

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Samoa: Earthquake and tsunami

Emergency appeal n°MDRWS001
GLIDE n° TS-2009-000209-ASM;
and [TS-2009-000210-WSM](#)
Operations update n° 6
03 May 2010

SIX MONTH CONSOLIDATED REPORT COVERING

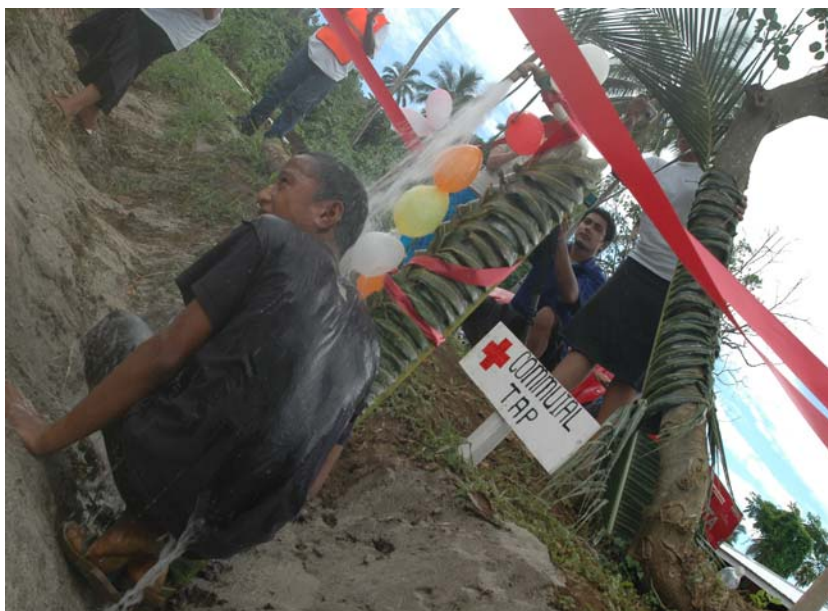
October 2009 through March 2010

Appeal target (current): CHF 2,469,064 (USD 2.45 million or EUR 1.63 million);

Appeal coverage: With 106% contributions received to date, the appeal is fully covered and no additional support is required;
[<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- A Revised Emergency Appeal was launched on 26 October seeking CHF 2,469,064 (USD 2.45 million and EUR 1.63 million) to assist 5,000 people (625 families) for 18 months.
[<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)
- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 6 October 2009 seeking CHF 2,888,262 (USD 2.8 million or EUR 1.9 million) in cash, kind, or services to support the Samoa Red Cross Society to assist 15,000 beneficiaries (3,000 families) for 18 months
- On 30 September 2009, CHF 325,134 (USD 313,134 or EUR 215,406) was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation.



Opening of the Ti'aveatai gravity fed water supply system.

Photo credit: IFRC

This operation is to be implemented over an eighteen month period and is expected to be completed by April 2011. A final report will be made available by July 2011, three months after the end of the operation.

Summary:

Six months after the September earthquake and tsunami, families are engaged in working on their houses and in developing plantations. Housing construction is in full swing, with a large percentage of households having selected to receive materials from the government and providing their own labor for construction. Some completed houses remain uninhabited as families wait for electricity and water supply connection before moving. The first of the beach tourist bungalows opened for business in February, with many others under construction. For SRCS the six month mark gave time to reflect on the progress made to date. The objectives

for providing assistance in relief distribution; and water and sanitation, which were to be completed in the first six months following the tsunami, have been met and the Samoa Red Cross Society is now focussing on planning for the next four years and catching up with the organizational changes brought about by rapid expansion.

Partners who have made contributions to this appeal thus far include: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross/British government, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Red Cross Society of China, Danish Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, the government of the Republic of Korea, and USAID.

The IFRC on behalf of the Samoa Red Cross Society would like to thank all partners for their generous contributions.

The situation

On 29 September 2009, the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre reported an earthquake measuring a magnitude of 8.3 off American Samoa; which generated a Pacific wide tsunami warning. The epicentre of the quake was located 190 km southwest of American Samoa. The tsunami wave hit the affected coastline in South Upolu Island between 3-11m high, while the second wave in Pago Pago, in American Samoa, was measured at 1.7 metres. The official death toll is 143 people (including five missing, presumed dead). The impact from the tsunami caused extensive damage to villages along a narrow 40km stretch of coastline on the southeast and eastern corner of Upolu, and Manono Island off its west coast.

The Government of Samoa has taken the responsibility for providing houses for those who lost homes along the coastline. In order to identify beneficiary families, the government assessed all affected houses and created a priority list. Approximately 450 households were identified as "priority one" households, meaning that their homes were completely destroyed. To these households, the government provided the options of either receiving construction materials with the household providing the labor; or the option of receiving a house constructed by Habitat for Humanity. More than half of the families chose to receive building materials and to provide their own labor. The value of the assistance for priority one houses is Western Samoa Tala (WST) \$18,000. After meeting the identified priority needs, the government proceeded to extend its assistance to families whose homes were damaged but not destroyed. These households will receive WST \$10,000 worth of assistance to repair their homes.

The Government of Samoa endorsed an Early Recovery Framework that has been the key reference for discussions between the government, and local and foreign donors. This Early Recovery Framework has also provided the foundation for directing donor support. With housing construction progressing well, and the commencement of the interim water supply system, the focus has now moved to supporting the recovery of the affected population through livelihood interventions. UNDP is providing support for the implementation of the Early Recovery Framework (ERF) and has completed a participatory village planning process in several villages. The village plans will then be used by UNDP and other partners to provide coordinated support to the village. Plans include priorities in health, environment, economic development, disaster planning, cultural heritage, and other areas as identified by the community.

Coordination and partnerships

A field assessment and coordination team (FACT) and regional disaster response team (RDRT) were deployed and arrived on 1 October to support ongoing assessment and coordination; in addition, to providing assistance in specialized sectors, where the Samoa Red Cross Society (SRCS) had no existing capacity. The teams included representatives from Pacific based national societies: including Australia, New Zealand and Tonga as well as the French Red Cross platform of the French Red Cross based in New Caledonia. FACT was supported by IFRC's regional office in Suva and the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) in the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, for overall coordination. Several national societies from within the Pacific region also extended considerable support to SRCS for their operation in terms of human, technical and financial resources.

