

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Samoa: Earthquake and tsunami

Emergency appeal no. MDRWS001
GLIDE no. TS-2009-000209-ASM
and TS-2009-000210-WSM
Operations update no.9
8 June 2011

This is a 19-month consolidated report covering the period October 2009 to April 2011.

Appeal budget: CHF 2,506,429: with this operations update, the appeal is being defined from original 18 months to 20 months. [<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

Appeal coverage: With contributions to date covering 101.5 per cent of the appeal, 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

- On 30 September 2009, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) allocated CHF 325,134 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Samoa Red Cross Society's operation.
- A preliminary emergency appeal was launched on 6 October 2009 seeking CHF 2,888,262 in cash, kind or services to support the Samoa Red Cross Society to assist 15,000 beneficiaries (3,000 families) for 18 months.
- The IFRC launched a revised emergency appeal on 26 October 2009 seeking CHF 2,469,064 to assist 5,000 people for 18 months.

This operation has been redefined from 24 months to 20 months. The operation is due to end in May 2011. A final report will be made available in August 2011.

Summary

In the 19 months since the earthquake and tsunami hit Samoa in September 2009, the planned objectives as stated in the appeal have been fulfilled. Some of the objectives relating to disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction have not been fully completed as the activities are ongoing as part of the National Society's longer-term strategy. A number of objectives relating to institutional capacity building have not been reached because of an internal governance dispute within the Samoa Red Cross Society.

The governance dispute is related to the existence of the Samoa Red Cross Society's two governing boards. The matter entered the Samoa Supreme Court. The court did not recognize the legitimacy of either group and urged them to resolve the issue internally. An interim management committee was elected in the Samoa Red Cross Society extraordinary general meeting in August 2010. On a practical level, the committee has adopted an inclusive approach that has enabled the work of the National Society to continue. The IFRC collaborated with the interim management committee while working to stimulate a process whereby the two parties can reach an agreement. At the time of writing of this report, the Samoan Appeal Court has decided that a general meeting of the society should be held on 13 August and will be chaired by a person nominated by the IFRC. The IFRC has taken steps to implement the court decision.

The Samoa Red Cross Society has undertaken longer-term operational and strategic planning in order to make the most of the remaining funds from the appeal, as well as bilateral funding from partner National Societies. This planning will be guided by a programme review that has taken place in early May. The review was carried out by the Samoa Red Cross Society earthquake and tsunami relief and recovery operation and will be followed by an assessment of the National Society's capacity to address ongoing and future programme activities.

The exit phase for the IFRC's emergency operation takes place in May 2011 in order to guarantee a smooth continuation of the National Society's operations. The exit phase will ensure that existing resources are integrated with the National Society's longer-term plans and with any potential funding from bilateral partners such as the Australian Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross.

It is recommended that any unspent balance from the IFRC's emergency appeal, after exit phase expenditure has been accounted for, be integrated into the IFRC's Pacific regional budget so that the Samoa Red Cross Society's long-term organizational development activities can continue.

Partners who have made contributions to this appeal include the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross and the British government, Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian government, Red Cross Society of China, Danish Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Monaco Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and the 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

Despite facing internal governance challenges, the National Society has been able to make progress on its transition from recovery to normal programming. The Samoa Red Cross has managed to reactivate its Savaii branch. It has recruited three new people for managerial positions in headquarters in Apia: a team leader was recruited in February 2011, a finance and administration manager in March 2011 and a programme manager in April 2011. In the coming months, a new finance system will be established. The programme manager will be responsible for establishing and maintaining links between the National Society's health and disaster functions.

By reactivating the Savaii branch and establishing relief stock in tsunami-affected areas, the Samoa Red Cross Society has decentralized its disaster management and disaster preparedness services and implemented a community participatory model.

The Samoa Red Cross Society's disaster plan 2006 will soon be reviewed and it will incorporate the lessons learnt from the recent earthquake and tsunami. The review of the plan will consider contingency planning with a focus on helping communities develop their own disaster preparedness plans – with early warning systems and defined roles and responsibilities for different community groups and members.

During the operation, 250 household rainwater harvesting tanks were handed over to the Samoan government – specifically, to the Ministry of Works, Transportation and Infrastructure – to be distributed to tsunami-affected households over the period of March – April 2010. The Samoa Red Cross Society procured and installed 100 additional household rainwater harvesting tanks. Installation was completed in November 2010. The main water system for tsunami-affected areas was completed by the Samoa Water Authority in January 2011. Of the 69 communal tanks connected to this water system, 42

communal tanks are still connected. The other 27 communal tanks have been re-allocated to more needy areas.

Once the IFRC's emergency operations exit phase has finished, the National Society will be supported by its bilateral partners, with a disaster management delegate from the Australian Red Cross and a representative from the New Zealand Red Cross. These delegates will help the Samoa Red Cross Society further develop its disaster management and disaster preparedness capacities. The National Society's longer-term planning will be supported by a programme review carried out in early May with recommendations to be implemented.

Coordination and partnerships

The IFRC coordinated activities for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement for the duration of the 19-month 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-based National Societies.

The Samoa Red Cross Society has received ongoing support towards its longer-term planning as well as assistance in coordinating the input of various Red Cross Red Crescent partners. This support has taken the form of internal planning meetings, and workshops and teleconferences with partners and other stakeholders.

