

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° 8
14 November 2010

TWELVE MONTH CONSOLIDATED REPORT COVERING October 2009 through September 2010

Appeal target (current): CHF 2,469,064 (USD 2.45 million or EUR 1.63 million): with this Ops Update, the appeal is being extended from 18 months to 24 months. [<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

Appeal coverage: With 106% contributions received to date, the appeal is fully covered and additional support is not 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 for 18 months.
- 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 SRCS 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.

This operation is being extended from 18 to 24 months, and is expected to be completed by September 2011. A final report will be made available by December 2011, three months after the end of the operation.

Summary:

Twelve months after the September 2009 earthquake and tsunami, the majority of the planned objectives as indicated in the appeal have been completed. The final livelihoods cash grants were disbursed in August; a second round of rainwater harvesting tanks was received in September; and progress was made toward ensuring that sufficient disaster relief stock is available on Upolu and Savaii islands. SRCS has been engaged in longer term strategic planning in order to determine the most effective way to use the remaining funds in the appeal as well as other bilateral funding opportunities. The last three months have been marked by issues regarding the governance of SRCS.

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 Society, 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 that hit the affected coastline in South Upolu Island was between 3-11m high, while the second wave in Pago Pago, American Samoa, was measured at 1.7 meters. 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.

Of the 850 households affected about 502 homes were completely destroyed while 360 suffered severe but repairable damage. Community buildings such as churches, seven schools and two health centres were also affected; many were declared structurally unsound and unfit for use. Fifty-six beach fale¹ operators and six higher-end, operators suffered total and/or extensive damage as well as loss of business earnings. Twenty-three registered alia fishing boat operators lost their craft, associated fishing equipment and their livelihoods. Damage to livestock and crops in the coastal land area was complete through wave action and salt intrusion into the land. Damage to the water supply systems operated by the Samoa Water Authority included 37 kilometres of varying diameter water mains and 527 household connections in 22 villages. The worst affected villages included Saleapaga, Satitua and Saleaamua. Under the Independent Water Schemes Association, 1.2 kilometres of water mains and 71 water service connections were destroyed in the Vavau Water supply network. Damage to the electricity system included: 43 power poles felled, 26 street lights destroyed, 11 kilometres of overhead cables lost and the destruction of 303 connections to both domestic and commercial customers. In terms of transport, damages comprised 31 kilometres of roads mostly partially destroyed, crumbled seawalls, the Aleipata wharf damaged before it was even used and the Salani Bailey Bridge. In terms of communication, damages were mainly on infrastructure, global system for mobile communications (GSM) and fixed line sites at Lepa and an estimated 17kms length of backbone transmission cables. Two telecentres were completely destroyed.

The government of Samoa took responsibility in the shelter sector, in a programme which categorized affected houses as completely destroyed and meriting construction of a new home valued at WST 18,000 (CHF 7,274), or as damaged but still inhabitable and eligible to receive WST 10,000 (CHF 4,041) worth of construction materials. The housing programme officially closed on 31 July 2010 and the government reported that a total of 862 families had received shelter assistance; 502 families had received a new house (or materials valued at the same WST18,000 (CHF 7,274) level) and 360 families whose homes were damaged, but still inhabitable, had received WST 10,000 (CHF 4,041) worth of materials. In August 2010, the government of Samoa released several reports recapping the assistance provided following the tsunami - including *Tsunami Samoa, 29 September 2009: An account of the tsunami disaster, the response, its aftermath, acknowledgement and the trek to recovery* and *Final Report of Tsunami Shelter Recovery Project*.

Coordination and partnerships

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has facilitated coordination activities for the Movement throughout the 12 months of the operation. Initial coordination efforts focused on the deployment of a field assessment and coordination team (FACT) and a regional disaster response team (RDRT), both of which included representatives from Pacific national societies.

Ongoing support has been provided to the Samoa Red Cross Society (SRCS) in its longer term planning process and in coordinating the inputs of different partner national societies (PNSs). Activities related to this process, including internal planning meetings, workshops with partners and stakeholders, and teleconferences with partners, have been implemented throughout the year.

