

# Emergency appeal



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Samoa: Earthquake Tsunami

Emergency appeal n° MDRWS001  
GLIDE n° [2009-000209-ASM](#) and  
[2009-000210-WSM](#)  
4 October 2009

This Preliminary Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 2,888,262 (USD 2,788,974 or EUR 1,913,516) in cash, kind, or services to support the Samoa Red Cross Society to assist 15,000 beneficiaries (3,000 families) for 18 months.

30 September 2009: CHF 325,134 (USD 313,957 or EUR 215,406) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

The 8.3 magnitude earthquake and subsequent tsunami which struck Samoa has had a devastating affect on this Pacific Island community affecting almost one in six of the inhabitants. It caused deaths, injuries and severe damage to houses and infrastructure. Based on the situation, this Preliminary Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the Samoa National Society, and focuses on supporting the SRCS to provide appropriate and timely relief and recovery initiatives to 15,000 people (3,000 families who are the most vulnerable).

Support will be provided to these beneficiaries in the following sectors: relief, health, water and sanitation (watsan), shelter, psychosocial support (PSP), restoring family links (RFL), livelihoods, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and capacity building for SRCS.

The Samoa Red Cross Society (SRCS) and the International Federation are encouraging international partners to provide cash donations which will enable them to provide culturally appropriate and targeted humanitarian assistance in line with the identified needs. In addition procurement of items locally will contribute to the recovery of the local economy.

This operation is expected to be implemented in up to a maximum time frame of 18 months and will therefore be completed by April 2011. A Final Report will be made available by July 2011. Three months after the end of the operation.

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; here to link to a map of the affected area; or here to view contact details>](#)



Rubble and debris left in the aftermath of the tsunami.

Photo: International Federation

## The situation

On 29 September 2009, at the universal time of 17:48:07, the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre reported an earthquake measuring a magnitude of 8.3, off American Samoa; which generated a Pacific wide tsunami warning. At the local time of 0408hours the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre stated that a tsunami warning was in effect for American Samoa, Samoa, Niue, Wallis-Futuna, Tokelau, Cook Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Kermadec Island, Fiji, Howland-Baker, Jarvis Island, New Zealand, French Polynesia, and Palmyra Island.

The earthquake lasted over five minutes. The epicentre of the quake was located 190 km southwest of American Samoa. Samoan reports say the wave that hit in Apia was 0.7 of a metre while the second, larger wave in Pago Pago, in American Samoa, was measured at 1.7 metres. Apia was evacuated by police and the Samoa Red Cross Society (SRCS) volunteers; and people were directed to higher ground inland. The greatest impact from the tsunami was in Western Samoa and American Samoa.

The official death toll remains at 129 people but is expected to rise and 18 people remain missing. It is estimated that approximately 30,000 people in total have been affected by the tsunami. This represents approximately 17 per cent of the total population of Western Samoa. Many people are in shock as there has not been anything like this in the living memory of the country.

Much of the destruction caused by the tsunami was concentrated on the southern coastline of Upolu, the most populated of the two islands in Western Samoa. However, there has also been minor damage on Savai'i, the second and larger island. The area most affected by the tsunami is a narrow 40km stretch of coastline on the south eastern end of Upolu. Along this stretch of coastline, the residents of forty villages have been significantly affected and it is estimated that 20 of these villages have been completely destroyed, leaving approximately 3,200 people homeless. Many people are living in temporary shelters in informal camps and with host families. Many affected people have expressed a fear and reluctance to return to the coastline where they were previously living.

Water supplies have been cut off in the areas and SRCS and other volunteers are working with fire service to deliver safe water to the affected population, both in the impacted area and to temporary shelter sites.

The Samoa Water Authority has conducted an assessment of the water supply infrastructure damaged due to the tsunami and on the basis of this assessment they will commence rehabilitating the damaged systems focusing primarily on sanitation and hygiene. In addition to this, to provide an interim water supply they will be trucking in six water tanks (of 3000L each) to place along the affected coastline; however, distribution of water to displaced people still remains a gap.