The tsunami response evaluation conducted in 2010 identified that better coordination and information sharing was needed between the Samoa Red Cross Society and departments within the Samoan government. The IFRC has helped the Samoa Red Cross Society to strengthen its relationship with the Samoan government by mentoring and coaching Red Cross staff and accompanying them to meet with government representatives.

During the past seven months, the IFRC has coordinated the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement response to the recent governance dispute. The IFRC Samoa Office has provided regular updates on the situation to the IFRC's regional office, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and partner National Societies. The IFRC has prepared written summaries for the IFRC's compliance and mediation committee, which has attempted to facilitate a reconciliation between the two parties. It should be noted that the IFRC does not have the authority to impose a resolution on a National Society where an internal dispute such as this arises.

In addition, the IFRC has represented the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement when dealing with the government of Samoa on the governance dispute. The IFRC has sought to clarify the issues surrounding the dispute – both with the Samoan government and the Samoa Red Cross Society – and explain the potential role of IFRC and ICRC in facilitating a resolution and the importance of maintaining the integrity and image of the Samoa Red Cross Society.

The Australian Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross have recently sent delegates to support the Samoa Red Cross Society in its disaster management and organizational development activities. The IFRC played an important role in coordinating these bilateral activities to ensure implementation of the appeal and adherence to the longer-term strategy.

Red Cross Red Crescent action

Overview

The Samoa Red Cross Society provided assistance to beneficiaries affected by the earthquake and tsunami in the following sectors: relief, health, water and sanitation, shelter, psychosocial support, restoring family links, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and capacity building. The operational objectives relating to relief distributions were fulfilled with the majority of the activities completed between October and December 2009. A total of 582 families received relief assistance during the first few months of the operation.

During the relief and recovery phases of the operation, the Samoa Red Cross Society emerged as an important actor in water and sanitation. The National Society provided 1,000 jerry cans and containers, as well as 69 communal tanks, 350 household rainwater harvesting tanks and 1.8 million litres of water.

The National Society also contributed to Samoa's internal water supply pipeline and established a gravity-fed water supply system in a remote mountain village. They also reached some 5,000 beneficiaries with hygiene promotion and education messages.

The final livelihoods cash grants were disbursed in August 2010, 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 or for labour to build or repair houses.

Further analysis will determine the extent to which the Samoa Red Cross Society will continue to be involved in the water and sanitation sector. A number of factors are being examined, including the National Society's role in water and sanitation in Samoa, the capacity and remit of the government's departments, the long-term sustainability of any Red Cross water and sanitation programming and how this may fit with the National Society's overarching priorities.

An operational review will be carried out in early May and will be informing the Samoa Red Cross Society's planning. The Samoa tsunami and earthquake operation review objectives were as follows:

- assess the impact of the tsunami operation in meeting its objectives and satisfying community and government stakeholders
- identify any remaining gaps that could be addressed by the Samoa Red Cross Society
- make findings and draw lessons learnt as inputs to the National Society's strategic planning
- provide a context for the development of future partnerships in the use of tsunami-related funding provided by partner National Societies and the IFRC.

The review covers the emergency appeal-funded operation period up until May 2011 and will include field trips to survey tsunami-affected areas in the south-east and south of the islands of Upolu and Manono.

The evaluation criteria set out in the *IFRC Framework for Evaluation*¹ will guide the review process. The methodology includes briefings by the Samoa Red Cross Society, interviews with the National Society's governance members, document review, stakeholder interviews (with government officials, the UN, NGOs, partner National Societies and diplomatic officials) and a beneficiary survey.

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (non-food items)	
Objective: The needs of up to 5,000 people (625 families) in the affected areas (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 a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver 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 donors.

Progress

The objectives for relief distributions have been met and were reported on in the six-month operations update no.6.

¹ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, *Framework for Evaluation*. Geneva, February 2011. <http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/monitoring/IFRC-Framework-for-Evaluation.pdf>

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Objective: The risk of waterborne 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 a six-month period.	
Expected results	Planned activities
Safe water is provided for up to 625 families for an estimated period of six months until damaged water supply systems in the affected areas 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. • Distribute potable water to households by truck 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 areas between Lalomanu and Saleaamua 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 by 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 target 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 Red Cross staff and volunteers in participatory hygiene promotion methodologies, excreta disposal facilities and water supply in emergencies. • Conduct hygiene promotion activities in conjunction with community-based health and first aid.

Progress

Based on a detailed assessment by the Ministry of Health – with input from the IFRC and other international agencies – water and sanitation was identified as a priority need in tsunami-affected areas. The water supplies in most of the affected areas were damaged and families who had relocated inland were living in areas without access to drinking water. The Samoa Red Cross Society played an active part in the water, sanitation and hygiene cluster (WASH) meetings.

The WASH cluster coordinated the immediate assistance and also developed an intermediate solution to provide water to affected communities. Cooperation between agencies in supplying water was based on assessments and the capacity of individual agencies to respond to identified needs. A response plan was established by the Government of Samoa that included a number of emergency, interim and longer-term water supply activities. The Samoa Red Cross Society was primarily involved in emergency and interim support to the Samoan government.

Communal water tanks

Using water and sanitation emergency response equipment donated by the Australian Red Cross, the Samoa Red Cross volunteers received training and guidance from the IFRC. They were able to support the Samoa Water Authority response by trucking emergency water to affected communities. The Samoa

Red Cross Society also procured 69 communal water tanks for temporary water storage. The trucking of water to communal water tanks for displaced families continued for approximately three months with approximately 1.8 million litres of water delivered to 5,000 beneficiaries. For additional information, please see the interim water supply section below.)