Preliminary assessments were completed in a coordinated way, led by the government of Samoa with support from the UN and other agencies. The results of these assessments determined a prioritized and coordinated plan of action from supporting agencies in the form of the Early Recovery Framework (ERF), which was submitted to the Prime Minister in October 2009 and approved soon after. Since March, SRCS has been conducting a household level assessment with all families in the tsunami affected area. This assessment is being undertaken through the SRCS livelihoods unit and has gleaned information on the overall well-being and recovery of households six months after the tsunami, as well as the economic recovery of households. The initial results of this assessment indicate that while there is no evidence of food insecurity or extreme vulnerability, there are challenges to households in being “time poor” and not having sufficient time to both construct their homes and work in their chosen livelihoods activities of agriculture and fishing.

The inter-agency cluster system was activated for this disaster and established the: water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); health and nutrition; education; protection; early recovery and information management clusters. The clusters were officially de-activated on 30 November. However, in March 2010 UNDP indicated that there has been a request to re-activate the Early Recovery Cluster. The revitalization of the Early Recovery Cluster took place in April, with strong leadership provided by relevant government ministries.

With support from IFRC, SRCS is coordinating the inputs of different Red Cross and Red Crescent societies: which include Australian Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, French Red Cross, Fiji Red Cross Society, Cook Islands Red Cross Society; non – Red Cross and Red Crescent donors; and private donors. Key activities supported during this reporting period include a learning workshop; a partnership meeting; and governance training for the SRCS Board. The SRCS consolidated its operational plan, which integrates their five year strategic plan with the tsunami appeal operation and other recent programme proposals will be presented to key Movement partners in May, with 1 July as a target date to begin implementation of the plan.

With the increased visibility of SRCS following the tsunami, questions from various Samoa government departments have been raised regarding the role of the Society in preparing for and responding to disasters. SRCS has been dialoguing with a number of government agencies to clarify SRCS’ and to increase understanding of the Fundamental Principles and the auxiliary role of the SRCS.

Coordination between partners regarding operational issues continues to take place from the IFRC’s office in Samoa, while coordination on strategic issues is being facilitated through IFRC’s Pacific regional office in Suva with support from the disaster management unit (DMU) in the Asia Pacific zone office.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

In the early stages of the response, SRCS volunteers and staff had the most significant presence in the field (apart from the government) and distributed relief items including food, blankets, cooking pots, mosquito nets and tarpaulins as well as water through water trucking. Relief distributions continued for the first eight weeks, with continuous monitoring to address changing needs. In addition, the national society registered affected people and supported the restoration of family links (RFL).

In January 2010, SRCS and partners paused to take stock of what had been achieved and what lessons might be learned from the first eight weeks of the operation. Some themes that came to light during the workshop included: the need to improve assessment skills; agreement to build a regionally-based disaster response capacity (regional disaster response team); the importance of coordination among regional partners; and the need to firmly anchor resiliency in the community through community participation and ownership.

From October 2009 through February 2010 one of the focuses of SRCS was on supporting the affected communities’ water and sanitation needs, which is a new area of work for the national society. This took the form of both directly increasing access to water through trucking water to community water tanks, distributing materials for latrine construction to households that had not already built their own latrine, conducting hygiene education sessions in affected schools and by advocating for the Samoa Water Authority to find viable medium and long-term solutions to address the water supply issues in communities.

The livelihood team has been collecting and analyzing household level data in order to make a current assessment on vulnerability in the tsunami-affected areas. What they have found is that households have been remarkably resilient in the face of the disaster; an important factor of this resilience is the extended family network that provides a safety net for families. Consequently, the most vulnerable families identified tend to be the smaller families living without an extended network. The data collected will inform both the livelihood cash grant programme as well as help direct the other community-based programmes which are evolving.

SRCS continues to prioritize its work plan in order to ensure a multi-sectoral approach at the community level. In recent weeks, SRCS has looked to other national societies in the Pacific to see how they have developed models of integration between disaster management; water and sanitation, and health, as the challenges of integration is one common to many Pacific national societies.

Progress towards objectives

RELIEF DISTRIBUTION (NON-FOOD ITEMS)	
Objective: The needs of up to 5,000 people (625 families) along the affected area (including the districts of Aleipata, Falealili and Manono island) are met over one month, based on assessment results	
Immediate actions	
Expected results	Activities planned
Essential non-food items are provided to up to 625 families in accordance with their identified needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a needs assessment in the affected area to formulate a distribution plan • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance • Distribute relief supplies from point of dispatch to beneficiary • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide daily reporting on distributions to ensure accountability to the donors

Progress:

The objectives for relief distribution have been met, with the majority of activity completed between October and December 2009. A total of 582 families have received assistance. The reduced number from the initially planned 625 families is a result of cross checking assessment data and the confirmation of needs. This is further explained under the “challenges” section.

During the first days following the tsunami, two joint assessments were completed. These included a joint qualitative survey focusing on health issues, livelihoods and environmental concerns. The second joint assessment was a quantitative assessment which examined environmental health issues including water, waste, shelter, living conditions, family numbers and locations in all 19 damaged villages in east Upolu. The surveys were led by the Samoan government ministries and included the United Nations, IFRC, SRCS and other non-governmental organizations. Preliminary findings of the assessments were used to inform the Red Cross in the distribution of relief items and were also used by the government in developing the recovery framework.

During the first two months following the disaster 582 families spread out through 41 villages received non-food relief items through more than 322 distributions. This included the following items: 1994 blankets; 1323 tarpaulins; 793 mosquito nets; 2177 boxes of clothes; 928 hygiene kits and 507 jerry cans.

A logistics hub was established in the grounds of a public hospital close to the tsunami affected area and served as a coordination center for relief distribution in the early days. The position of the center facilitated communication between SRCS and government field staff. This logistics hub was closed at the end of January 2010, with the resumption of volunteer coordination from the headquarters in Apia.

