

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Solomon Islands: Earthquake & tsunami

Final Report
Emergency appeal n° MDRSB001
GLIDE n° **TS-2007-00042-SLB**
21 May 2009

Period covered by this Final Report: 14 April 2007 to 14 September 2008.

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,776,895 (USD 1.6 million or EUR 1.08 million);
Final Appeal coverage: 100%

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

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 3 April 2007 for CHF 1,118,250 (USD 819,673 or EUR 615,385) for four months to assist 5,000 people.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 65,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the national society to respond.
- A Revised Emergency Appeal was launched on 18 April 2007 for CHF 1,691,977 (USD 1,405,645 or EUR 1,035,011) for nine months to assist 9,000 people.
- Operations Update no. 5 revised the plan of action and budget to include water and sanitation, in light of funds available and information gathered during field operations.
- Operations Update no. 6 extended the operations timeframe till the end of June 2008, due to a delay in the arrival of the water and sanitation delegate. The shelter component was completed with spending below projected costs. As such, this allowed for a more comprehensive water and sanitation component to be included in the operations.
- Operations Update no. 8 further extended the operating timeframe for this appeal to the end of September 2008 and revised the budget upwards to CHF 1,776,895 (USD 1.6 million or EUR 1.08 million) to reflect additional funds received for this operation.



Government figures estimate that more than 6,000 households are in need of shelter support. Red Cross plans to target some 1,500 households in its response. **International Federation.**

Summary:

Solomon Islands Red Cross Society (SIRCS), with support from the International Federation, responded to the earthquake and subsequent localized tsunami with rapid assessments and distribution of pre-positioned stocks to affected communities. An emergency appeal was launched for CHF 1.67 million, later revised to CHF 1.77 million to include activities in distributions of non-food relief items, early recovery, health and water and sanitation.

Distributions of non-food relief items were completed successfully on 19 May 2007. Over 37,000 items including kitchen sets, tarpaulins, hygiene kits, clothes and tents were distributed to a total of 1,857 families. The shelter damage assessment, tools distribution and milling on both Kolombangara and Vella La Vella were completed by mid-January 2008. Please refer to previous operation updates for further information on these activities.

This report also details the final health activities carried out from July to September 2008 by SIRCS and the International Federation. A community-based health and first aid programme was undertaken in the 20 communities in Vella La Vella and Kolombangara Islands, where water rehabilitation activities were carried out during the second phase of the relief operation. The target population of the 20 communities was approximately 6,700 people in 1,173 households. The programme involved an initial two-day community training in each village, covering hygiene promotion and malaria awareness (using the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation approach) as well as community-based first aid, followed by a one-day follow up visit.

Key lessons learnt include the importance of available pre-positioned stock that was instrumental in ensuring that communities received immediate assistance following the disaster, but the items were limited. The national society plans to explore opportunities to increase its pre-positioned stock level and capacity. In addition, The national society suggests that a terms of reference (ToR) agreement with the International Federation outlining its role and support during the emergency response stage would have assisted in providing clarification and coordination.

This final report is complete with regards to the implementation of activities. The final financial report attached shows a small balance of CHF 834, which had been reallocated into the Pacific regional office's disaster management project at the end of April 2009.

Many partners have made contributions this appeal: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/ Australian government, Canadian Red Cross/ Canadian government, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Icelandic Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross/ Japanese government, Liechtenstein Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross/ New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, United Arab Emirates Red Crescent as well as the Austrian and Israeli governments, and corporate and private donors.

The International Federation, on behalf of the Solomon Islands Red Cross Society, would like to thank all partners for their generous response to this appeal.

The situation

On 2 April 2007 at approximately 07:40 local time, an earthquake measuring 8.1 on the Richter scale struck the Western and Choiseul provinces of the Solomon Islands off the coast of Gizo, 350 kilometres north-west of the capital Honiara, causing a localized tsunami. The combined effect of the earthquake and tsunami resulted in significant damage and loss of life. According to the National Disaster Council (NDC), affected areas included Shortlands, Munda, Noro, Vella la Vella and Kolombangara Islands, with the worst hit being Gizo and Simbo islands, the western coast of Ranonga and the central southern coast of Choiseul Island. The death toll was in excess of 50 people, with an estimated 9,000 people displaced.



Due to the remote location of many distribution sites, it was necessary to have a larger vessel off-shore, supported by smaller motor canoes, to ensure effective distribution and delivery. **International Federation.**

Red Cross Red Crescent action

Overview

The national society, with the help of trained volunteers, responded immediately to the disaster with rapid assessments and distribution of relief goods through its pre-positioned stock to affected communities on the island of Gizo. SIRCS's pre-positioned stocks included hurricane lamps, blankets, tarpaulins and cooking sets that were stored in a small Red Cross warehouse, and these were quickly exhausted. A DREF allotment of CHF 65,000 was allocated by the International Federation to support SIRCS in responding to the immediate needs of the disaster.

A preliminary emergency appeal was launched on 3 April 2007 for CHF 1,118,250 to help address the needs of the affected communities. Partner national societies in the region such as the Australian, French, Indonesian, Japanese, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea Red Cross Societies also supported operations with the International Federation through rapid mobilization of relief supplies from their respective emergency stocks as well as human resources where needed.