Whilst the Samoa Red Cross Society does not have vast experience in emergency water distribution, this was not the first time they had undertaken such activities and they soon established themselves as a key partner of the Samoan government.

Household rainwater harvesting tanks

During the operation, the Samoa Red Cross Society supported households in the recovery process of improving their access to drinking water by providing household rainwater harvesting tanks. These were supplied to displaced families who were eligible for a new house funded by the government. According to government records, 450 households were on a priority list and received a government-funded house.

The National Society provided 250 of the families on the priority list with 5000-litre-capacity plastic rainwater tanks. Guttering and pipe work to connect the tanks were included in the house construction. The procurement for the rainwater tanks was completed according to IFRC procedures in March. In April 2010, the Samoa Red Cross Society handed over all 250 tanks to the Samoa government for distribution to those tsunami-affected households that were eligible for a new house. Distribution was then carried out by the Samoa National Disaster Management Office (NDMO). In addition, 200 tanks were supplied by Oxfam and Caritas. The Samoa Red Cross Society monitored the installation of these rainwater tanks.



With the completion of the main water system and reallocation of a 5000L community tank, children of Saleamua preschool now have access to clean and safe water. Photo by SRCS.

After the initial procurement, the government submitted a request to the Samoa Red Cross Society to provide 82 additional rainwater tanks, as the number of households in need had increased since the initial assessment. The National Society procured an additional 100 of the 5000-litre-capacity water tanks – 82 as per the government request and an additional 18 for the Red Cross to use and distribute as needed. These 100 tanks arrived in Samoa at the end of October 2010 and they were fully installed by November 2010.

The Samoa Red Cross Society's water and sanitation team monitored all the rainwater tanks that it procured and provided to the government. It found that some were distributed to households whose house was not yet completed. In other cases, households received more than one tank, or their house did not have the pre-requisite guttering installed. As a result, the Samoa Red Cross Society changed its method of distribution.

Interim water supply

The Samoa Red Cross Society continued to work with the Samoa Water Authority to establish a solution for an interim water supply for affected families who had relocated to areas outside the pre-existing network. The system design was completed in December 2009 by the water supply sub-committee – with members from the Samoa Water Authority, the finance ministry, Samoa Red Cross Society, the IFRC and Oxfam. All sub-committee members agreed to contribute and the Samoa Red Cross Society agreed to procure the polyethylene pipeline. The design of the interim solution included a multi-pronged approach of two separate water supply systems, and the connection of communal tanks to the repaired reticulation network.

The National Society immediately began the procurement of 17 kilometres of 63-millimeters diameter polyethylene pipe. Tenders were received and analyzed by a committee, which included members of the water supply sub-committee. The pipes were ordered from New Zealand and delivered in February 2010. The Samoa Water Authority was responsible for installing the pipes and commissioning the new water supply system.

The first element of the new water supply system takes water from Lake Lano, high in the hills in central Upolu. Water is pumped from the lake into water tanks at Lepa, Saleapaga, Lalomanu and Vailoa. The pumped water is then chlorinated in tanks. The Lake Lano system provides water for approximately 50 per cent of the affected population.

The second element of the water supply is gravity fed from Tiavea and provides water to communal tanks in northern Aleipata. It supplies water to approximately 25 per cent of the affected population. The remaining 25 per cent of the population is covered by the old system that pre-existed the tsunami.

The water system for tsunami-affected areas was completed by the Samoa Water Authority in January 2011. Connecting pipes to house is in progress with 42 communal tanks still in operation. Some 27 communal tanks have been re-allocated where they are needed most, for example in prisons, schools and in Falelauniu, which was affected by floods in March 2011.

Challenges

The large-scale procurement of items such as rainwater harvesting tanks took longer than expected because the items were not available locally and the items had to be shipped from overseas.

The Samoa Red Cross Society's water and sanitation team monitored all the rainwater tanks that it procured and provided to the government. Monitoring showed that tanks were sometimes given to households where it had not been verified that a house had actually been built or the gutters installed. For example, the majority of houses built by homeowners had no gutters, while the houses constructed by Habitat for Humanity did.

There were also cases of duplication where a single household received more than one tank. As a result of these findings, the Samoa Red Cross Society changed the way the tanks were distributed. Rather than simply handing the tanks over to the government, it distributed the second batch of tanks directly to households based on the government's priority list. In this way, the Samoa Red Cross Society was able to ensure that tanks were provided only to completed houses.

It also allowed the water and sanitation team to provide technical assistance to householders. They explained how to construct a stand, install guttering, and how to carry out a "first-flush" of the system to allow the first dusty run-off to be diverted before the tank is filled. The Samoa Red Cross Society also designed a guttering package that they provided to households that had not installed guttering to help maximize the use of the tanks.



SRCS volunteer completes the final stage of installing a rainwater harvesting tank in November 2010 in Manono Uta village. This stage involves connecting the first flush component to clear up any foliage or matter in the water flow.
Photo by 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	Planned activities
The scope and quality of the Red Cross health and care services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the existing Samoa Red Cross Society CBHFA programme to incorporate the tsunami-affected population, concurrent with the new branch development. Red Cross CBHFA staff and volunteers improve their skills in conducting CBHFA programmes.

Progress

A new branch was identified to be established in the area affected by the tsunami. A piece of land has been donated for this purpose at Lepa, Aleipata. The Samoa Red Cross Society will draw up an

agreement for the owner explaining its need to use the land. Already, a temporary warehouse for relief supplies has been set up. In addition to this new development, the National Society has reactivated its Savaii branch, which has been inactive for almost a decade.