Challenges:

The first agencies responding to the tsunami, including SRCS, faced challenges in completing the assessments in a timely and accurate manner. The quality and completeness of the assessment forms was uneven and depended upon the skill and training of the volunteers. Furthermore, communication difficulties caused delays in

detecting this problem, which made it more difficult to remedy. One of the key points from the learning workshop held in January was to review the current process for undertaking the needs assessments and to build on the existing capacity SRCS staff and volunteer. In March, the livelihoods team initiated a household livelihoods assessment in the tsunami area. While the information will be used for providing livelihoods cash grants, the skills transfer in: how to gather good information; talking about sensitive issues; ensuring the accurate completion of assessment forms; and analyzing information to help make decisions about assistance – are transferrable to other kinds of assessment.

Another challenge was in managing the distribution of relief goods and volunteers. The SRCS has developed an extremely good volunteer base and at one point, the number of volunteers swelled to over 500. The organization and scheduling required for this volume of volunteers proved overwhelming at times. In addition, the communication lines were challenging and in some cases getting feedback from the field to the appropriate department was thwarted. In these cases families and individuals who were reached did not receive the specific assistance required by their circumstances. SRCS has since initiated a more formal system for relaying feedback from the field to headquarters.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE PROMOTION

Objective: The risk of waterborne and water and sanitation-related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion to 5,000 people (625 families) along the coastal area from Lepa to Saleaumua for six months.

Immediate actions

Expected results	Activities planned
Safe water is provided for up to 625 families for an estimated period of six months until damaged water supply systems in the affected area are restored and new systems are established, in coordination with the Samoa Water Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the immediate and longer term water supply needs of the population Distribute jerry cans (two per family) to meet emergency water needs Provide potable drinking water to households through water trucking for up to three months Assess the requirement for communal water storage facilities Procure, distribute, monitor and assist households and communities in the installation of individual rainwater and communal water tanks (and bases and shelters)
Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal and solid waste management is provided to approximately 1,700 displaced people in the area between Lalomanu and Saleaumua for six months, in coordination with the Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the immediate need for emergency excreta disposal facilities primarily with the displaced population Assist families with constructing emergency ventilated improved pit latrines in the target area in accordance with government standards Use community-based participatory methodologies to design and construct appropriate sanitation facilities and waste management
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design a simple programme and conduct emergency hygiene promotion activities in the targeted communities and affected schools through the trained community based health and first aid volunteers Develop and produce water and sanitation information, education and communication materials for hygiene promotion and education Train SRCS staff and volunteers in participatory hygiene promotion methodologies, knowledge of excreta disposal facilities as well as water supply in emergencies Conduct hygiene promotion activities in conjunction with community based health and first aid

Longer-term actions

The scope and quality of SRCS water, sanitation and hygiene promotion capacity in emergency response and CBHFA is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train SRCS staff on the water treatment in emergencies equipment, including storage of equipment and ongoing maintenance Replenish water and sanitation emergency items for SRCS Assist SRCS with developing a water and sanitation strategy and policy under their health and disaster management strategy
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an exit strategy and complete evaluation of the programme |
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Progress:

A detailed assessment was completed by the ministry of health, with participation from the IFRC and other international agencies. Based on this assessment, water and sanitation was identified as a priority need in the tsunami-affected area. SRCS participated actively in the water, sanitation and hygiene cluster (WASH). Initial inputs from SRCS included the distribution of jerry cans so that families could take water from distribution points to their living spaces. This was further supported by establishing a water trucking service which delivered over 1.8 million litres of water were delivered to the communal tanks providing water to the families in the affected areas.

SRCS is continuing to support households to recover and increase their access to a potable water supply through the provision of household rainwater harvesting tanks, which are being supplied to relocated families who are eligible for a new house funded by the government. According to government records, 450 households are on a 'priority one' list, and are receiving a government funded house. SRCS will support 250 of the priority one families with 5,000 litre plastic rainwater tanks (guttering and pipe work to connect the tanks has been included in the house construction). The remainder of the tanks will be supplied by Oxfam and Caritas. The procurement for the rainwater tanks has been completed following IFRC procedures and the rainwater tanks are now in country. The government has distributed 80 of the tanks to eligible households. SRCS will continue to monitor the installation of the rainwater tanks. The rainwater tanks will increase the access to water for families until a permanent water supply is installed by the Samoa Water Authority, although rainwater will continue to be utilized for drinking after this time. SRCS is supporting the Samoa Water Authority to establish a timely solution for an interim water supply for the affected households which have relocated to areas outside the pre-existing water supply system. Upon completion of the system design by the Samoa Water Authority in December 2009, SRCS procured 17km of 63 diameter polyethylene pipe which was handed over to the Samoa Water Authority for installation in the near future. With the handover of the polyethylene pipe, this brings SRCS's cooperation in this activity to a close.

The objective to provide sanitation facilities for up to 1,700 displaced persons has been completed. In December 2009, the SRCS water and sanitation team worked together with the ministry of health to complete a detailed sanitation assessment of the relocated families. This assessment was an opportunity to undertake health and hygiene promotion through house to house dissemination on: hand washing, water conservation, nutrition, and appropriate sanitation options with a minimal water supply, such as ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines. An outcome of the assessment was initially a list of over 70 families, and then re-verified to stand at 50 families. This required follow-up visits to help them construct VIP latrines, or improve their existing latrines. The SRCS water and sanitation team has continued to work on improving the sanitation condition of these 50 affected families, and where required, has distributed materials for latrine construction. In February, the SRCS water and sanitation team completed final household follow-up visits to ensure that the latrines had been constructed and are being used appropriately.

SRCS also assisted the water needs of a small sea-side community, Ti'aveatai, which is to the North of the main affected area. Affected residents of Ti'aveatai have relocated away from the coast into a steep hilly area above the coast. SRCS assisted this community by providing materials and guidance to construct a small gravity fed water supply system. Ti'aveatai residents contributed by providing the labour for system installation. The water system was opened in an official opening attended by the community, the SRCS, as well as local media.



