters and the new branch in Oro. Workshops in disaster management and lessons learnt were carried out, and the challenges faced in the Oro response were later used as a working example in regional trainings later in 2008.



Volunteers prepared and distributed relief items to up to 97 households in Huhura village, Oro province. PNGRCS.

In addition, two participants from PNGRCS also attended the disaster management forum in Naumea, New Caledonia in 23 – 27 June 2008. The forum covered disaster risk reduction basics as well as issues concerning shelter, restoring family links and safe access. Exercises included hazard mapping, food security and challenges as well as the development of a disaster risk reduction plan. Issues and challenges raised by participants in the forum were addressed with relevant solutions based on the experiences of the participants and support of facilitators from the International Federation, ICRC, Australian Red Cross, French Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Change Centre.

Coordination and partnerships

The PNGRCS was a major actor in the emergency relief stage of the operation. This has been carried out with close cooperation with the government of Papua New Guinea's national disaster council (NDC) in Port Moresby and the provincial disaster council (PDC) in Popondetta as well as its respective government departments. Non-government actors include the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Oxfam, UNICEF, Caritas, The Salvation Army, Rotary, Care International, the Australian Defence Forces (ADF), AusAID and Anglicare. While each agency has their own specialized area of interest, such as disease surveillance, hygiene promotion, provision of clothing, nutrition and logistics, there has been, especially in the field, a spirit of inter-agency cooperation and mutual assistance. The International Federation also provided support in coordinating international Red Cross Red Crescent staff while working closely with the PNGRCS throughout the operation.

Response was initially led by the Australian Defence Forces, supported by the national and provincial disaster teams. A "pooled" dispersion system was used to deliver supplies, with the air assets of the ADF distributing items to sites identified by the provincial disaster committee as in need.

At the peak of response activities, up to 11 staff and delegates were in-country, including six from Australian Red Cross, two from the New Zealand Red Cross, one from the French Red Cross and one from the Asia Pacific Zone office in Kuala Lumpur, coordinated by the disaster management coordinator from the International Federation's regional office in Suva. Areas of expertise include water and sanitation, media, logistics, administration, finance and disaster management and coordination.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective: Ensure basic non-food items are distributed to the displaced population in Oro Province	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary selection strategy and registration system is developed. Rapid assessments prior to distribution of basic non-food items are conducted. Relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to selected beneficiaries are distributed. Relief activities and reporting on relief distributions are monitored. Transition strategy for operations is developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PNGRCS staff and volunteers will conduct relief operations for emergency needs and complete capacity assessments, with support from the Federation. A logistics hub will be established in Port Moresby, utilizing the existing warehouse. A possible alternative supply/storage warehouse is available in Lae, which is closer to beneficiaries and can be supported by a nearby PNGRCS branch, allowing for better shipping connections. ARC/FRC staff will assist the PNGRCS in these activities. In addition, the PNGRCS has two FACT-trained volunteers, and both are ready to be deployed as needed.

Impact:

The distribution of relief items was completed on 10 February 2008. Unfortunately, no records exist for relief items distributed through the Australian Defence Forces (ADF) in the very early days of the disaster as the air operations central hub in Oro at Girua Airport was inaccessible to PNGRCS staff. However, from 3 December 2007, PNGRCS staff were able to take full control of the distributions of donated stock.

From 3 December 2007 to the end of the distributions on 10 February 2008, PNGRCS distributed to approximately 123 locations, including care centres and independent communities. Of these, five were undertaken by air, 52 by water (sea/river) and 66 by land. Taking into consideration the challenge of obtaining accurate information through assessments, the PNGRCS carried approximately ten per cent

additional relief items on all distribution trips to cater to a possible margin of error. The following table indicates the complete list of individual items distributed and the current stock remaining in containers in Oro:

Items distributed between 3 December 2007 and 10 February 2008

Item	Description		Total distributed	Stored in Oro
1	Tarpaulins	Varying sizes	2,728	18
2	Cooking pots	Varying sizes	1,941	655
3	Tool kits	Nails, spade, axe, hammer, saw, machete.	1,013	1
4	Hygiene kits	Towels, sanitary pads, soap	2,140 towels 201 cartons 341 cartons	41 0 12 cartons
5	Water containers	Rigid and collapsible (20-litre and 10- & 15-litre containers respectively)	1,904	208 (rigid)
6	Clothes	Assorted bags	493 bags	0
7	Cups		645	0
8	Plates		675	0
9	Spoons		645	0
10	Mosquito nets	Treated	2,292	0
11	Soya beans		223 cartons (12 ea.)	0
12	Rope	Roll: 6mm x 40 m	48 rolls	4 rolls
13	Blankets		33 pieces	0

Relief items stored in the headquarters' warehouse were deployed on a commercial vessel in the first week after the disaster. These included 1,700 tarpaulins and 800 collapsible jerry cans. The tool kits distributed include nails provided by Oxfam, and the clothes and soya beans were donated by private donors.