The reactivation of Savaii branch has drawn attention to the importance of having community-based volunteers rather than management services centralized at National Society headquarters. Decentralization is certainly more sustainable over the long term, but community-based services require more volunteers to be identified and trained, and all information and lessons learnt from the tsunami and other previous disasters passed on to them.

Community-based programming has been given many different names over recent years in Samoa. The community-based programme was previously called the community-based self reliance (CBSR) project. It was later referred to as community-based first aid (CBFA), which subsequently became community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) in 2008.

In 2010, a community-based assessment and planning programme (CAPP) unit was formed and the CBHFA and disaster risk reduction officer worked under the CAPP coordinator integrating both disaster management and health components. The origins of the CAPP unit developed because of the huge increase in work as a result of the tsunami. It was considered important to collect baseline data on communities so that the Samoa Red Cross Society would be better able to respond to future disasters. Activities have now been integrated in the renamed community-based self resilience programme (CBSR) since the beginning of 2011.

Even before the tsunami, the Samoa Red Cross Society was applying participatory tools like vulnerability capacity assessments (VCA) to identify the most vulnerable people. After the tsunami, value-added tools like social mapping and the use of GPS have further strengthened the National Society's capacity to identify marginalized families in communities who have not been recognized by other humanitarian actors.

Challenges

When extensive community assessments are carried out, communities have their expectations raised, but may feel let down when no project or programme is forthcoming.

Project or programme management still presents a major challenge for a National Society, which must ensure that all planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) elements are properly carried out.

Psychosocial support	
Objective: Address the immediate psychosocial needs of the population by training Red Cross volunteers and key local people to give psychosocial support.	
Expected results	Planned activities
Psychosocial support is included in emergency programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network and liaise 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 in recovery programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the skills of a small group of volunteers to provide awareness about personal support. • Identify ways to integrate psychosocial support with ongoing recovery programmes as well as existing Samoa Red Cross programmes, particularly the Pacific disaster management partnership programme. • Provide 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 no.6.

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 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"> • Carry out needs assessment in affected areas to formulate a distribution plan. • Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver assistance. • Distribute emergency shelter items, such as tarpaulins, community tools and tents, to beneficiaries according to needs. • Monitor, evaluate and report 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"> • Carry out needs assessment in affected areas to formulate a distribution plan. • Develop a beneficiary-targeting strategy and registration system to deliver assistance. • Distribute shelter tools and control supply movements from point of dispatch to delivery to the end user. • Develop an exit strategy. • Train Red Cross volunteers and provide safe shelter awareness training in communities. • Monitor and evaluate, and report on shelter progress and tool distributions.

Progress

The objectives related to emergency shelter were completed during the first six months of the operation. See operations update no.6.

Based on their experiences in responding to the tsunami, Samoa Red Cross staff and volunteers have identified the need for 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 five-day shelter workshop for Samoa Red Cross staff and volunteers was held in Apia in late November 2010. The programme was intensive with theoretical and practical input. This hands-on workshop was videoed to be used as an IFRC shelter training video.



SRCS volunteers combine local materials such as bamboo with the standard shelter kit tools to construct a safe emergency shelter during five day shelter kit training. Photo by Tania Ahmed SRCS.

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

<p>Families who have been separated are reconnected and information from the authorities on the deceased is collated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train Red Cross volunteers to administer and register missing persons, and carry out local searches to locate missing persons, including using the media. • Consult with local authorities, beneficiaries and international authorities to ascertain family links needs as well as maintain lists of deceased and missing persons. • Train Red Cross staff and volunteers in the field to provide beneficiaries with family links services, including safe and well messages and phone calls to update family members about their health, location and new contact details. • Establish an RFL hotline operated by the Samoa Red Cross Society and advertise this service through the Samoa Red Cross Society web site. • Re-contact all enquirers who have registered missing persons or family members to find out if missing people have been located.
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Progress

The objectives and activities relating to restoring family links were completed within the first six months of the operation and reported on in the six-month operations update no.6.

The Samoa Red Cross Society has recently reviewed and practised its restoring family links services. A government-facilitated mass casualty drill was held at Upolu Airport at the end of 2010. More recently, the services were put to the test following the earthquake in Christchurch, New Zealand, in February 2011 and again following the earthquake in Japan in March 2011. On both occasions, the Samoa Red Cross Society activated its 24-hour phone line to help local Samoans confirm the safety of their loved ones.

Livelihoods support	
Objective: Up to 5,000 beneficiaries (625 families) who have lost their pre-tsunami livelihood assets and capabilities will be assisted for a period of up to nine months to recover and build their resilience.	
Expected results	Planned activities
<p>Selected households will be able to overcome economic insecurities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the capacity of the Samoa Red Cross Society 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 areas using local volunteers to further identify beneficiaries to receive livelihoods resources. • Develop a beneficiary selection strategy and registration system to deliver assistance. • Finalize the modalities and means of providing cash grants and/or vouchers to address 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.