Participants constructing a latrine during the Water and Sanitation Emergency Response Training
Photo credit: IFRC

In March, SRCS hosted a Pacific region Water and Sanitation Emergency Response Training where more than 20 participants learned about hygiene promotion in emergencies, emergency sanitation, emergency water supply as well as conducting water quality tests. Participants came from SRCS, Papua New Guinea Red Cross, Solomon Islands Red Cross, Vanuatu Red Cross, Cook Islands Red Cross, French Red Cross (New Caledonia), New Zealand Red Cross and Australian Red Cross. The training included two days of classroom based theory sessions as well as three days of field based practical training where participants camped out overnight in emergency shelters which they had constructed. The training culminated in an emergency simulation exercise

where participants were able to put their newly acquired skills into practise. As well as strengthening the capacity of the SRCS, the training provided an excellent opportunity for participants to network and share learning with peers from other parts of the Pacific.

Finally, a draft SRCS water and sanitation plan has been developed to clarify the role of SRCS to address water and sanitation needs for vulnerable communities in the future.

Given that the objectives of the water and sanitation programme have been met in the six month timeframe and the capacity of the SRCS water and sanitation team has been developed, the IFRC water and sanitation delegate will complete her mission at the end of April.

An evaluation of some aspects of the water and sanitation programme will be completed in May. An impact evaluation of the water and sanitation programme will be undertaken at a later date in conjunction with the overall tsunami recovery programme.

Challenges:

Having access to water continues to be a problem for many of the relocated families. In February the Samoa Water Authority assumed full responsibility for trucking water to fill community water tanks, which had been provided by SRCS. There have been reports of scheduling obstacles for the Samoa Water Authority water trucks, resulting in community water tanks not being filled on a regular basis and families still going without sufficient quantities of water.

In other cases, individual households have appropriated the community water tanks, leaving the rest of the community without water and invalidating the commitment of the Samoa Water Authority to fill the tanks. In these cases, the SRCS has assumed an advocacy role to help provide information to the Samoa Water Authority about community needs and to help look for solutions in communities where water tanks have been relocated without transparent agreement or negotiation.

A large scale procurement of items including rainwater harvesting tanks, has taken longer than expected. Local vendors are not available and items must be shipped from overseas.

In March 2010, SRCS assisted the Ti'aveatai Community with an independent water system. However, in a monitoring visit just a few weeks after the system was opened it was discovered that additional taps had been added to divert water to individual homes and that in other locations pipes had been cut, leaving homes further downhill without access to water. SRCS staff members are working with the community to resolve this issue. SRCS is also reflecting on this case in an effort to improve their approach in working with communities to ensure that assistance provided does not cause conflict in communities.



A household latrine under construction using materials donated by the Samoa Red Cross Society
Photo credit: IFRC

HEALTH AND CARE

Objective: The long-term health of the affected population is improved through community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) activities.

Expected results	Activities planned
The scope and quality of the SRCS health and care services are improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the existing SRCS CBHFA programme to incorporate the tsunami affected population, concurrent with new branch development. SRCS's CBHFA staff and volunteers have their skills scaled up in conducting CBHFA programmes

Progress:

The CBHFA team has coordinated the health and hygiene education activities which have provided education to students in the tsunami affected areas. In total, SRCS has reached 1,466 students with information on how to prevent illness and disease related to water, sanitation and poor hygiene.

The base of this programme has been the development of four sets of bilingual (Samoan and English) modules and visual teaching modules which address: 1) hand washing; 2) vector control; 3) water conservation; and 4) personal hygiene. The students also received personal hygiene items such as soap, a toothbrush and toothpaste. Twelve schools received hand washing posters to support the continuation of water and sanitation activities after the programme has finished. In line with World Aids Day more than 450 students, teachers, and community members from the tsunami affected area of Lalomanu took part in activities on HIV/AIDS awareness, skits, and a poetry competition.

The CBHFA team has also coordinated with the Lalomanu Hospital in responding to reports of 22 cases of diarrhoea in the tsunami-affected area in December 2009. The team responded to these reports by visiting each of the families to provide information related to disease prevention and distributing soap and related materials to each of the families.

In order to expand community-based health programming beyond hygiene education in the schools, the CHBFA team has been conducting a comprehensive strategic planning process. This process involves all staff members from all SRCS teams, including disaster management, livelihoods; and water and sanitation. One of the core issues being discussed is how best to approach the community in an integrated and holistic manner. Key to this discussion is the development of a community assessment tool that can be used to inform all of the departments of the vulnerabilities and capacities of a specific community. The team has been researching “best practices” in the Pacific to understand how other national societies have managed the integration of programmes and what tools have been developed to support community based approaches. One of the options being investigated is to create a separate unit specifically for assessment, planning, and knowledge management. This unit would be the first level of engagement with communities and would then work with the technical specialists to help formulate community plans and responses.

Challenges:

The standard CBHFA materials that have been developed need to be adapted, restructured and translated in order to fit the context and experiences in Samoa. This re-working of the materials and processes is time consuming and is in itself a skill. IFRC is working with the CBHFA team on refining the community-based tools that will be used and is supporting SRCS in piloting this approach.

The ministry of health has queried SRCS about their role in community health interventions and sought more information about the mandate of SRCS in this area. This has provided an opportunity to disseminate information about the work of SRCS and where it fits in relation to the government.

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (PSP)

Objective: Address the immediate psychosocial needs of the population by providing psychosocial support related relief through psychosocial support training of SRCS volunteers and local key persons in psychosocial support.

Expected results	Activities planned
Psychosocial support is included into the emergency programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking and liaisons with national and international organizations to coordinate responses to identified psychosocial support needs Adapt key psychosocial support messages and tools to the Samoan context.
Psychosocial support is included into recovery programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the skills of a small group of volunteers to provide sensitization on personal support. Identify ways to integrate psychosocial support with ongoing recovery programmes as well as existing SRCS programmes, particularly the Pacific disaster management partnership programme. Provision of psychosocial support through individual and group sessions.

Progress:

SRCS played a key role in the national psychosocial response team by linking people and communities to available services immediately after the disaster. SRCS volunteers also joined church counselling outreach teams and provided transport and other practical assistance (e.g. meals). In line with cultural practices that encourage personal and community resilience by supporting the natural grieving process, the outreach teams focused on encouraging mutual support by utilizing small informal groups to undertake personal and psychosocial support. In total, SRCS mobilized 30 volunteers who provided psychosocial support to those affected by the disaster parallel to relief distributions.