A major cleanup is underway and many people are involved in the collection and burning of debris. Even at this early stage salvageable materials are being collected for rebuilding.

Communications are improving with broad band high speed internet being donated to the SRCS's office and some phone lines becoming more accessible. Digicel has donated ten mobile phones.

Urgent support is needed in water and sanitation (watsan), health, shelter, psychosocial support (PSP), restoring family links (RFL) and also in the early recovery and reconstruction of schools, homes and rebuilding of livelihoods.

UNICEF has arrived in country and soon will also be commencing activities.

The Samoa national disaster management committee (SNDMC) have directed the CEO of the Computer Services of Samoa to provide technical support to get communications up and running, and it is anticipated that communication links will be restored soon.

## Coordination and partnerships

The Samoa Red Cross Society (SRCS) is leading early response at the country level but have been proactive in requesting international support for the response and have been sharing information with the International Federation.

The International Federation's regional office in Suva is taking the lead in supporting the SRCS operationally while the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) in the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, is providing the overall support in coordinating all international offers of assistance to ensure a cooperative response. A field assessment and coordination team (FACT team) has been deployed to support the

ongoing assessment and coordination in the country. The team includes Pacific islanders trained in the regional disaster response team (RDRT) as additional resource people.

Several national societies from within the Pacific region have already extended considerable support to SRCS for their operation in terms of human, technical and financial resources. The International Federation in Suva is in regular contact with SRCS and the FACT team and together with the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; is playing a role in coordinating this support by facilitating the distribution of regular updates and daily meetings with partner national societies; on the progress of, and outstanding support required for the operation. The Secretary General of SRCS and the FACT team leader are attending daily coordination meetings with the government of Samoa, the United Nations (UN) and other humanitarian stakeholders on the ground. Individuals within the FACT team are attending planning and coordination meetings in their specific areas of expertise.

A United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team has been deployed into Samoa and are assisting the government to conduct sector assessments. Preliminary assessments are currently being undertaken and the many UN agencies are working with the Movement in the affected areas.

In addition, the inter-agency cluster system has been activated for this disaster. The cluster systems approach presently covers the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); health and nutrition; education, protection, early recovery and information management.

## **Red Cross and Red Crescent action**

The SRCS volunteers have been active since the earthquake when church bells alerted them to help evacuate people from coastal areas. SRCS now has over 200 volunteers active in this operation and the breadth of the activities they are undertaking is considerable.

To date, SRCS volunteers and staff are the most significant presence in the field (apart from the government) and have been distributing relief items including: water, food, blankets, cooking pots and tarpaulins. SRCS volunteers have also been supporting people who are now homeless; and are, as yet too scared to go home. In addition, the national society is also registering affected people.

An eight person FACT team with expertise in assessments, specifically in: relief, logistics, health, water and sanitation (watsan), shelter, restoring family links (RFL) and psychosocial support (PSP) has been deployed with delegates from the: Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, French Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Tuvalu Red Cross as well as International Federation's Pacific regional office and the Asia Pacific Disaster Management Unit. Team members are working closely with and supporting the SRCS volunteers and staff members. A field, assessment and coordination team (FACT) communication kit, containing satellite phones, computers, printers, global positioning systems (GPS) and so on, has been deployed to Apia.

The SRCS with support from the FACT team have completed an initial round of assessments to identify immediate needs at the household level in the affected area and will be following up with beneficiaries to identify recovery priorities using participatory approaches.

The FACT team is also working with SRCS on developing approaches to relief and early recovery planning. The International Federation with the national society are considering what additional support might be needed over the coming days and weeks in terms of recovery expertise and building the future capacities of the SRCS.

Additionally, support has been provided with the transport of bodies (deceased and injured) to the local hospital. In some villages, SRCS volunteers, alongside community members, police and other government workers are continuing to clear debris.

The SRCS is also supporting the restoration of family links. A few days after the disaster, a New Zealand man who flew to Samoa looking for his wife and daughter were reunified with the support of the Red Cross.