<p>By the end of the operation, Red Cross staff and volunteers are provided with relevant on-the-job training to carry out all relevant aspects of the recovery programme. They are able to transfer this knowledge and experience to other Pacific National Societies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit a recovery coordinator and livelihoods officer for the National Society and enlist a core team of volunteers. • Provide training for volunteers so that they understand and support the livelihoods programme. • Carry out an integrated participatory assessment which takes a holistic view of tsunami-affected households' needs in light of their vulnerabilities and capacities for the longer-term. • Finalize a beneficiary selection group and mechanism for providing additional livelihoods assistance to enhance the food and agriculture production base, replacement of livestock and other livelihoods assets. • Provide support to identified selected groups and community. • Monitor and evaluate the impact of interventions in supporting livelihoods recovery of the affected population. • Develop an exit strategy. • Undertake a lessons-learnt exercise and share with other Pacific Island National Societies to support effective disaster preparedness and programme interventions.
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Progress

The objectives and activities relating to livelihoods support were completed within the first six months of the operation and have been reported on in operations [update no.8](#).

The livelihoods support activities have shown how cash grants can increase people's dignity and make a difference by giving them the opportunity to change their lives. Families who lost a fishing boat, which was their main source of income before the tsunami, received a livelihoods cash grant. If families found that they no longer had the capacity to work a fishing boat due to loss of a family member, the cash grant allowed them to earn their living by other means, such as taro and vegetable gardening.

Given that few families met the criteria for livelihoods cash grants, it is felt that other forms of livelihoods support should have been considered to utilize the remaining funds

A balance of Australian Red Cross livelihoods unspent earmarked funding CHF 206,903.83 is to be returned to the Australian Red Cross at their request. The Australian Red Cross has committed to support the Samoa Red Cross Society's organizational development needs and capacity building in the future. This will be informed by the National Society's review and planning process, and in particular the disaster management programme plan.

Challenges

This was the first time that the Samoa Red Cross Society had implemented a cash grant programme so there was a steep learning curve for staff and volunteers in understanding the underpinnings of cash as a methodology. Consequently, communicating the purpose and methodology to communities and households also presented a challenge. Overall, this has been a great learning experience for the National Society as it generated discussions about the meaning of vulnerability and how this changes according to context.

The programme was initially delayed and as a result the approach followed was to assess needs and target cash grants at the most vulnerable rather than distribute a lump sum to all affected families. In hindsight, the latter would have been more appropriate in the first few weeks after the tsunami. Targeted assessment required analytical skills and time to determine people's vulnerability. It also required sophisticated communications skills to explain why some people received grants and others did not.

Some wording in the beneficiary questionnaire led to some confusion, which then provided unreliable information regarding the beneficiary's analysis of the advantages of receiving a grant in cash or in receiving tangible items. The cash grants programme was carefully monitored and this has generated a lot of background information which can inform the National Society's future use of cash and vouchers. Most household cash grants were used as planned, but it was observed that there was more deviation for the larger grants that were designed for income generation or small business activities. These were

often used to repair houses. This may indicate that the project tried to move too soon into more complex livelihood activities when households' immediate needs were still unmet. Other challenges were the poor coordination between different departments – despite the fact that others were using cash grants – and the poor transfer of skills and knowledge. The National Society'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 presented some barriers to internal coordination and it meant that skills and learning were not always transferred across departments.

Livelihoods officers employed to implement this programme are still supporting the Samoa Red Cross Society through volunteering activities.

Disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction	
Objective: Samoa Red Cross Society branches and volunteers are better prepared to respond to future disasters. Populations in the affected areas (villages located in Aleipata and Falealili) have reduced their risk to cyclones, earthquakes and tsunamis within the next 18 months.	
Expected results	Planned activities
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 disaster risk reduction programme to affected areas through tools such as vulnerability capacity assessments and risk mapping. • Implement initiatives identified at community level (including early warning systems). • Develop contingency plans. • Identify opportunities for further expansion of disaster risk reduction activities. • Conduct evaluation of disaster risk reduction programme.
The Samoa Red Cross Society 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 learnt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a Samoa Red Cross lessons-learnt workshop and revise processes accordingly. • Replenish Red Cross disaster preparedness container stock. • Procure two vehicles for the Samoa Red Cross Society in order to increase their response capacity. • Refurbish the Samoa Red Cross disaster preparedness facility and training centre. • Conduct emergency response team training for Samoa Red Cross staff and volunteers. • Conduct national disaster management training for staff at the National Society headquarters. • Hold a training workshop for Samoa Red Cross staff in logistics, relief and emergency assessment. • Ensure Samoa Red Cross staff attend regional and international trainings (including logistics and RDRT).

Progress

The Samoa Red Cross Society evaluated its fleet of vehicles at the beginning of 2010 and purchased four new vehicles during the tsunami operation. Immediately after the tsunami, a large truck was purchased and used for the delivery of relief items. A pick-up truck, a van and a 4WD ambulance were also procured in the first six months of 2010. These purchases were supported by the New Zealand Red Cross, the Swiss Embassy in New Zealand and the Australian Red Cross. An older ambulance was transferred to the reactivated Savaii branch in early 2011. As of the end of April 2011, the National Society has a fleet of five vehicles.

During the tsunami operation, Samoa Red Cross staff and volunteers improved their skills and knowledge by taking part in local, national and regional training. The Samoan government in Savaii has organized mass casualty drills, which include participants from all responders in the Government of Samoa's National Disaster Management Plan. The Samoa Red Cross Society's own local and regional training in Brisbane and Nadi were sponsored by the IFRC and partner National Societies in the Pacific. These included logistics training, an RDRT workshop, shelter, and water and sanitation training.