In addition to the above support provided to the affected population, a small group of volunteers within SRCS underwent informal 'training' from colleagues who have been actively working to meet the needs of the affected population. Another small team of volunteers undertook a process of adapting selected psychosocial support resources to the Samoan culture.

After six months since the tsunami, the psychological impact can be seen in different ways. There are cases of: fishers who are no longer comfortable going to sea; parents have difficulty in letting their children out of their sight; and fragile families are daunted by the task of rebuilding their homes. SRCS has realized that there are many youth in their pool of volunteers who have been impacted by the tsunami and is refining the volunteer programme to recognize these volunteers as a vulnerable group and provide a safe and nurturing space for them to connect with peers who are facing similar challenges.

SHELTER	
Objective: The emergency shelter needs of up to 4,000 people (500 families) identified through targeted assessments along the coastal area from Lepa to Saleaumua are met with an appropriate planned programme within six months of the tsunami.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Up to 100 families that have relocated inland from the affected coastal area or have severely damaged homes and are staying on the coastal area have emergency shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a needs assessment in the affected area to formulate a distribution plan • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Distribute emergency shelter items, such as tarpaulins, community tools and tents to beneficiaries according to need • Monitoring, evaluating and reporting on distributions as well as additional needs for longer-term recovery
500 families have basic tools (tool kits) to enable them to enhance their emergency shelters and build safe and adequate outbuildings suited to the cultural, social and climatological conditions in Samoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a needs assessment in the affected area to formulate a distribution plan • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Distribute shelter tools and control supply movements from point of dispatch to delivery to the end user and developing an exit strategy • Train SRCS volunteers and provide safe shelter awareness training in the communities • Monitoring and evaluation, providing reports on shelter progress and tools distributions

Progress:

Building on the extended family system that enabled families to pro-actively build temporary shelters to protect their families from the elements, SRCS provided 100 families with emergency shelter supplies – tarpaulins, ropes, and tools to support this process. In addition, tents were also distributed to families who needed further assistance. These items were supplemented by goods brought and sent by Samoan families and relatives both in Samoa and overseas.

A further 366 household shelter kits were distributed in 20 villages; and 134 shelter kits were allocated for preparedness stock. In distributing the kits, SRCS targeted the most vulnerable households, as identified through the social mapping exercise completed in the tsunami-affected areas in October 2009. Based on this data, the kits were distributed to families affected by the tsunami and who had relocated. Distributions were made directly to beneficiaries at their homes, rather than from a central distribution site.

The Samoan government has taken up the responsibility of providing permanent shelter to affected households and developed an “option” plan where families could choose between receiving materials and having a home constructed for them. Many of the families have selected to receive materials as this allows for flexibility in design. Housing construction is well underway, though obstacles remain with sourcing construction materials in the quantities required. The Emergency Shelter objective under this appeal has been completed.



Housing construction continues

Photo Credit: IFRC and Samoa Red Cross

Challenges:

Some of the families that have selected to receive materials are having difficulty in securing the labour needed to building their home. This tends to be the case in relatively small families with few adult males. In order to assist these families to complete their homes, the livelihoods programme will be providing cash grants that will enable these families to find skilled labourers to build their homes. Payments will be made in tranches according to work completed.

RESTORING FAMILY LINKS (RFL)

Objective:

To re-establish contact between families who have been separated by disaster, SRCS has the capacity to operate efficiently and effectively to deliver services to meet the needs of the most vulnerable in accordance with their strategic plan.

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Families who have been separated are reconnected and information from authorities on the deceased is collated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train SRCS volunteers in administration of registering sought persons and conducting local search avenues to locate sought persons, including media • Consultation with local authorities, beneficiaries and international authorities to ascertain RFL needs as well as lists of deceased and missing • Train SRCS staff/volunteers in the field to provide beneficiaries with RFL services of ‘Safe & Well Red Cross Messages’ and phone calls to inform of health, location, and new contact details • Establishment of an RFL hotline operated by SRCS with notification to the international and domestic public via the SRCS website • Re-contact all enquirers who have registered missing persons/family to ascertain if sought persons have been located

Progress:

SRCS has completed the RFL objective under the IFRC Appeal. SRCS received a total of 70 enquires to reunite families separated by the disaster. These included 55 for Samoa and 15 for American Samoa. SRCS was also active in the field conducting visits to displaced persons and facilitating "Safe & Well Messages & Phone Calls". Additionally, support has been provided with the transport of bodies, deceased and injured, to the local hospital.

Building on the extensive work during the immediate weeks following the tsunami, SRCS identified a wish to develop its RFL capacity further. As such 25 volunteers were trained in RFL services. Also, an international RFL advisor from the Australian Red Cross provided technical support for the training, with additional funding provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the IFRC. Because of increased awareness in communities on account of SRCS's RFL services, there were a number of requests for RFL services generated during the tsunami that were not related to the disaster. This has generated discussion within SRCS about the focus and direction of RFL services that will be supported during non-disaster times.

Discussions are still underway regarding the feasibility of establishing an RFL hotline for future disasters and the logistics needed to support this service.

LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT	
Objective: Up to 5,000 beneficiaries (625 families) who have lost their pre-tsunami livelihood assets and capabilities, will be assisted in recovery and in building resilience for a period of up to nine months	
Expected results	Activities planned
Selected households will be able to overcome economic insecurities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the capacity of SRCS to deliver a variety of livelihoods initiatives such as cash systems and other recovery initiatives for vulnerable families to reinforce economic and social security • Conduct rapid livelihoods and social mapping of affected area using local volunteers to further define the selection of beneficiaries for distribution of livelihoods resources • Develop beneficiary selection strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance • Finalize the modalities and means of providing cash grants and/ or vouchers addressing the immediate needs for the first set of families within the next three months • Provide cash grants and / or vouchers to selected families • Monitor and evaluate the activities
By the end of the operation, SRCS staff and volunteers are provided with relevant on-the-job training skills to carry out all relevant aspects of the recovery programme and are able to transfer this knowledge and experience to other Pacific national societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit recovery coordinator and livelihood officer for SRCS and enlist a core team of volunteers • Provide training for volunteers to understand and support livelihoods programme • Carry out an integrated participatory assessment which incorporates holistic nature of tsunami-affected household needs in light of their vulnerabilities and capacities for the longer-term • Finalize beneficiary selection group and mechanism for providing additional livelihoods assistance to enhance the food and agriculture production base, replacement of livestock and other livelihood assets • Provide support to identified selected groups and community • Monitor and evaluate the impact of interventions in supporting livelihood recovery of the affected population • Develop an exit strategy • Undertake lessons learnt exercise and share with other Pacific island national societies to support effective disaster preparedness and possible programme interventions

Progress:

The SRCS livelihood team was recruited in early February, 2010. This included two paid SRCS staff as Livelihood Officers, one SRCS volunteer and an IFRC delegate. Basic orientation to the Movement and a training session in livelihood approaches was provided by the SRCS dissemination officer and the IFRC Livelihoods Delegate.