The immediate release of DREF of CHF 325,134 by the International Federation has helped SRCS to deliver immediate assistance.

Offers of support have come in from many quarters for the SRCS. Local agencies are offering buildings to house the homeless; a Swiss yachtsman offering to search the coastline, technical college tutors offering to deliver people and goods; and donations of used clothes and food.

Fiji Red Cross has transferred FJD10,000 (CHF 5,376; USD 5,147; EUR 3,530), while the New Zealand Red Cross supplied: 50 family tents, 1000 blankets, 500 kitchen sets, 1,000 tarpaulins, 100 first aid kit refills, 500 water containers and 200 body bags SRCS. These emergency items arrived on two New Zealand Air Force flights, and were cleared quickly through customs at Faleolo airport.

Australian Red Cross is deploying its water treatment unit from Brisbane to Samoa and has further relief stocks on stand-by if required. The French Red Cross has another water treat unit and further relief items in Noumea on stand-by.

Cook Islands Red Cross has extended an offer of technical and financial support to Samoa Red Cross Society on their response effort; and is talking to the Samoan community in the Cook Islands.

In American Samoa, the American Red Cross is working closely with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) where a mass care team, support services, and relief supplies to American Samoa to assist the local chapter and its volunteers by providing relief and supplies to those affected.

## The needs

It is estimated that 30,000 people (6,000 families) in total have been affected by the tsunami. This represents approximately one in every six people in Samoa. There are many people in shock as there has not been anything like this in living memory.

Forty villages have been affected along 40 kilometres of coastline in the south east of Upolu Island. Of these 20 villages were completely destroyed and approximately 3,200 people (640 families) have been left homeless. People are living in makeshift shelters in their gardens on higher ground and with host families.

Access to appropriate sanitation for rural villages in Samoa was a need identified before the tsunami occurred that has been further exacerbated by this disaster and will be the prime long-term need, carried out in combination with hygiene education.

The long-term needs in water are more uncertain. The Samoan Water Authority has conducted an assessment of the damaged water supply system infrastructure and has plans to rehabilitate the damaged systems. However, at this stage most of the affected population that are currently displaced have expressed reluctance to return to where they were previously living, indicating that water may be a need in the future, although the government has capacity and support in this area from donor agencies.

## This Operation

This appeal will focus on supporting the SRCS to provide appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance, relief and recovery initiatives to 15,000 people (3,000 families who are the most vulnerable). Support will be provided to these beneficiaries in the following sectors: relief, health, water and sanitation (watsan), shelter, psychosocial support (PSP), restoring family links (RFL), livelihoods, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and capacity building for SRCS.

This operation will be developed by an integrated recovery programming process that aims to work with the affected communities in identifying and addressing their recovery needs in a holistic manner.

The relief and recovery processes will be supported and guided by a commitment to continuous learning through an ongoing monitoring and evaluation processes.

### RELIEF DISTRIBUTIONS (FOOD AND BASIC NON-FOOD ITEMS)

<b>Objective:</b> To assist the SRCS in providing non-food items including, two mosquito nets, two blankets, one kitchen set, bedding and one hygiene kit per family for up to <b>15,000 people (3,000 families)</b> .	
<b>Immediate actions</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Essential non-food items are provided to 3000 families, assisting those affected in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance</li> </ul>

returning to normal life as soon as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide daily reporting on distributions to ensure accountability to the donors</li> <li>• Anticipate the future needs of the beneficiaries and plan accordingly in liaison with logistics</li> <li>• Develop a proposed budget</li> <li>• Ensure the daily manpower requirements are met by volunteers or hired staff</li> <li>• Develop an exit strategy</li> </ul>
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## 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 **15,000 people (3,000 families)** within the tsunami affected area for **six months**.