The Samoa Red Cross Society's stock of relief items in its warehouse in Apia (in containers) were replenished with 880 shelter kits in January 2011. Procurement was supported by IFRC. The National Society placed procurement requests in March 2011 to replenish and increase its stocks of relief items in its eight warehouses – four of which are in Upolu, two in Savaii, and one each in Apolima and Manono. The replenishment was supported by IFRC. The National Society has six depots that were built in 2004–2005. During 2010 and 2011, its warehousing capacity in Savaii and Upolu was increased with additional containers. The depots and new containers hold locally sourced items like lanterns, first aid kits and hygiene kits, as well as items ordered from overseas like blankets, tarpaulins, jerry cans, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and buckets. The latter were ordered from the IFRC's logistics hub in Kuala Lumpur. This replenishment of emergency supplies (shipment scheduled to reach Apia in early May) means that the Samoa Red Cross Society has the capacity to assist 1,700 households in the islands of Upolu, Savaii, Manono and Apolima. The National Society also received 25 folding beds in April 2011 to complement its stock of field equipment. The folded beds were funded by Australian Red Cross. The beds provide staff and volunteers with a comfortable night's sleep whilst in the field. The value of the National Society's stock of relief items is estimated at approximately CHF 100,000 as calculated at the end of the IFRC's emergency operation in May 2011.

The Samoa Red Cross Society's proposals to play a key role in promoting International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) rules and principles and in restoring family links have been recognized by the Government of Samoa's National Disaster Management Plan review committee.

The National Society is translating technical information from the authorities so that it is more accessible to communities to help them respond effectively to disasters. The disaster preparedness materials include information about resilient crops, strong buildings and vaccinations for children, as well as promoting health, sanitation and nutrition.

The integrated community-based self reliance (CBSR) approach forms a part of disaster risk reduction work. Community activities that support risk reduction include improving awareness of hazards and identifying hazards in their own communities, which means communities are more resilient when a disaster strikes.

Future disaster management programming was an important part of the integrated proposal for the effective application of tsunami-related funds 2010–2014. During discussions at the partners' meeting held in May 2010, three areas of focus were outlined:

1. disaster response and preparedness training
2. storage and stock
3. planning and resourcing

Further negotiations regarding the proposal are still underway. The Samoa Red Cross Society's integrated planning process will incorporate input from the programme review that was carried out in

April 2011. There are plans to reduce the number of staff now that the tsunami-related activities are over, and to increase National Society sustainability in the long term.

The role of logistics as a supporting service has changed substantially since the relief and recovery phases of the tsunami operation. In the past, procurement played an important role, but now there is more emphasis on stock management. Decentralized stocks of relief items are a crucial part of the National Society's disaster preparedness planning.

The Samoa Red Cross Society's disaster plan 2006 is soon to be reviewed and it will incorporate the lessons learnt from the recent earthquake and tsunami. The review will consider contingency planning with a focus on helping communities develop their own disaster preparedness plans – with early warning systems and defined roles and responsibilities for different community groups and members.

Once the IFRC's emergency operation is completed, the Samoa Red Cross Society will be supported by bilateral partners with a disaster management delegate from the Australian Red Cross and an organizational development delegate from the New Zealand Red Cross.

Logistics support has been provided to ensure that relief items have been procured according to the IFRC's standard procedures, and to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation. Logistics activities have been supported in close cooperation with the regional logistics unit (RLU) based at the IFRC's Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur, and the Australian Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross. These activities include:

- providing coordination between the Samoa Red Cross Society, IFRC programme managers and the regional logistics unit to ensure the most timely and cost-efficient sourcing of items required for the operation
- coordinating the mobilization of goods and the receipt of incoming goods as part of the response to the tsunami
- maintaining a close relationship with other key logistics actors
- reviewing and improving the National Society's storage, warehousing, transport, procurement and distribution procedures
- supporting the logistics requirements of programme implementation.

Institutional capacity-building	
Objective: The Samoa Red Cross Society has the capacity to operate efficiently and effectively deliver services to meet the needs of the most vulnerable in accordance with its strategic plan.	
Expected results	Planned activities
By the end of the early recovery period, Samoa Red Cross 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"> • Brief and coach Samoa Red Cross volunteers and staff on the recovery programme. • Short orientation sessions will be given to all new spontaneous volunteers to explain the principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent movement and mandates of SRCS.
Samoa Red Cross Society mobilization, registration, support and retention system will be developed to encourage spontaneous volunteers to become long-term ones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the volunteer register and database. • Hold regular meetings with volunteers to convey information from community level, and also to provide them with recognition and collective support for carrying out their difficult roles. • Encourage groups of spontaneous volunteers to become regular volunteers. • Carry out peer development for four Pacific Island Red Cross Societies staff members. • Engage new volunteers in CBHFA and disaster risk reduction programmes.
A new branch in the tsunami affected area is established and managed by volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek volunteers' ideas for establishing a branch in affected areas to respond to community needs in the short-, medium-, and long-term. • Establish a new branch office in tsunami-affected areas.

Red Cross systems and procedures are strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve existing finance and administration systems to enable efficient recording of rapidly scaled-up donations and reporting back to local and international donors.
Red Cross governance is strengthened to guide the future development of the Samoa Red Cross Society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a governance workshop with the board and management of the Samoa Red Cross Society.
The Samoa Red Cross Society has increased financial self-sufficiency through income-generation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbish the accommodation facilities at the Samoa Red Cross Society for income generation purposes. • Expand new disaster preparedness facilities to include the capacity for income generation. • Ensure that the Samoa Red Cross procurement, supply chain management, warehouse, transport and distribution systems are understood and implemented to ensure tracking and reporting.