In evaluating the overall response to the tsunami, one of the areas identified as needing strengthening was better coordination and information sharing between SRCS and the Samoan government departments. IFRC has supported the SRCS in strengthening these relationships through mentoring and coaching SRCS's staff and accompanying them in connecting with responders from the government of Samoa.

¹ Fale is a traditional Samoan house/building.

In recent months, IFRC has coordinated Movement response to the recent governance dispute, keeping the Pacific Regional Office, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and PNSs informed of the situation and progress being made and preparing written summaries for the Compliance and Mediation Committee. IFRC has represented the Movement to the government of Samoa in clarifying issues related to the governance dispute and the potential role of IFRC and ICRC in resolving the dispute. IFRC has provided high-level feedback and clarification to the SRCS and relevant government of Samoa authorities, in order to facilitate resolution of the conflict and to maintain the integrity and image of SRCS.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The livelihoods programme disbursed the final round of cash grants in August, bringing the total number of households receiving grants to 171. Monitoring of these households shows that most of the grants were used either for agricultural or fishing inputs or for labour to complete their houses. The water and sanitation programme continues, with an additional 100 rainwater tanks arriving in September. Monitoring of the previous 249 tanks reveals that impact could be increased by assisting households with proper installation of the tanks and the provision of guttering. An assessment is being made as to how SRCS can assist in these areas.

SRCS has prepared an integrated plan and concept notes outlining their goals for the next four years. Based on the request from SRCS to support this plan, there have been budget revisions for this Appeal. In line with this, is the extension of this appeal from 18 to 24 months (September 2011).

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (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	
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 distributions have been met and were reported on in the six-month consolidated report (Operations Update no 6).

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 Saleaamua for six months.	
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	<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

Lalomanu and Saleaaumua for six months, in coordination with the Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Progress: With the exception of objectives related to providing rainwater-harvesting tanks to households, the planned activities relating to water and sanitation were completed in the first six months of the operation and reported in the six-month consolidated report ([Operations Update no. 6](#)).

In March and April, SRCS provided 249 rainwater-harvesting tanks to the Samoa government Ministry of Works, Transportation and Infrastructure for distribution to tsunami-affected households that received a house through the government programme. After the initial procurement the government submitted a request to SRCS to provide 82 additional rainwater tanks, as the number of households had increased since the initial assessment. SRCS, through IFRC's regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur, procured an additional 100 of the 5,000 litre, water tanks – 82 as per the government request and an additional 18 for SRCS to use and distribute as needed. These 100 tanks arrived in Samoa at the end of September 2010.

Since handing over the first procurement of 249 tanks in April, SRCS and sanitation team has been conducting intensive monitoring of the rainwater tanks that were distributed by the government. Some of the key findings of monitoring included: The rainwater tanks are a highly-valued household asset; access to rainwater through the tanks has had a positive impact for relocated households, particularly for more isolated families; the rainwater tanks were distributed to households without the agreed-upon verification that a house had been constructed and gutters installed; the majority of houses which were constructed by the homeowner do not have gutters, while the houses constructed by Habitat for Humanity have gutters installed, and there were cases of duplication where a single household received multiple tanks.

Based on the data gathered from monitoring the rainwater tanks, SRCS will change the manner of distribution and instead of handing the tanks over to the government; they will be directly distributing the most recent procurement of tanks, based on the list provided by the government. In this way, they can ensure that tanks are provided only to houses that have actually been completed. This will also allow the water and sanitation team to provide technical assistance on the construction of a stand, installation of gutters, and design of a "first-flush" system which allows for diversion of the first dusty runoff before filling the tank. SRCS is also designing a guttering "package" to be provided to the households that have not installed guttering, in order to help maximize the impact of the tanks. This will most likely take the form of distribution of a set length guttering and appropriate fixtures.