Procurement

The procurement of additional relief items was done through the PNGRCS coordination team as well as the International Federation's country and regional offices. The time delay in landing the relief items on the ground was due the fact that some of the suppliers were not holding the required quantity of supplies on shore and had to re-source the balance of supplies from other suppliers.

Storage

The PNGRCS was fortunate enough to have a large storage area that had easy access to the main road. The Popondetta secondary school mess was also available as it was the school holidays. A volunteer was appointed to oversee the recording and management of the relief items that were stored in there.

When two containers were procured and deployed from Lae with relief items, they moved off the pontoon in Oro Bay to the Popondetta General Hospital area, after arrangements were made with the hospital chief executive officer (CEO), to be used as extra storage facilities. These containers will remain on the hospital grounds until land arrangements and fencing structures are finalized for the Red Cross office area in the new branch.

The school warehouse was cleared of all items by 10 February 2008, with the remaining of the relief and other items stored in the two containers. These remaining relief items are on standby for the branch to respond to future disasters.

Distribution by airlift

Making use of the Australian Defence Force air assets when access to the wharf and road access were down, relief items were deployed from Port Moresby to Girua Airport on Hercules aircraft along with other relief items from various organizations and the governments, including the governments of Papua New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand. These items were then airlifted from Girua Airport to inland areas by Black Hawk helicopters and Caribou fixed wing aircraft to the forward operations bases for stockpiling and distribution to catchments communities.

In the latter stages of the response operations, two shipments of relief supplies went to Kira and Yema, supervised by a volunteer. This was made possible through the close working relationship with the Sohe district administration. The volunteer (who has an agricultural background) had a dual purpose in supervising the Red Cross relief items distribution as well as carrying out an assessment of the area that was very difficult to access. This report was made available to the Sohe district administrator.

Land transport

A five-tonne truck with a large loading capacity was hired to move relief items to distribution sites as well as loading off marine cargo vessels to the storage facility. This truck was ably assisted by the Land Cruiser and an additional hired four wheel drive.

The wet crossings and eventually, temporary bridges, were quickly made possible much to the credit of the Papua New Guinea defence forces and works department engineers. The repaired roads enabled distribution to care centres and communities accessible by road. Several times the condition of the wet crossings and the roads caused the truck to bog down but was released with the assistance of the support vehicles and by pure manpower of the volunteers! Pushing a five ton truck bogged in sand in the middle of a fast flowing river at nine o'clock at night says a lot for the strength and enthusiasm of the Oro volunteers.



Difficult road conditions hampered quick and efficient distribution efforts. PNGRCS.

Marine transport

The two dinghies donated by Ela Motors transported relief items and personnel over long distances and with lesser consumption of fuel than the larger boats. Oxfam also had four similar capacity boats, and two of these were allowed by Oxfam to be used as well to make up the core distribution and assessment marine vessels for the PNGRCS.



Dinghies were used to conduct assessments and transport aid to the more remote communities in the province of Oro. PNGRCS.

When the payloads were more than the four dinghies could cope with, the St. Raphael's Voluntary Services was engaged to provide additional support. A group of volunteers from Oro communities who had dinghies was formed to assist the operations and a close relationship was built between them and the PNGRCS. All operators from this group as well as the Red Cross volunteer operator (who was appointed to manage the Red Cross marine assets), were paid PGK 20 (approximately CHF 8) per day of operation. This was as a token allowance for their services and voluntary time. The coordination of the maritime operations was supported by Oxfam logisticians and with assistance from the Papua New Guinea defence force logisticians. A maritime working group, formed and made up of stakeholders including PNGRCS, convened on matters regarding dinghies and maritime operations throughout.

Re-stocking of non-food items

The following table indicates the relief items successfully purchased for the Popondetta-based Oro province branch, for storage in the branch containers. The Oro branch is working with the provincial government to locate land for the Red Cross office, and has attained full branch status at time of reporting.