Progress

In the past seven months, the IFRC has supported the Samoa Red Cross Society to resolve an internal dispute related to the legitimacy of two governing boards. The matter entered into the Samoa Supreme Court at the end of 2010.

Despite these internal challenges, the National Society has successfully recruited three new managers:

- A finance and administration manager was recruited in March 2011. With the support of IFRC's finance delegate, the SRCS has re-established its finance system. An asset register system has also been set up.
- In April 2011, a programme manager was recruited. The programme manager will oversee the health and disaster department and will establish links between the health and disaster functions.
- A team leader was recruited in February 2011 to work in the reactivated Savaii branch.

In the first half of 2011, the Samoa Red Cross Society's 2006/2007 accounts were closed and audited with financial documentation approved at the National Society's board meeting in May 2011. Accounting for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 is in progress and is scheduled to be audited by external auditors during August–September 2011.

The salaries of the National Society's staff were reviewed and a uniform salary scale was developed during the early phase of the tsunami operation. Despite efforts to develop the human resource management system, some weaknesses remain. The National Society's volunteer and staff management system is poor and the performance review and remuneration system needs to be improved.

The National Society's handbook of policies, systems and procedures is currently being updated. The handbook, which was developed in 2005 with the assistance of a volunteer, guides the National Society's work. Whilst procedures for finance and logistics systems are available, they are not always followed. This shows the importance of providing continued support to the Samoa Red Cross Society in capacity building and organizational development.

Challenges

The governance dispute arose from concerns by some members over the direction of the National Society, which culminated in the holding of an extraordinary members meeting in August 2010. Resolutions passed in this meeting included a vote of no confidence in the governing board and the establishment of an interim management committee.

An IFRC representative has met with both parties to try to craft a mediated, out-of-court settlement that would be in line with the statutes of the National Society and the fundamental principles. Both the IFRC and ICRC have provided legal readings of the situation and have offered to support the National Society to rewrite its constitution and strengthen those areas of concern which led to the conflict. The IFRC's Secretary General has also referred the matter to the IFRC mediation and compliance committee.

The IFRC has adopted a pragmatic approach to support the interim management committee, which was elected by the extraordinary general meeting in August 2010, and which was validated by the Samoa Supreme Court in January 2011. The Supreme Court refrained from declaring the meetings resolutions valid or invalid. The court decision clearly does not recognize the legitimacy of either group and urges them to resolve the issue between themselves.

Working with the interim management committee is carried out without prejudice and does not amount to recognizing its legitimacy as the National Society's governing body as provided for in the constitution. This is particularly important as both parties are pursuing the dispute through the courts. The IFRC's approach is to enable the valuable work of the Samoa Red Cross Society to continue whilst working to stimulate a process whereby the two parties can reach an agreement.

The Samoa Red Cross Society's constitution was revised by members of the interim management committee in the workshop held in March 2011. An IFRC representative and Samoa Red Cross lawyer facilitated the workshop. The revisions to the constitution have not been passed on to the IFRC or ICRC for technical comment because of the governance dispute.

Operationally, the governance dispute has made communication between management and governance difficult. It has effectively hindered organizational development and capacity-building. The National Society's strategic planning has been somewhat sidetracked as the organization has been focused on resolving its governance issues.

In addition to this, there are other challenges including keeping established finance and logistics systems working and ensuring compliance with procedures. Project and programme management is also a major challenge for the National Society as it finds it difficult to comply with all the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) requirements.

From an operational perspective, now that the Samoa Red Cross Society is moving from the relief and recovery phases to the development phase, the National Society is struggling to reduce its number of staff in a sustainable way.

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 Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur; the Australian Red Cross and the New Zealand Red Cross. These include:

- Coordination between SRCS and IFRC program 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 program implementation.

Communications: Advocacy and public information

Progress

Lessons learnt from the Samoa Red Cross tsunami operation have been recognized in the Government of Samoa's National Disaster Plan review. The Samoa Red Cross Society's proposals to play a role in promoting International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) rules and principles and restoring family links have been accepted and recognized by the Government of Samoa's National Disaster Management Plan review committee.

During Disaster Awareness National Week of Samoa (DAWN week) in December 2010, the Samoa Red Cross Society promoted water and sanitation activities, disaster management, disaster preparedness and health activities by establishing a booth with other organizations and government agencies.

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 (NGOs) 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 IFRC's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the IFRC'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 Red Cross Society

- Tautala Mauala, Secretary General, E-mail: secretary.general@redcross.org.ws, Tel.: +685 23686

IFRC office in Samoa:

- Maija-Liisa Fors, Head of office for Samoa, E-mail: majaliisa.fors@ifrc.org, Tel.: +685 725 0385

IFRC Pacific regional office in Suva:

- Aurélia Balpe, Head of regional office for the Pacific, E-mail: aurelia.balpe@ifrc.org, Tel.: +679 331 1855

IFRC Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- Al Panico, Acting head of operations, E-mail: al.panico@ifrc.org, Tel.: +603 9207 5704
- Daniel Bolaños González, Operations coordinator, E-mail: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org, Tel.: +603 9207 5728
- Jeremy Francis, Regional logistics coordinator, E-mail: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org, Tel.: +603 9207 5753
- Alan Bradbury, Resource mobilization and PMER coordinator; E-mail: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org, Tel.: +603 9207 5775