The long awaited, interim water supply opened in August. SRCS provided 17 km of flexible, above ground water pipe to the Samoa Water Authority in support of this project, which carries water by gravity from a highland lake down to the relocation areas. The water is then fed into communal water tanks. Monitoring visits by SRCS field teams have shown that there is a tendency on the part of communities to view this source of water as unlimited. SRCS is facilitating education activities on water conservation in these communities.

Challenges: SRCS emerged as an important actor in the water and sanitation sector following the tsunami and earthquake. Further analysis is needed by the national society to determine the extent to which they will continue to be involved in this sector. Some of the factors which will most likely be considered would include the capacity and responsibility of the various government departments; the sustainability of water and sanitation programming and the overall priorities within SRCS.

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 affected population, concurrent with new branch development. • SRCS's CBHFA staff and volunteers have their skills scaled up in conduct CBHFA programmes.

Progress: Following an intensive planning process earlier this year, SRCS is in the process of integrating their community-based programmes so that all sectors work from a common assessment and planning process and there is a common understanding of community priorities and analysis of relevant data. Under this approach, disaster management, health, livelihoods and water and sanitation will coordinate their work, based on the outcomes of community participatory self-assessment. In order to achieve this integrated approach, SRCS has initiated the Community Assessment and Planning (CAP) unit, which is made up of both CBHFA and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) staff. Over the past few months the CAP team has made considerable progress, including:

- Information gathering on the services and resources available through government and non-profit agencies in Samoa and development of a referral database;
- Gathering and analyzing statistical data related to health, natural disasters, economy, and demographics for all communities in Samoa;
- Networking with other agencies with the aim of determining future partnerships for responding to community identified needs;
- Formulating a weighting system of data and vulnerabilities to develop a list of target communities for SRCS work;
- Coordination with UNDP, which has implemented a similar project, in order to learn best practices in the Samoan context; and
- Capacity building the CAP team programme officers in knowledge management.

It is expected that over the next few months a pilot of the CAP process will be selected and implemented.

SRCS continues to provide first aid services at sporting and cultural events and provides first aid instruction upon request.

Challenges: The current governance issues at SRCS have led to a freeze in employment. The current unit leader of the CAP team will be ending his contract in December. This position is critical to the success of the unit and of an integrated programming approach at SRCS.

Psychosocial Support (PSP)	
Objective: Address the immediate psychosocial needs of the population by providing psychosocial support related relief through 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: The activities related to the immediate aftermath of the tsunami have been reported in the six-month Operations Update.

The individual household assessments conducted by the livelihoods team brought SRCS volunteers in direct contact with vulnerable families. In addition to helping families through the provision of cash grants, the team was also able to help link isolated families (or families not covered by support programmes) to other resources and to

serve as a 'sounding board' where affected households and individuals can ventilate the challenges and emotional response to the disaster.

One of the entry points for working with communities are the community programmes which incorporate information about the fundamental principles; HIV awareness; and a blood drive. SRCS has recently purchased puppets to implement this important programme.

Challenges: The backbone and safety net of the social structure in Samoa is family, community, and church. There are many resources to help families and individuals within these groups. However, there are times when the needs of families are not met by these resources. The formal referral network for psychological or social welfare cases is not well developed in Samoa, which could make the resolution of issues faced by the affected population difficult when SRCS staff and volunteers encounter cases outside their level of skills and expertise.

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 Saleaamua are met with an appropriate planned program 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: The objectives related to emergency shelter were completed during the first six months of the operation. See [Operations Update no.6](#).

During individual household assessments by the Livelihoods team, it was discovered that some families were experiencing difficulty in distributing their labour between building their houses and tending to their plantations or other income generating activities. The livelihoods programme included these households in a cash grants programme, which provided vulnerable households with grants to employ extra help to finish construction of their home.

Based on the experiences in responding to the tsunami, SRCS has identified the need for skills training in using basic materials such as tarpaulins, ropes, and local materials to quickly construct emergency shelters that can withstand the weather associated with natural disasters. A hands-on workshop is planned for November to equip SRCS staff and volunteers in these skills.