Disaster relief items stocked in Oro province

Item	Description	Units	Quantity
Tarpaulins	White, heavy duty	Bales	700 pieces
Water containers	Collapsible	Pcs	2,000 items
Mosquito nets	Treated	Bales	10,000 pieces
Rope	6mm x 40 m	Coils	100 coils
Tool kits	Nails, hammer, saw, machete, axe, spade	Box	500 boxes
Hygiene kits	Towels, sanitary pads, soap.	Box	20,000

Challenges:

Although no major problems were encountered in the process of distributions, there were some members of communities who expressed their unhappiness at the process undertaken by PNGRCS. The majority of those who were unhappy were individuals that were not the target beneficiaries (the distributions were based on houses destroyed). In communities where such problems arised, the individuals were taken aside with the community leaders and the process of assessments and distributions used by the PNGRCS was explained to them, that the distributions the Red Cross carried out is solely based on houses destroyed and exceptions cannot be made in any case, anywhere and despite any aggression. This, it was explained, would destroy the transparent image that Red Cross works under. If, however, it was found out that their losses were genuine, necessary support was provided. On all distribution trips, 10 per cent extra of relief items were taken to cater for these kinds of contingencies. These incidents were very rare where detailed assessments had taken place. Whenever addressing these problems, community leaders were always present and the onus of responsibility to address the problems is shared in a tripartite approach.

During the latter stages of the emergency phase distributions, more serious problems were encountered in some communities as personnel deviated from and were not distributing strictly based on houses destroyed baseline data derived from detailed assessments.

Logistic challenges relating to distributions included:

- Non-availability of fuel on several occasions for truck to move on time to distribution locations.
- mechanical problems with delivery truck at times. There was not a variety of trucks to choose from as most of the appropriate trucks were occupied.
- flooding of wet crossings
- access to outer locations were not possible due to damaged roads and bridges.
- Relief items were still abundant in the warehouse due to inaccessibility to the target communities. However, as the roads started to open up, more and more supplies could be moved.

Water and sanitation

Objective: Ensure that clean potable drinking water is available to displaced target populations in Popondetta.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Water and sanitation team from ARC with FRC support are mobilized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an assessment of the situation. • Develop an implementation plan. • Mobilize mass water distribution for camps in Popondetta.

The Nomad emergency water purification unit, provided by the Australian Red Cross at the main hospital in Popondetta, supplies clean water to both the hospital and the town's population. The Acting Secretary General of the PNGRC formally handed over the unit to the Deputy Controller of the Oro Floods Emergency Committee on 4 January 2008, which was then in turn handed over to the CEO of the Popondetta hospital. Contrary to earlier estimates of up to six months for the restoration of the Popondetta town reticulated water supply, the town supply is now fully functional. This has created a decrease in demand from the installed unit which is now producing an estimated 5,000 litres of water every second day. However, at the peak of the emergency, the unit produced up to 30,000 litres a day, and was critical in the retention of hospital services as well as providing the only source of potable drinking water in Popondetta. The hospital is presently changing over the raw source of water from the still very muddy local river to an existing 17-metre bore hole within the hospital grounds.

In addition, the PNGRCS has distributed, as part of its emergency relief activities (see above), a total of 1,904 water containers to beneficiaries in Oro province.

Challenges:

While water quality remains a critical issue in rural areas (Popondetta's supply is back to normal), it is presently beyond the technical capacity of the PNGRCS in the province to make any impact on this. This is a key area in which Oxfam has the expertise and which it has made a long term commitment to in the province. PNGRCS will, however, endeavour to incorporate any activities, especially in the dissemination of appropriate 'best water and sanitation practices', into their contact with communities in the future.

Emergency shelter

Revised objective: Ensure emergency shelter is provided to targeted affected rural populations, as well as a reconstruction tool kit to 1,000 affected and appropriately identified households in Oro Province	
Expected results	Activities planned
Three thousand cyclone-affected families in Oro province have access to emergency shelter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize relief activities. • Establish distribution and set up for 3,000 emergency shelter kits. • Assess affected rural communities and identify most vulnerable rural populations within impact zones. • Prioritize rural families requiring non-food items' distribution. • Transport commodities and prepare distributions.

The provision of emergency shelter was limited to the distribution of tarpaulins in the initial phase, followed by tool kits to support communities in re-building their homes. By the end of distributions on 10 February 2008, 2,278 tarpaulins and 1,013 tool kits were distributed based on needs of the communities and capacity of the national society.



Tarpaulins were distributed by the PNGRCS to address emergency shelter needs to communities affected by the floods. John Hosea/ PNGRCS.