As the livelihood team and operations were not in place before February the first phase of cash grants (sustenance grants), previously recommended and scheduled for December and January was not implemented. However, recommendations to undertake a more in-depth household livelihood and economic assessment progressed. An assessment tool in the form of a semi-structured interview was developed for this purpose and interviews were conducted with the head of each household.

The assessment undertaken aims to further understand the livelihood situation of affected villages and households five-six months after the tsunami and to validate the livelihoods support recommendations that were made in October 2009 by the FACT.

The livelihood team is in the process of updating household information regarding household demographics, location, housing and other assistance received. The assessment tool was tested and refined and the livelihood team coached and mentored to conduct semi-structured interviews with Tsunami affected households.

A total of 19 villages were affected by the September 2009 Tsunami. To date the household level livelihood assessment has been undertaken across 15 villages (approximately 225 households). The entire assessment of approximately 400 families will be completed by the first week in May.

Beneficiary selection criteria is currently being drafted based upon household assessments conducted to date. A targeted approach is being taken for the provision of livelihood assistance, based on vulnerability. Vulnerability cannot be determined by a single criteria but through analysis of a combination of physical and social factors.

In general, the coping mechanisms of families and communities have allowed them to re-establish their livelihoods and productive capacity since the tsunami. Strong family, community, and church networks; access to remittances; and government housing assistance has enabled this to occur.

In addition, most plantations were not affected and remain the major source of cash income second to remittances. Households are very similar in terms of wealth patterns and coping strategies making identification of vulnerabilities and setting of criteria a difficult task. Nevertheless, there are households whose financial capabilities are stressed.

Factors deemed to be indicative of increased vulnerability include available household labour (number of male adults relative to family size), size of plantation, incomplete housing construction, no reported remittances, no household electrical items, and disabilities.

Some households with few adults, who remain far away from their plantation are time poor and report a reduction in plantation activities as their time is invested in rebuilding their house. Other households have received housing materials from the government but are experiencing difficulties in meeting labour costs. Remittances are reported to be 'only when requested' for some households increasing dependence on alternative sources of income. A large family (more than 15 persons) is usual in Samoa and the absence of extended family to assist with rebuilding the home or in provision of labour work for plantation is likely to undermine coping abilities.

Assistance from the government for restoration of coastal tourist activities such as beach fale and compensation for boats appears delayed and not forthcoming at this stage. Targeted cash grant transfers to support livelihood and productive capacity are the preferred means of assistance and processes for administration of grants are being developed.

Challenges:

The capacity of the SRCS to deliver livelihood interventions is limited. However, with the recruitment of a core livelihood team, it is expected that capacity should gradually increase over time. The capacity building process should be understood as a longer-term objective especially as the team had minimal or no prior knowledge and understanding of livelihood programmes within a humanitarian context. A livelihoods delegate is supporting staff by taking a phased and stepwise approach to assessment. The same delegate is also looking at the implementation of cash programmes based upon learning by doing and coaching/mentoring models.

The coaching of volunteers has been challenging in an environment where the staff team is still developing its skills. The first priority is to up skill and train the core livelihood team so they are better placed to support and direct volunteers.

It is the intention to actively involve SRCS volunteers during the monitoring phase of the programme. Systematic inclusion of volunteers at an earlier point will only preclude learning of the core staff and jeopardise programme development and implementation time frames. The exception to this is the presence of one volunteer who remains a permanent volunteer for the livelihood team.

Integration of the livelihood work with other sections of SRCS is also challenging due to the varying capacity and project timeframes of both the Health (CBHFA) and Disaster Management teams. However, internal dialogue and communications continues with these departments and a livelihood exit strategy is expected to describe possible strategies to interface with work in these areas.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (DP) AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)	
Objective: SRCS branches and volunteers are better prepared to respond to future disasters and the population along the affected area (villages located in Aleipata and Falealili) has reduced its risk to cyclones/earthquakes/tsunamis within the next 18 months	
Expected results	Activities planned
Up to 625 families have access to emergency preparedness information and are informed on the most appropriate actions to take in case of a disaster (cyclone/earthquake/tsunami)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the DRR programme to the affected area through tools such as vulnerability capacity assessments and risk mapping • Implement community level identified initiatives (including early warning systems) • Develop contingency plans • Identify opportunities for further expansion of DRR activities • Conduct evaluation of DRR programme
SRCS is prepared to respond to future disasters with relief stock capacity and storage facilities for up to 250 families, based on identified previous needs and lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct lessons learned workshop and revise processes accordingly • Replenish SRCS disaster preparedness container stock • Procure two vehicles for the SRCS to increase their response capacity • Refurbish SRCS disaster preparedness facility and training centre • Conduct emergency response team training for SRCS staff and volunteers • Conduct national disaster management training for SRCS headquarters • Conduct training workshop for SRCS staff (logistics/relief/emergency assessment) • SRCS staff attend regional/international trainings (including logistics, RDRT)

Progress:

With the end of daily distributions and the transitioning of water trucking from SRCS to the Samoa Water Authority in February, SRCS closed down their emergency operational base at the public hospital in the tsunami-affected area. However, the need for a field base in the tsunami-affected area remains. After searching for an

appropriate location, one of the communities in one of the relocation areas has offered SRCS the use of some land in the area.