### Immediate actions

Expected results	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 3,000 families until damaged water supply systems in the affected area are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide household level water storage facilities through the distribution of jerry cans (two per family) and provision of potable drinking water</li> <li>• Assess the requirement for additional immediate access to treated water, and water storage facilities in coordination with the Samoa Water Authority</li> <li>• Assess the long-term sustainable water supply needs of the displaced population, in the event that they do not return to where they were previously living, in conjunction with the Samoan Government</li> </ul>
Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal and solid waste management, is provided to 3,000 displaced families in the tsunami affected area for six months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the immediate need for emergency excreta disposal facilities primarily with the displaced population</li> <li>• Construct emergency latrines in accordance with the assessment</li> <li>• Assess the requirement for immediate waste disposal measures in the affected area.</li> <li>• Conduct waste disposal measures in accordance with the assessment</li> <li>• Use community-based participatory methodologies to design and construct appropriate sanitation facilities</li> </ul>
The health status of the population is sustainably improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train community-based volunteers on participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) and International Federation water and sanitation software</li> <li>• Develop and produce water and sanitation (watsan) software materials</li> <li>• Conduct hygiene promotion activities within the affected population, in conjunction with sanitation according to the assessment</li> </ul>
<b>Longer-term actions</b>	
The scope and quality of SRCS water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design the water and sanitation programme in accordance with the SRCS capacity and strategic plan in order to build the water and sanitation knowledge of the staff and volunteers to ensure any longer term programmes are appropriate and sustainable</li> <li>• Train SRCS staff and volunteers in participatory hygiene promotion methodologies and knowledge of excreta disposal facilities</li> <li>• Replenish water and sanitation emergency items for SRCS and identify the need for additional emergency stock (i.e. watsan disaster response kit)</li> </ul>

## EMERGENCY HEALTH AND CARE

**Objective:** The health impact of this emergency on the affected population is reduced through support to

the health system in the provision of community-level preventive and curative services to <b>3,000 families (15,000 beneficiaries)</b> in 20 hardest-hit villages on the south-east of Upolu Island for <b>six months</b> .	
<b>Immediate actions</b>	
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Further illnesses and deaths resulting from the disaster are prevented/mitigated through the delivery of community oriented primary health care services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid assessment of injuries and deaths, as well as health service delivery in the affected communities</li> <li>• Provide first aid, including psychosocial first aid, and referral services for affected communities in the coming three months</li> <li>• Train/refresh 30 volunteers on hygiene promotion, disease prevention and communicable disease control in coordination with the ministry of health and district health offices to prevent occurrence of disease outbreaks</li> <li>• Identify and train/update staff/volunteers who are tasked to provide psychosocial support to affected population</li> <li>• Mobilize volunteers to conduct disease prevention/health promotion campaigns in severely hit communities</li> <li>• Distribute behaviour change communication (BCC) materials in severely-hit communities</li> <li>• Enforce/initiate community based health and first aid (CBHFA) activities as soon as possible to create a sustainable community approach through training 50 trainers/volunteers (this activity will be built on the CBHFA programme of the SRCS prior to the emergency)</li> </ul>
Primary and secondary health services are supported to meet increased health needs of the affected population and fill health service gaps resulting from the emergency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess health services priorities and gaps, particularly in terms of availability of facilities, staff, medicines, equipment and supplies, and access to population</li> <li>• Provide five, interagency emergency health kits (IEHK) to improve availability of essential medicines at primary and secondary health facilities in the affected areas</li> <li>• Support delivery of primary health services through deployment of SRCS health volunteers</li> </ul>
<b>Longer-term actions</b>	
The scope and quality of the SRCS health and care services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify health service areas in emergency management which SRCS has shown good practices and can further develop, and integrated in its on-going health programmes</li> <li>• Ensure that emergency health and care services are coordinated and integrated with other emergency and recovery interventions of SRCS, national/local authorities and partners</li> <li>• Train/update SRCS staff and volunteers on CBHFA, first aid (FA), epidemic control or health emergency response</li> <li>• Equip SRCS staff and volunteers with updated training materials, flipcharts for community work, first aid kits, and visibility materials</li> <li>• Equip branches with audio-visual teaching aids, and other office equipment needed to manage health projects and programmes</li> </ul>

### PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (PSP)

<b>Objective:</b> Address the immediate psychosocial needs of the population by providing PSP-related relief through PSP training of SRCS volunteers and local key persons in PSP	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Psychosocial support is considered in the development of both emergency and recovery programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Networking and liaisons with national and international organizations to coordinate responses to identified psychosocial support needs</li> <li>• Consult with communities to determine appropriate responses - stand-alone or mainstream and/or integrated into other programme and services</li> <li>• Develop and implement a range of psychosocial community activities throughout the recovery period</li> <li>• Develop/adopt key policies and procedures to support their provision</li> </ul>

	<p>of psychosocial support interventions taking into account beneficiaries with diverse needs (e.g. women, men, the elderly, children, families and people with disabilities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify ways to integrate psychosocial support with ongoing recovery programs (such as livelihoods and shelter) as well as existing SRCS programmes, particularly the Disaster Management Partnership programme</li> <li>• Work with the Disaster Management Coordinator to develop and implement monitoring and evaluation tools for their psychosocial programme(s)</li> </ul>
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## SHELTER

**Objective:** The shelter needs of **500 families (2,500 beneficiaries)** identified through targeted assessments are met with an appropriate planned programme.

Expected results	Activities planned
500 families have access to safe and adequate shelters which are more resilient to future natural disasters.	<p>Working with logistics and other applicable sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid needs and capacity assessments to determine the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance</li> <li>• Where practical, procure and distribute of local appropriate shelter materials, tools and guidance to assist with livelihood recovery</li> <li>• Distribute shelter supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user</li> <li>• Promote safe and durable shelter construction where possible through the provision of technical assistance and guidance to all involved in the shelter activities</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the shelter activities and provide reporting on shelter materials distributions</li> </ul>

## RESTORING FAMILY LINKS (RFL)

**Objective:** To access families (people) who have missing relatives who remain unaccounted for and register the missing for a maximum of **six weeks**.

Expected results	Activities planned
Reconnect families who have been separated, registration of all remaining missing persons and collation of information from authorities regarding the deceased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train SRCS staff/volunteers in registering sought persons to collect information relating to the missing and survivors.</li> <li>• Identification of communities with remaining missing persons via direct contact with mayors of villages, church leaders/pastors and direct contact with displaced persons</li> <li>• Deploy trained local SRCS volunteers to carry out missing person registrations</li> <li>• Establishment of an RFL hotline operated by SRCS with notification to the international and domestic public via the SRCS website</li> <li>• Provide RFL global updates to Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (RCRC) via the International Committee of Red Cross' (ICRC) Extranet</li> <li>• Re-contact all enquirers who have registered missing persons/family to ascertain if missing have been located</li> </ul>

## LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT

**Objective:** Up to **1,500 families (7,500 beneficiaries)** in the worst affected areas, who have lost their food production, and / or means of income, will have a viable source of income.

Expected results	Activities planned
1,500 households have access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct household and livelihood needs and capacity assessments</li> </ul>

to improved livelihood means.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scope the capacity of SRCS and the International Federation to deliver a variety of livelihoods initiatives such as cash for work and other recovery initiatives for vulnerable families to reinforce economic and social security</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system with communities to deliver intended assistance</li> <li>• Provide support to the most vulnerable groups for restoration and alternative livelihood options</li> <li>• Distribute resources according to plans emanating from livelihoods assessments which may include financial and physical resources such as seeds, tools, fishing nets, building materials for home stays and so on</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the activities and provide reporting on distribution</li> <li>• Develop a transition and/or an exit strategy</li> </ul>
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### INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

**Objective:** Monitoring and reporting capacity building: SRCS staff and members at headquarters and potential branches will improve their skills on needs assessments, monitoring and reporting.