Capacity building

Objective: Recruit, equip, train and manage PNGRCS volunteers and staff to ensure effective disaster management system with volunteer/staff retention.	
Expected results	Activities planned
PNGRCS branch in Popondetta established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish volunteer registration process, and training initiatives to maintain an estimated 20 or more volunteers for relief distribution, volunteers from Lae and other branches. • Ensure PNGRCS staff, volunteers and facilities are fully equipped to provide emergency services within this plan of action. • Establish rapid training programmes for PNGRCS volunteers response objectives. • Ensure coordinated and comprehensive PNGRCS disaster management capacity. • Set-up Oro PNGRCS branch if possible, using locally recruited volunteers as base. • Utilize and deploy experienced staff from other Pacific national societies, in particular from Solomon Islands Red Cross, based on recent tsunami experience.

Impact:**Branch capacity building in Oro include:**

- Setting up of office building
- Procurement of basic office equipment (computer)

- Training for branch executives and volunteers
- Stocking of pre-positioned basic relief items for immediate response to future disasters

PNGRCS headquarters response capacity building include:

- Replenishment of central warehouse immediate relief response stock
- Deployable power unit (portable generator)
- Timber clearance unit (chainsaw)
- Marine safety equipment (life jackets)
- Deployable printer / fax / copier unit
- Electronic safety / logistical / assessment equipment (GPS receiver)
- Larger capacity deployable marine vessel (23' dinghy with 60hp motor)

The Oro branch has secured a piece of land that has been kindly made available through the Oro provincial administration. With the interest still high among volunteers, a building or structure will become a focal point for Red Cross activities in the province. This focal point will also be able to facilitate the strengthening of networking with stakeholder partners not only in disaster management, but also in other areas of Red Cross activities such as HIV/AIDS, youth development, health awareness (including water and sanitation), first aid training as well as other activities.

Disaster management workshop

The communities in Oro were thrown into disaster management mode with the onset of the Cyclone Guba disaster. An interim branch was quickly established, and many volunteers registered and were pro active in the response operations. From these many volunteers (up to 200 at one stage), several were identified as capable to lead the branch in disaster management activities.

When the emergency phase scaled down, a basic disaster management training workshop was organized and held from 11 to 15 February 2008 to equip the selected volunteers with further knowledge and tools to supplement the practical experience that they had gone through.

The training was conducted by members of the PNGRCS disaster management core group, some who have had extensive training both onshore and offshore, including two individuals who have field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) training. The training is part of the national society's disaster preparedness and response activities which will hopefully be systematically approached in the future.

Handover of assets to branch

On 17 February 2008, handover of certain assets from the emergency response operation took place at the Popondetta secondary school. This ceremony was attended by volunteers who were officially recognized for their assistance with certificates, stakeholder partners and representatives of the State of Emergency.

Two containers (one with relief items and the other with various equipment), a 19ft dinghy with a 25hp motor, photocopier/scanner/printer machine and several other items were officially handed over to the branch executive.

Conclusion

Response to natural disasters has required focused attention from the same personnel who are implementing longer-term programmes in the national society. Limited staff resources have hindered the national society's ability to maintain proper focus on the development of disaster management and organizational development capacity. In addition, there is a need for effective and committed leadership at the headquarters level, fully supported by the governance of the PNGRCS. Unfortunately, the acting secretary-general tragically passed away in November, further exacerbating a difficult leadership time. There were several acting secretaries-general during the period, including a former



PNGRCS members and volunteers at the newly-established branch in Oro province contributed enormously to the Cyclone Guba operations while increasing their capacity in disaster management and water and sanitation. PNGRCS.

secretary-general and a board member who took up most of the challenge of leadership during the first months of the disaster response to Cyclone Guba in Oro. However, a new secretary-general was elected in February 2008, providing a more stable leadership for the national society.

Furthermore, high staff turnover, the recruitment of new staff and training requirements of newly hired staff who are subject to the available competence in the national society continues to pose a challenge which, hopefully, with a more stable governance structure, focus can be given towards addressing these issues.

Lessons learned:

A lessons learnt workshop was held on the 16 February 2008. This workshop was facilitated by the ICRC head of mission and the PNGRCS national treasurer, and was attended by the Oro branch executive, several PNGRCS headquarters staff including the secretary general and the International Federation's regional disaster management coordinator.

It was noted that at the onset of the disaster, relief items were still abundant in the warehouse due to inaccessibility to the target communities. As the roads started to open up, more and more supplies could be moved. To address this, two containers of relief items have since been established in Oro province for improved access to communities in need in the province.

A lack of understanding of the support required from within the national society to successfully and efficiently mount a large response operation, which may require support from all branches as well as from the headquarters.