In March, SRCS prepared and fenced the land and used it for the “hands-on” portion of the Water and Sanitation Emergency Response Training. The twenty participants of the training erected simple tents for sleeping; dug pit latrines; and learned how to use the NOMAD water treatment unit by accessing a nearby stream. The livelihoods team has plans to utilize this land in the coming months as well.

After re-evaluating the national society’s fleet of vehicles, SRCS purchased two new vehicles: a pick-up and a van in the month of March. These purchases were supported by New Zealand Red Cross and the Swiss Embassy in New Zealand. In addition, a new four wheel drive ambulance, supported by Australian Red Cross has been ordered. This ambulance will allow the SRCS to respond to increasing requests for first aid services at public events. With the mixture of new and pre-tsunami vehicles, including an older pick-up, a van ambulance, and a passenger van, SRCS now has a fleet of seven vehicles. SRCS is also exploring the possibility of opening an asset replacement trust fund to provide for the sustainability of these assets over the coming years.

Challenges:

SRCS would like to construct a disaster response training facility on this site, as well as using it to pre-position emergency stock. However, there is no legal agreement about the conditions for using the land or specifying the length of time that it will be made available to SRCS, making investment into improving the land or building on it of some risk.



Adjusting to a new life after the tsunami.
Photo credit: Samoa Red Cross Society and IFRC

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Objective: SRCS has the capacity to operate efficiently and effectively to deliver services to meet the needs of the most vulnerable in accordance with their strategic plan.	
Expected results By the end of the early recovery period, SRCS staff and volunteers are provided with relevant on-the-job training skills to carry out all relevant aspects of the recovery programme	Activities planned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing and coaching of SRCS volunteers and staff on recovery programmes. • Short orientation sessions will be given to all new spontaneous volunteers to explain the principles of the RC/RC movement and mandates of SRCS
SRCS mobilization, registration, support and retention system will have been developed to transform spontaneous volunteers into long term ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer registration and database will be updated • Regular meetings with volunteers will help them to convey information from community level, and also to receive recognition and collective support when dealing with their difficult roles • Groups of spontaneous volunteers will be asked to become regular volunteers • Peer developments for four Pacific Island Red Cross Societies staff members • New volunteers will be engaged in CBHFA and DRR programmes

A new branch in the tsunami affected area is established and managed by volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers ideas for establishing a branch in the affected area to respond to community needs in the short, medium, and long term will be sought New branch office established in tsunami affected area
SRCS systems and procedures will have been strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing finance and administration systems will be enhanced to enable efficient recording of rapidly scaled up donations and reporting back to local and international donors
SRCS governance is strengthened to guide the future development of SRCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance workshop conducted with SRCS board and management
SRCS has increased financial self-sufficiency through income generation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRCS accommodation facilities are refurbished for income generation purposes New disaster preparedness facilities are expanded to include the capacity for income generation SRCS procurement, supply chain management, warehouse, transport and distribution systems are understood and implemented to ensure tracking and reporting.

Progress:

The IFRC considers the growth of SRCS as an essential long term goal of the operation. From the middle of October 2009 through mid-December 2009 an organizational development delegate provided support to the operation. He reported directly to the Secretary General. Based on daily consultations with the SRCS an implementing structure for programmes was developed. Job descriptions for new positions were drafted; and a capacity building plan was developed which took into consideration SRCS's short term and long term capacity building needs.

SRCS has expanded rapidly in the months following the tsunami. The structure and organizational culture which were in place before the tsunami when there were only eight staff members are being tested. There are now 26 national staff and five international delegates. With a staff of eight, the SRCS functioned more like a family as opposed to a formal organization, with minimum need for job descriptions, guidelines about use of assets, and personnel policies. As with any organizational change of this magnitude there have been both successes and challenges. Pre-tsunami, the very comprehensive SRCS staff handbook was rarely used. With a larger number of staff members, there has been renewed interest in the staff handbook and sections are being reviewed and revised as issues requiring interpretation arise. Most recently, there has been work on the Code of Conduct, including updating to the most recent IFRC version, translating the Code into Samoan Language, and ensuring that all staff has been introduced to it.

One of the strengths of SRCS has been its environment of inclusiveness to volunteers. This approach has allowed the national society to have an incredibly strong volunteer base. However, the growth of the organization, and the increased pressure to ensure accountability of donor funds, has challenged SRCS to define the differences between staff and volunteers. This move towards increased accountability is demonstrated in a new emphasis on planning, reporting, and performance management of staff and volunteers.

The scaling up of activities and resources has also provided SRCS's Board with motivation to review their five year plan and strategies. The operation is testing the relevance of the current Statutes of the Society and has exposed certain elements of the Statutes which require modification. This review will be done over time with mentoring and support provided by the IFRC and ICRC as needed.

Progress in institutional capacity building was also made in the following ways

- Based on agreements reached in the January 2010 partners meeting between SRCS, Australia Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, IFRC, and the French Red Cross, the SRCS has been working on revising their strategic plan and budget for the next four years. This plan and budget will be presented and discussed at a partners meeting to be held on 21 May, with the goal of reaching agreements by the end of June about support from each national society.
- The number of staff has grown from a pre-tsunami eight to the current twenty-five. During this expansion, SRCS's hiring and recruitment process has evolved from a hiring only from within the volunteer pool to an open and competitive hiring process. This has resulted in drawing in more experienced workers.

- The accounting software, Mind Your Own Business (MYOB) was re-vitalized. Use of the system had lapsed since before the tsunami. Using the system will make financial analysis and reporting easier. Recruitment for a Finance Officer was completed in February. Having this position filled allows the Disaster Response Manager, who was filling in as Finance Officer, to return to his programmatic duties full time.

Challenges:

SRCS staff has tripled and the annual budget has increased eightfold since the tsunami. The unanticipated changes in this short period of time have required adjustments in the vision of the national society and in the way that work is done.

LOGISTICS

Logistics support has been provided following IFRC procedures to source and procure relief items needed, and to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation.