Expected results	Activities planned
By end of the end of the first phase of the operation, June 2010 SRCS staff volunteers are provided with relevant on-the-job training skills to carry out assessments, and monitoring and evaluation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briefing and coaching of SRCS volunteers, staff and branches on needs assessments, monitoring and reporting skills</li> <li>• Organization of workshops</li> <li>• Carrying out of evaluation and documenting lessons and recommendations</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Short orientation sessions will be given to all new spontaneous volunteers to explain the principles of the RCRC movement and mandates of SRCS</li> <li>• Volunteer registration system and database will be updated</li> <li>• Regular weekly 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</li> </ul>
Existing branches will have been strengthened and locations for new branches in vulnerable areas will have been identified with new spontaneous volunteers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groups of spontaneous volunteers will be asked to become members as the first stage of forming new branches in strategic areas</li> <li>• Volunteers' ideas for strengthening branches with active services to respond to community needs in the short, medium and long term will be sought</li> <li>• Volunteer engagement will be sought for undertaking more vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) as well as community based disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities</li> </ul>
Systems and procedures will have been strengthened to enhance public appreciation of SRCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing finance systems will be enhanced to enable efficient recording of rapidly scaled up donations and reporting back to local and international donors</li> <li>• Communications capacity will be scaled up through coaching and mentoring of SRCS counterparts to increase visibility, understanding, and support to SRCS's role</li> </ul>

### LOGISTICS

Logistics support will be provided following International Federation 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 are being supported through the close cooperation of the Australian Red Cross, New

Zealand Red Cross and the French Red Cross. These include:

- Coordinate among SRCS, the programme managers and RLU for the most timely and cost-efficient sourcing option for the items required for the operation.
- Coordinate the mobilization of goods and reception of incoming goods.
- Utilize existing warehousing facilities and vehicles for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.
- Mobilize pre-positioned stock in the regional logistics unit warehouse in Kuala Lumpur (i.e. jerry cans, mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen sets and hygiene kits) on a needs basis.
- Ensure local procurement of goods and transport follows Federation standards and is supported if required by the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur.
- Liaise and coordinate actions with other key actors to ensure that the Federation logistics operation uses all information to be as efficient and effective as possible.
- Establish and make available a detailed and up-to-date mobilization table on the Federation's Disaster Management Information System ([DMIS](#)).

The International Federation will work on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field and donors should [coordinate with the regional logistics unit](#) in Kuala Lumpur regarding outstanding needs. Shipping instructions will be provided to donors from the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur, with a consignment tracking number to be issued before shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through the regional logistics unit.

## COMMUNICATIONS – ADVOCACY AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

The steady flow of timely and accurate information between those working in the field and other major stakeholders will support the programme objectives of this emergency appeal, increase the profile, funding and other support for the national society and the International Federation.

It will also provide a platform on which to advocate in the interest of vulnerable people. In close collaboration with the operation, those affected by this emergency will be provided with information to support their relief and recovery. Donors and national societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote this operation, and communications initiatives will help build the information and public relations capacity of the host national society for future emergencies.

## CAPACITY OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The SRCS was established in 1952 as a branch of the New Zealand Red Cross Society and continued in that capacity until the late 1970s when it ceased to operate. The SRCS was re-established in 1981 and its constitution was adapted in 1983. The Society was recognized by the ICRC and admitted into the International Federation in 1984. The Samoa Red Cross Act was passed in 1993 to protect the name Red Cross and the distinctive emblem of the Movement.

Samoa has currently only one branch located on the island of Savai'i which is currently inactive. Although, the SRCS is able to extend its activities throughout most of the country from its headquarters in Apia, the leadership is keen to expand branch coverage to other parts of the country especially in the area affected by this disaster.

Membership is classified as active, subscribing and honorary. There are a small number of subscribing members, however non-financial membership extends throughout the country and volunteers can be relied upon to come forward in time of emergencies as demonstrated over the last few days.

Before the earthquake the SRCS had 20 permanent active volunteers and eight staff. A much larger number of volunteers (over 200) can be called upon during times of emergency.