Restoring Family Links	
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
Families who have been	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train SRCS volunteers in administration of registering sought persons

separated are reconnected and information from authorities on the deceased is collated.	and conducting local search avenues to locate sought persons, including media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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Progress: The objectives and activities relating to Restoring Family Links (RFL) were completed within the first 6 months of the operation and reported on in the six month [Operations Update no. 6](#). More recently, SRCS utilized a government-facilitated mass casualty drill held at the airport on Upolu to review and practice RFL skills developed following the tsunami.

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 program. • 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 learned exercise and share with other Pacific island national societies to support effective disaster preparedness and possible programme interventions

Progress: Between May and August SRCS disbursed 171 cash grants valued at WST 191,000 (CHF 78,941, EUR 58,090, or USD 79,169). Grants were provided to vulnerable households affected by the tsunami. Of these grants, 82 per cent was for WST 500 (CHF 206, EUR 152, or USD 207); 7 per cent was for grants valuing WST 1,500 (CHF 619, EUR 455, or USD 621) – 3,000 (CHF1,238, EUR 911 and USD 1,241); and 11 per cent was to support small businesses and valued between WST 2,000 (CHF 825, EUR 607, or USD 829) -10,000 (CHF

4,129, EUR 3,038 or USD 4,145). Following the distribution of the cash grants was intensive monitoring. This included monitoring visits to 90 per cent of the households that had received grants. Some of the key findings extracted from the monitoring of the cash grant programme and recommendations based on programme evaluation include:

- The majority of households used the grant for the purpose detailed in their proposal. This was particularly true for the households receiving the WST 500 grant (CHF 206, EUR 152, or USD 207), the smallest grant provided, which were used primarily for agricultural and fishing inputs. On the other hand, of the eight largest grants provided, half of them were used for housing rather than for the purpose of supporting a small business as stated in the application. (Note: grants were provided based on an application which stated the intended use of the grant – but except for some small business grants provided in instalments, households were able to use the grant as they wished).
- When grants were used by the household for purposes not stated on the application, they were most often re-allocated to pay for school fees for children.
- While lack of access to water was consistently identified as a high-priority, unmet need during the livelihoods assessments, none of the families used their cash grant to install guttering, a tank stand, or other items to improve their water supply.
- There were several cases where SRCS staff members were called upon to provide extra support to ensure that recipients were not being pressured to give their grants to other people. Each of these cases involved pressure being exerted on a female-headed household. These households were provided additional support to help empower the recipient to make the best choices about using the grant.
- The weighting and interlinking of vulnerability factors which led to the selection of beneficiaries was difficult to convey to both other SRCS staff and to communities and led to perceptions by some that the selection criteria was not objective. In addition, the SRCS usual entry point to a community is through the church, bypassing the village council. It is recommended that better communication links be established with the village council so that they have a better understanding of SRCS programmes.
- Implementing the cash grants programme immediately following the disaster would have enabled SRCS to provide cash grants to all affected households in a blanket approach. Because of the timing of the programme implementation, a targeted approach was required, which was more labour intensive for the national society.

Challenges: SRCS's organizational structure gives a high level of autonomy to each department, with each sector responsible for its own programme design and implementation. This structure presents some barriers to internal coordination and transfer of skills and learning across departments. Both of the livelihoods officers employed to implement this programme have left SRCS for other employment. With the exit of these two staff members, SRCS has lost a large amount of the skills and knowledge developed in livelihoods programming and specifically in the implementation of cash grants. Should SRCS decide to implement future livelihoods programmes, the skill base will need to be built up from the very basic level.

There was some confusion on the wording of the monitoring questionnaire, which provided some unreliable information regarding the participant's analysis of the benefit of receiving a grant in cash form or in receiving tangible items.

Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction

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
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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: SRCS has been focussing on ensuring that there is adequate stock pre-positioned for the upcoming cyclone season. Two containers have been repaired and moved to SRCS office site on Savaii Island. SRCS office on Savaii is located in the hospital compound and has also undergone minor renovations and a security upgrade. SRCS has targeted having enough emergency supplies in stock to assist 300 families on Savaii and 700 on the island of Upolu. SRCS has topped-up its emergency stock of kitchen sets, shelter sets, and lanterns in recent months.