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



Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2011/4
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/5
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	2,506,427					2,506,427
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	102,997					102,997
Australian Red Cross	720,281					720,281
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
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	35					35
Danish Red Cross	37,697					37,697
Great Britain - Private Donors	1,130					1,130
Hilton Worldwide	142					142
Irish Red Cross	12,090					12,090
Japanese Red Cross	212,006					212,006
Monaco Red Cross	30,216					30,216
New Zealand Red Cross	377,050					377,050
On Line donations	3,522					3,522
Republic of Korea Government	101,153					101,153
Swedish - Private Donors	829					829
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	72,509					72,509
Switzerland - Private Donors	1,290					1,290
United States Government - USAID	218,207					218,207
United States - Private Donors	813					813
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	1,000					1,000
C1. Cash contributions	2,418,236					2,418,236
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Australian Red Cross	45,000					45,000
New Zealand Red Cross	43,200					43,200
C3. Inkind Personnel	88,200					88,200
<u>Other Income</u>						
Fundraising Fees	-7					-7
C4. Other Income	-7					-7
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	2,506,429					2,506,429
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,506,429					2,506,429
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRWS001 - Samoa - Earthquake

Appeal Launch Date: 04 oct 09

Appeal Timeframe: 30 sep 09 to 30 sep 11

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2011/4
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/5
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	2,506,429					2,506,429
E. Expenditure	-2,048,213					-2,048,213
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	458,216					458,216

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MDRWS001 - Samoa - Earthquake

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/5
Appeal	MDRWS001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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)		2,506,427					2,506,427	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	61,179	61,179				61,179	0	
Construction Materials	4,517	4,517				4,517	0	
Clothing & textiles	29,376	29,376				29,376	0	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	489,078	489,078				489,078	-0	
Medical & First Aid	4,342	4,342				4,342	0	
Teaching Materials	12,077	12,078				12,078	-0	
Utensils & Tools	17,095	17,095				17,095	0	
Other Supplies & Services	103,560	20,928				20,928	82,632	
Cash disbursement		82,632				82,632	-82,632	
Total Relief items, Construction, Suj	721,224	721,224				721,224	-0	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	46,233	37,233				37,233	9,000	
Computers & Telecom	25,252	22,275				22,275	2,977	
Office & Household Equipment	25,034	25,034				25,034	-0	
Others Machinery & Equipment	27,596	27,596				27,596	0	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	124,115	112,138				112,138	11,977	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	35,874	33,874				33,874	2,000	
Distribution & Monitoring	52,914	36,379				36,379	16,536	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	65,740	64,690				64,690	1,050	
Logistics Services		15,945				15,945	-15,945	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	154,528	150,887				150,887	3,641	
Personnel								
International Staff	580,155	507,448				507,448	72,707	
National Society Staff	188,847	70,748				70,748	118,098	
Volunteers		8,063				8,063	-8,063	
Total Personnel	769,002	586,260				586,260	182,742	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	167,358	74,138				74,138	93,220	
Professional Fees	103,623	13,259				13,259	90,363	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	270,980	87,397				87,397	183,583	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	62,274	53,695				53,695	8,579	
Total Workshops & Training	62,274	53,695				53,695	8,579	
General Expenditure								
Travel	37,148	36,386				36,386	762	
Information & Public Relation	13,318	11,318				11,318	2,000	
Office Costs	78,372	64,630				64,630	13,742	
Communications	27,501	24,756				24,756	2,745	
Financial Charges	68,669	58,584				58,584	10,086	
Other General Expenses	13,494	11,701				11,701	1,793	
Total General Expenditure	238,501	207,374				207,374	31,127	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	165,803	122,648				122,648	43,154	
Total Indirect Costs	165,803	122,648				122,648	43,154	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		6,391				6,391	-6,391	
Reporting Fees		200				200	-200	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRWS001 - Samoa - Earthquake

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/5
Appeal	MDRWS001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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)		2,506,427					2,506,427	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		6,591					6,591	-6,591
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,506,427	2,048,213					2,048,213	458,213
VARIANCE (C - D)		458,213					458,213	

REVISED APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Group	Original Budget	Revised Budget
Shelter - Relief	48,500	61,179
Construction - Materials	118,000	4,516
Clothing & Textiles	26,650	29,376
Water & Sanitation	528,905	489,077
Medical & First Aid	43,908	4,343
Teaching Materials	15,000	12,078
Ustensils & Tools	48,987	17,096
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	304,000	103,560
Total Supplies	1,133,950	721,225
Vehicles	80,000	46,233
Computer & Telecom	12,500	25,252
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	20,000	25,034
Other Machinery & Equipment	0	27,596
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	112,500	124,115
Storage	80,000	35,873
Distribution & Monitoring	21,600	52,914
Transport & Vehicle Costs	58,800	65,740
Total Transport & Storage	160,400	154,527
International Staff	426,000	579,512
Regionally Deployed Staff	24,150	643
National Society Staff	66,075	188,847
Consultants	29,000	167,358
Total Personnel	545,225	936,360
Workshops & Training	147,000	62,275
Total Workshops & Training	147,000	62,275
Travel	45,000	37,148
Information & Public Relation	38,000	13,318
Office Costs	86,500	78,372
Communications	0	27,500
Professional Fees	40,000	103,623
Financial Charges	0	68,669
Other General Expenses	0	13,494
Total General Expenditure	209,500	342,123
Program Support	160,489	165,802
Total Programme Support	160,489	165,802
TOTAL BUDGET	2,469,064	2,506,427