Logistics actions have been supported in close cooperation with the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) at the IFRC's Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur; the Australian Red Cross and the New Zealand Red Cross. These include:

- coordination between SRCS and IFRC programme managers and RLU for the most timely and cost-efficient sourcing option for the items required for the operation
- Coordinating the mobilization of goods and reception of incoming goods still coming as part of the response to the tsunami
- Maintaining a close relationship with other key actors in logistics
- Reviewing and improving storage, warehousing, transport, procurement and distribution procedures of SRCS
- Supporting the logistics requirements of programme implementation

Progress:

In order to ease the congestion of full containers at the office compound, an interim plan for warehousing has been developed. Decisions regarding permanent warehousing, its location and the possible purchase of land are still in the pipeline. Until these decisions have been reached, the interim plan calls for the purchase of containers that will be stored at a site apart from the office. In addition, large tents have been sourced to enable the organization of goods. The space now occupied by containers at the office compound will be used for much needed extra office space and space for volunteers.

Challenges:

SRCS does not have formal written lease agreements for either the office space, which is rented from the government, or for warehousing space. These issues will be resolved before moving ahead with major renovations or before construction begins.

There is no clear directive from SRCS's Board about the process for searching for permanent warehouse space or for analyzing the available options. This lack of clarification has led to the concern that a permanent warehouse space will not be identified within the timeframe of the logistics delegate's contract and that there may be a gap in technical support for the national society once the warehouse space has been secured.

There have been some gaps in staffing the logistics unit, which have caused interruptions in training.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

SRCS utilized radio spots and newspaper advertisements to promote good hygiene practices after learning about and responding to a report from the field regarding cases of diarrhoea in the tsunami-affected areas. SRCS has also used media to provide information to communities about the cessation of SRCS water trucking and the distribution of rainwater harvesting tanks.

In order to improve internal communications and to ensure that communities are receiving valid information about SRCS activities, a series of “Question and Answer” (Q&A) tools have been developed. The livelihoods programme has developed a Q&A tool to help staff and volunteers disseminate information about cash grants, while the water and sanitation programme has developed a Q&A about the distribution of rainwater harvesting tanks.

- SRCS, with the support of Australian Red Cross which has provided a communications delegate, has started to implement the communications plan which was developed in December 2009. The plan has three objectives: i) to build the capacity of SRCS; ii) to develop and iii) to implement communication strategies, particularly in the event of natural disasters;
- improve internal SRCS processes with respect to reporting and communications to ensure it is well placed to respond to future emergencies.
- build on the positive image of SRCS both domestically and internationally, particularly in the lead up to the first anniversary of the tsunami.

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 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:

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Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

[<Financial statement attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRWS001 - Samoa - Earthquake & Tsunami

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/3
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/4
Appeal	MDRWS001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	2,469,064					2,469,064
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	102,997					102,997
Australian Red Cross	910,593					910,593
British Red Cross	81,314					81,314
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)	159,439					159,439
Canadian Red Cross	47,353					47,353
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	236,774					236,774
China Red Cross (from China - Private Donors)	388					388
Danish Red Cross	37,697					37,697
Great Britain - Private Donors	1,130					1,130
Irish Red Cross	12,090					12,090
Japanese Red Cross	95,300					95,300
Korea Government (Republic of)	101,153					101,153
Monaco Red Cross	30,216					30,216
New Zealand Red Cross	187,050					187,050
On Line donations	3,522					3,522
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	72,509					72,509
Swedish - Private Donors	829					829
Switzerland - Private Donors	1,290					1,290
United States - Private Donors	813					813
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	1,000					1,000
C1. Cash contributions	2,083,457					2,083,457
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
New Zealand Red Cross	190,377					190,377
USAID	265,873					265,873
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	456,249					456,249
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
New Zealand Red Cross	26,400					26,400
Other	9,093					9,093
C5. Inkind Personnel	35,493					35,493
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	2,575,200					2,575,200
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,575,200					2,575,200
Appeal Coverage	104%					104%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	2,575,200					2,575,200
E. Expenditure	-681,600					-681,600
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1,893,600					1,893,600

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRWS001 - Samoa - Earthquake & Tsunami

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/3
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/4
Appeal	MDRWS001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		2,469,064					2,469,064	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	48,500	18,398					18,398	30,102
Construction Materials	118,000	901					901	117,099
Clothing & textiles	26,650	18,779					18,779	7,871
Water & Sanitation	528,905	176,303					176,303	352,602
Medical & First Aid	43,908	1,332					1,332	42,576
Teaching Materials	15,000	6,850					6,850	8,150
Utensils & Tools	48,987							48,987
Other Supplies & Services	304,000	19,577					19,577	284,423
Total Supplies	1,133,950	242,141					242,141	891,808
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	80,000	3,527					3,527	76,473
Computers & Telecom	12,500	13,652					13,652	-1,152
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	20,000	19,210					19,210	790
Others Machinery & Equipment		1,458					1,458	-1,458
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	112,500	37,846					37,846	74,654
Transport & Storage								
Storage	80,000	20,704					20,704	59,296
Distribution & Monitoring	21,600	8,443					8,443	13,157
Transport & Vehicle Costs	58,800	24,968					24,968	33,832
Total Transport & Storage	160,400	54,115					54,115	106,285
Personnel								
International Staff	426,000	178,111					178,111	247,889
Regionally Deployed Staff	24,150	643					643	23,507
National Society Staff	66,075	19,307					19,307	46,768
Consultants	29,000	18,224					18,224	10,776
Total Personnel	545,225	216,284					216,284	328,941
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	147,000	24,404					24,404	122,596
Total Workshops & Training	147,000	24,404					24,404	122,596
General Expenditure								
Travel	45,000	10,502					10,502	34,498
Information & Public Relation	38,000	2,773					2,773	35,227
Office Costs	86,500	19,408					19,408	67,092
Communications		6,121					6,121	-6,121
Professional Fees	40,000							40,000
Financial Charges		20,163					20,163	-20,163
Other General Expenses		2,506					2,506	-2,506
Total General Expenditure	209,500	61,473					61,473	148,027
Programme Support								
Program Support	160,489	44,698					44,698	115,791
Total Programme Support	160,489	44,698					44,698	115,791
Services								
Services & Recoveries		638					638	-638
Total Services		638					638	-638
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,469,064	681,600					681,600	1,787,464
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,787,464					1,787,464	