SRCS staff and volunteers have increased their skills and knowledge through participating in regional trainings sponsored by IFRC and PNSs in the Pacific. Training workshops and sessions included: logistics training; RDRT workshops; and water and sanitation training.

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	Activities planned
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing and coaching of SRCS volunteers and staff on recovery programme. • 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 programme
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: In recent months IFRC has provided support to SRCS to resolve a dispute related to the governance of the organization. Concerns by some members over SRCS's direction culminated in the holding of an Extraordinary Members Meeting in August. Resolutions passed in this meeting included a vote of no confidence in the Governing Board and the installation of an interim board. Since that time, both groups claim to be the legitimate governing board and the matter has entered into the Samoa courts. A consultant from IFRC has met with both sides of the conflict, and is trying to mediate an out-of-court settlement that would be in line with the statutes of the national society and the related fundamental Movement principles. Both ICRC and IFRC have provided legal readings of the situation and have offered to support SRCS to rewrite the constitution and strengthen areas of concern which led to the conflict. The matter has also been referred to the IFRC mediation and compliance committee, as well as to the office of the Secretary General for IFRC.

Challenges: The recent turn of events has added to communication barriers between management and governance. Strategic planning for the SRCS, including the best way to allocate remaining tsunami-related funding has been sidetracked as the national society is focussed on resolving the issues related to governance. This, in turn has impacted the relationships between SRCS and supporting Movement partners.

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 have been supported in close cooperation with the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) at the IFRC Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur; ARC and NZRC. Support included:

- 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 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: RLU in Kuala Lumpur has assisted in the procurement of several items, including the purchase of an additional 100 rainwater harvesting tanks, 860 shelter kits and 350 kitchen sets. IFRC's logistics delegate completed his contract in July 2010. Basic standard systems in procurement, fleet, and warehouse were all set up before his departure and SRCS staff was trained to use these systems. RLU has been providing technical support as needed since the departure of the delegate.

An asset register system has been set up to record both capital assets and "desirable" office assets such as computers, cameras, and other electronic equipment. Temporary asset tags have been affixed to all assets while waiting for the permanent asset stickers to arrive.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

29 September 2010 marked one year since the earthquake and tsunami hit Samoa. IFRC worked with ARC and NZRC to prepare information relating to the work of the past year, including a fact sheet, questions and answers,

a photo archive accessible on the internet and video clips. Locally, the one year anniversary was marked by community ceremonies, interviews with survivors and the dedication of a memorial to victims of the tsunami.

The governance issues which came into play in August received a great deal of front page media coverage at the local level. In working with the various sides to the dispute, encouraged all parties to protect the image and reputation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and to refrain from using the media to air the details of the dispute.

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:

Samoa

- Samoa Red Cross Society, Ms Tautala Mauala, Secretary General, email: secretary_general@redcross.org.ws; phone: +685 23686

IFRC Samoa

- Terry Butt, IFRC Head of Office for Samoa ; email: terry.butt@ifrc.org; phone: +685 725 0385

IFRC: Pacific Regional Office, Suva:

- Ms. Aurelia Balpe, Head of Pacific Regional Office, email: aurelia.balpe@ifrc.org Phone: +679 331 1855.

IFRC: Asia Pacific Zone Office, Kuala Lumpur:

- Mr. Al Panico, Acting Head of Operations; email: al.panico@ifrc.org.
- Mr. Daniel Bolaños González, Operations Coordinator: email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org Phone: +603 9207 5728, fax +603 2164 1857.
- Mr. Jeremy Francis, Regional Logistics Coordinator; email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org; Phone: +603 9207 5753, fax: +603 2168 8573.
- Mr. Alan Bradbury, Head of Resource Mobilization & PMER; email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org; phone: +603 9207 5775, fax +603 2164 1857.