## **CAPACITY OF THE FEDERATION**

The International Federation has deployed an eight person FACT team with expertise in water and sanitation; health; psychosocial support; shelter; restoring family links; relief; assessments; media and communications, and logistics. The FACT team is currently on the ground working with SRCS.

The International Federation in Suva is coordinating regionally on the significant support that has already been provided for the operation by partner national societies (PNSs) within the region. The Suva office is facilitating regular updates and meetings with PNS to keep them informed on the progress of the operation and further support requirements. The International Federation's DMU in Kuala Lumpur is providing considerable surge capacity to the Suva Office in coordination and is managing the international aspects of the operation

The International Federation has released a DREF of CHF325,134 to support SRCS in meeting the immediate needs of those affected.

## **BUDGET SUMMARY**

See attached budget for details.

**Yasemin Aysan**  
**Under Secretary General**  
**Disaster Response and Early Recovery Division**

**Bekele Geleta**  
**Secretary General**

## 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, phone: +68523686; email: [samoaredcross@samoaws](mailto:samoaredcross@samoaws)

Pacific Regional Office for the International Federation, Suva:

- Aurelia Balpe, Head of Pacific Regional Office, phone: +679 331 1855; email: [aurelia.balpe@ifrc.org](mailto:aurelia.balpe@ifrc.org)
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- Penny Elghady, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator, Phone: +603 9207 5775, fax: +603 2161 0670, email: [penny.elghady@ifrc.org](mailto:penny.elghady@ifrc.org)
- Please send all pledges of funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)
- Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, Phone: +6012 298 9752, fax: +60 3 2168 8573, email: [jeremy.francis@ifrc.org](mailto:jeremy.francis@ifrc.org)

**[<Emergency Appeal budget and map below; click here to return to the title page>](#)**

## APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex 1

Samoa: Earthquake and Tsunami

MDRWS001

### RELIEF NEEDS

Shelter	192,550
Clothing & Textiles	78,775
Water & Sanitation	270,125
Medical & First Aid	48,500
Teaching Materials	135,000
Utensils & Tools	108,075
Other Supplies & Services	785,700
<b>Total Relief Needs</b>	<b>1,618,725</b>

### CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Vehicles Purchase	80,000
Computers & Telecom Equipment	10,000

### TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES

Storage - Warehouse	15,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	100,000

### PERSONNEL

International Staff	528,000
Regionally Deployed Staff	209,000
National Staff	5,400
National Society Staff	5,400
Consultants	10,000

### GENERAL EXPENSES

Travel	5,000
Information & Public Relations	10,000
Office running costs	48,000
Communication Costs	6,000
Professional Fees	20,000
Other General Expenses	30,000