Coordination with other organizations, both government and non-governmental, has allowed for improved quality of response based on the respective organizations' capacities.

Operational and transportations costs including assessments and distributions remain a difficult and expensive undertaking, with the Movement using military assets in recent disaster assessments. The circumstances are unlikely to change given available resources. Rented transport between islands was unreliable and inconsistent, resulting in delays that have translated to higher costs and weakened service delivery.

However, there is an OCHA-led initiative supported by the International Federation which helps national disaster management offices train communities to be more prepared as first responders and data collectors.

How we work

All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society: Ms. Esme Sinape, Secretary General, email: hqpngrcs@online.net.pg, phone +675 325 2145.
- Pacific regional office in Suva, Fiji: Mr. Manish Pant, Acting head of regional office, email: manish.pant@ifrc.org, or Mr. John Bales, Regional disaster management coordinator, john.bales@ifrc.org, phone: +679 3311 855, fax: +679 3311 406
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- Asia Pacific Zone office in Malaysia:
 - Mr. Jagan Chapagain, Deputy head of Asia Pacific zone, email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org, phone: +6 03 9207 5700
 - Ms. Amy Gaver, Head of disaster management unit, email: amy.gaver@ifrc.org; phone: + 60 3 9207 5724, mobile: +60 12 220 1174
 - Ms. Penny Elghady, Resource mobilization and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) coordinator, email: penny.elghady@ifrc.org; phone: +603 9207 5771

<Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPG002 - Papua New Guinea - Cyclone Guba

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2009/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2008/12
Appeal	MDRPG002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	740,642					740,642
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	26,553					26,553
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	10,916					10,916
<i>British Government</i>	25,047					25,047
<i>Fiji Private Donors</i>	519					519
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	38,136					38,136
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	8,315					8,315
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	66,000					66,000
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	8,212					8,212
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>	86,668					86,668
<i>Other</i>	1					1
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	175,700					175,700
<i>Unidentified donor</i>	-1					-1
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	3,337					3,337
<i>USAID</i>	113,163					113,163
C1. Cash contributions	562,566					562,566
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	562,566					562,566
D. Total Funding = B + C	562,566					562,566
Appeal Coverage	76%					76%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	562,566					562,566
E. Expenditure	-562,566					-562,566
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPG002 - Papua New Guinea - Cyclone Guba

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2009/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2008/12
Appeal	MDRPG002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)	740,642						740,642	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	116,736	47,801					47,801	68,936
Construction Materials		15,585					15,585	-15,585
Clothing & textiles	36,900	19,805					19,805	17,095
Water & Sanitation	41,000	24,886					24,886	16,114
Utensils & Tools	71,463	73,557					73,557	-2,093
Other Supplies & Services	110,737	44,804					44,804	65,933
Total Supplies	376,837	226,438					226,438	150,399
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles		26,197					26,197	-26,197
Computers & Telecom		11,144					11,144	-11,144
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	18,040							18,040
Others Machinery & Equipment		10,940					10,940	-10,940
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	18,040	48,281					48,281	-30,241
Transport & Storage								
Storage	18,600	14,752					14,752	3,848
Distribution & Monitoring	55,000	12,508					12,508	42,492
Transport & Vehicle Costs	50,000	34,359					34,359	15,641
Total Transport & Storage	123,600	61,619					61,619	61,981
Personnel								
International Staff	9,750	3,084					3,084	6,666
Regionally Deployed Staff	6,281	2,303					2,303	3,979
National Staff	2,271	29,225					29,225	-26,954
National Society Staff	94,833	33,871					33,871	60,962
Consultants	13,000	11,656					11,656	1,344
Total Personnel	126,135	80,138					80,138	45,997
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training		6,673					6,673	-6,673
Total Workshops & Training		6,673					6,673	-6,673
General Expenditure								
Travel	21,366	63,754					63,754	-42,388
Information & Public Relation		9,176					9,176	-9,176
Office Costs	12,522	9,501					9,501	3,021
Communications	8,000	11,036					11,036	-3,036
Professional Fees		1,984					1,984	-1,984
Financial Charges		4,870					4,870	-4,870
Other General Expenses	6,000	379					379	5,621
Total General Expenditure	47,889	100,701					100,701	-52,812
Programme Support								
Program Support	48,142	36,417					36,417	11,724
Total Programme Support	48,142	36,417					36,417	11,724
Services								
Services & Recoveries		2,298					2,298	-2,298
Total Services		2,298					2,298	-2,298
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	740,642	562,566					562,566	178,076
VARIANCE (C - D)		178,076					178,076	