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

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

MDRWS001 - Samoa - Earthquake & Tsunami

Appeal Launch Date: 04 oct 09

Appeal Timeframe: 30 sep 09 to 30 apr 11

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2011/4
Appeal	MDRWS001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	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>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	102,997					102,997
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	927,185					927,185
<i>British Red Cross</i>	81,314					81,314
<i>British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)</i>	159,439					159,439
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	47,353					47,353
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	236,774					236,774
<i>China Red Cross (from China - Private Donors)</i>	388					388
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	35					35
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	37,697					37,697
<i>Great Britain - Private Donors</i>	1,130					1,130
<i>Hilton worldwide</i>	142					142
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	12,090					12,090
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	95,300					95,300
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	30,216					30,216
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	377,050					377,050
<i>On Line donations</i>	3,522					3,522
<i>Republic of Korea Government</i>	101,153					101,153
<i>Swedish - Private Donors</i>	829					829
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	72,509					72,509
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	1,290					1,290
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>	813					813
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	1,000					1,000
C1. Cash contributions	2,290,227					2,290,227
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>	246,427					246,427
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	246,427					246,427
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	26,400					26,400
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	30,800					30,800
C5. Inkind Personnel	57,200					57,200
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Services</i>	-7					-7
C6. Other Income	-7					-7
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	2,593,846					2,593,846
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,593,846					2,593,846
Appeal Coverage	105%					105%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRWS001 - Samoa - Earthquake & Tsunami

Appeal Launch Date: 04 oct 09

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Interim Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2011/4
Appeal	MDRWS001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	2,593,846					2,593,846
E. Expenditure	-1,599,397					-1,599,397
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	994,449					994,449

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Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2011/4
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Budget	APPEAL

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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	20,120				20,120	28,380	
Construction Materials	118,000	901				901	117,099	
Clothing & textiles	26,650	18,779				18,779	7,871	
Water & Sanitation	528,905	451,418				451,418	77,487	
Medical & First Aid	43,908	1,332				1,332	42,576	
Teaching Materials	15,000	12,078				12,078	2,922	
Utensils & Tools	48,987	8,140				8,140	40,847	
Other Supplies & Services	304,000	116,162				116,162	187,838	
Total Supplies	1,133,950	628,931				628,931	505,019	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	80,000	37,233				37,233	42,767	
Computers & Telecom	12,500	14,846				14,846	-2,346	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	20,000	22,000				22,000	-2,000	
Others Machinery & Equipment		27,596				27,596	-27,596	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	112,500	101,675				101,675	10,825	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	80,000	20,053				20,053	59,947	
Distribution & Monitoring	21,600	24,674				24,674	-3,074	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	58,800	53,161				53,161	5,639	
Total Transport & Storage	160,400	97,888				97,888	62,512	
Personnel								
International Staff	426,000	362,850				362,850	63,150	
Regionally Deployed Staff	24,150	643				643	23,507	
National Society Staff	66,075	48,947				48,947	17,128	
Consultants	29,000	62,154				62,154	-33,154	
Total Personnel	545,225	474,594				474,594	70,631	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	147,000	39,925				39,925	107,075	
Total Workshops & Training	147,000	39,925				39,925	107,075	
General Expenditure								
Travel	45,000	19,816				19,816	25,184	
Information & Public Relation	38,000	11,274				11,274	26,726	
Office Costs	86,500	39,047				39,047	47,453	
Communications		13,401				13,401	-13,401	
Professional Fees	40,000	4,623				4,623	35,378	
Financial Charges		46,966				46,966	-46,966	
Other General Expenses		6,487				6,487	-6,487	
Total General Expenditure	209,500	141,613				141,613	67,887	
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	160,489	97,160				97,160	63,329	
Total Programme & Service Support	160,489	97,160				97,160	63,329	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		11,225				11,225	-11,225	
Services & Recoveries		6,387				6,387	-6,387	
Total Services		17,613				17,613	-17,613	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,469,064	1,599,397				1,599,397	869,667	
VARIANCE (C - D)		869,667				869,667		