### PROGRAMME SUPPORT

Programme Support - PSR (6.5% of total)	187,737
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<b>Total Operational Needs</b>	<b>1,269,537</b>
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<b>Total Appeal Budget (Cash &amp; Kind)</b>	<b>2,888,262</b>
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<b>Less Available Resources</b>	<b>0</b>
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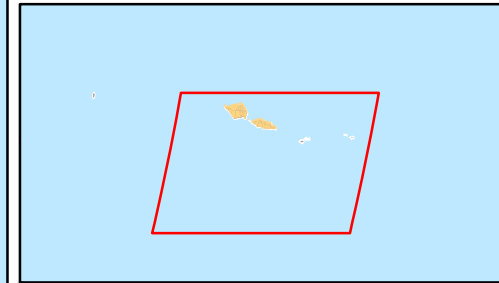
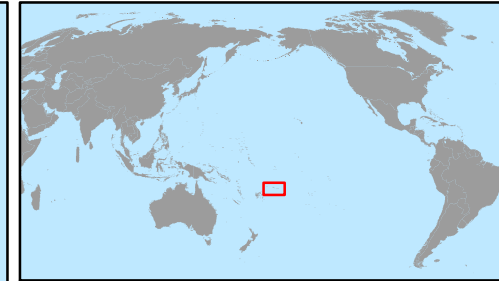
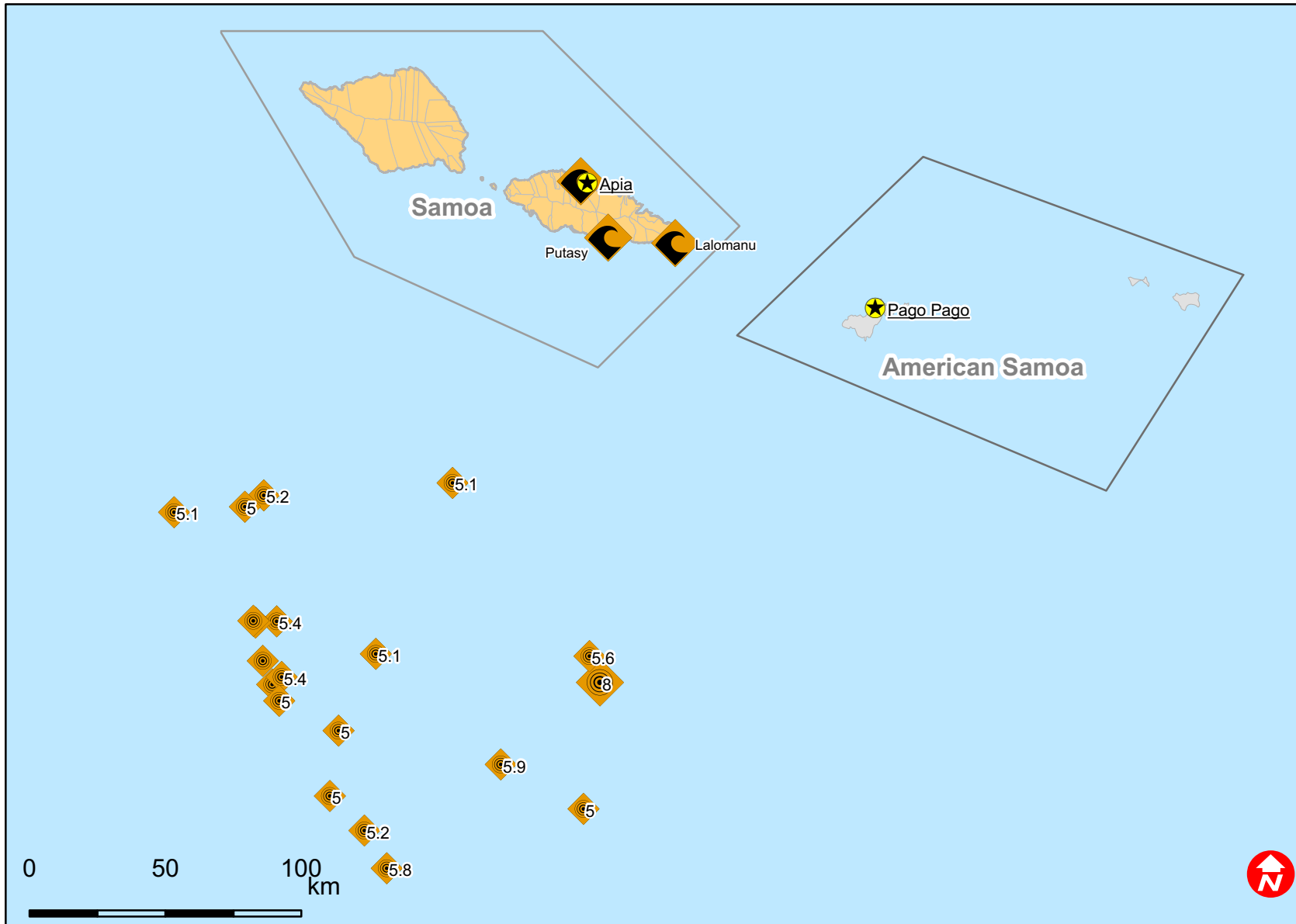
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<b>Net Request</b>	<b>2,888,262</b>
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# Samoa: Tsunami



## Earthquakes

- Between 5 and 7.9
- 8 and more
- Area affected by tsunami