The positive response from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other partners allowed SIRCS and the International Federation to respond to the emergency and recovery needs of the communities, especially on the islands of Valla la Vella, Kolombangara and Chouseul, and on a smaller scale, Rendova, Roviana Lagoon, Kohigo and Parara. Activities carried out by the national society included emergency relief, health and care, water and sanitation, shelter and capacity building for the national society.

Coordination and partnerships:

SIRCS and the International Federation worked closely with the local ministry of health throughout the programme. Each of the four SIRCS teams going to the field included either a ministry of health malaria division technician or a health promotion officer. The outcome was a good transfer of knowledge and methodology between the experienced SIRCS health awareness project teams and the health department staff. The ministry of health staff were impressed with how enthusiastically communities participated in the training, and expressed a desire to adopt the PHAST methodology in their work. The ministry of health staff member on each team undertook to sell ministry of health malaria division mosquito nets at a reduced price (SBD 5 or CHF 1) to the communities, and a total of 540 were sold in the 20 communities visited.

The effective partnerships established during the water and sanitation phase with the RWSS and the environmental health department continued with this phase. On the second follow-up community visit, either a RWSS or environmental health field officer accompanied each team and trained the village-based water committee caretaker or committee members in basic repairs and maintenance prior to the handover of simple water system maintenance tools, totalling 141 items for the twenty communities.

The work and collaboration of SIRCS and the International Federation during the tsunami/earthquake response is greatly appreciated by the Western Province provincial government, in particular following the handing over of all updated shelter assessment data at the end of 2007. The provincial government advised other non-governmental organizations currently working on shelter support programmes in the province to use this as their baseline data. Monthly interagency meetings were reintroduced by the provincial government in June 2008, with active participation from the International Federation until the closure of its sub-office on 22 September 2008. The SIRCS branch office will continue to participate in these meetings, and offer support to any ongoing activities where possible.

Overall objective: Identified beneficiaries have the necessary immediate support to meet their basic needs of non-food items; and recovery support through the provision of shelter.

Up to 1,500 families in the islands of Vella La Vella, Kolombangara and Choiseul were identified as those in need of assistance.

Non-food relief items

Objective: Basic household kits composed of tarpaulin, hygiene kit, kitchen set, family kit and water containers for targeted 1,500 households, is provided.

Impact:

The national society, with support from the International Federation, successfully completed distributions on 19 May 2007. Over 37,000 items including kitchen sets, tarpaulins, hygiene kits, clothes and tents were distributed to a total of 1,857 families.

Final distribution phase:

	Kitchen sets	Tarps	H/lamps	Hygiene kits	Bush knives	W/containers	Shampoo	Clothes	Kerosene	Tents
Choiseul	765	407	612	1,899	547	84	455	234	37	15
Vella Lavella	940	1,155	876	54	371	576	39	9	94	8
Kolombangara	256	145	213		81	17	0	0	1	0
Rendova ¹	87	0	88	0	57	152	0	0	110	47
Gizo ²	4	21	8	0	5	0	0	12	16	90
Total	2,052	1,728	1,797	1,953	1,061	829	494	255	258	160

Challenges:

The main challenges centred around data collection from the remote islands. More than six weeks into the operation, basic baseline data and affected population figures were still being confirmed. General information management for decision makers was also difficult. Since then, as a result of the learning from these operations and specific challenges, OCHA has led a number of initiatives, supported by the International Federation. A working group on information management in disaster has been established, using Fiji as the pilot country. The national disaster management office is leading the development of the system. In particular, a region-wide pre-agreed set of baseline data is being worked upon, such as population, number of under-fives, number of pensioners and number of disabled people. For the future, a technical collaboration is underway with meteorological offices of Australia, New Zealand and the US. This will assist in determining the immediate impact of tsunami in the future.

Health

Objective: To provide hygiene promotion, malaria and first aid awareness in 20 communities in Kolombangara and Vella La Vella.

The community-based health and first aid programme targeted the 20 villages in Vella La Vella and Kolombangara where water and sanitation activities were completed by the national society with support from the International Federation in September 2008. Beneficiaries included all members of the village, with an emphasis on village leaders, water and health committees, nurses, nurse aides, village health workers and women.

The programme's aim was to ensure maximum health benefits by complementing the provision of clean water sources with an increase in knowledge of "at risk" health behaviours currently practised in the selected communities. This included a focus on safe water, safe faeces' disposal, general environmental sanitation, hand washing/hygiene and training in the on-going operation and maintenance of the new water infrastructure. A further goal was to assist the communities to develop a community value to the rehabilitated water infrastructure and stimulate interest and commitment to long-term operational use and maintenance of the infrastructures. The programme also aimed to teach basic first aid, with an emphasis on cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), as drownings were identified by the communities as a major issue. Other topics covered were bleeding, fractures, burns, fainting and choking.

The first stage of the programme involved a four-day training in Gizo with SIRCS volunteers and four health department staff being trained in hygiene promotion and malaria awareness, using the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) approach, by members of the SIRCS health awareness project team, who are currently working with communities in Malaita and Guadalcanal. The SIRCS first aid and health promotion officer carried out the first aid training, training the volunteers in first aid topics followed by instructions on how to use the standard SIRCS toolkit to train community participants.

Following this, four teams of five volunteers visited five villages each and carried out a one-day training in hygiene promotion and malaria awareness, and one day in first aid in each village. At the end of the hygiene promotion training day, participants were encouraged to discuss and plan ways in which their community could improve its hygiene practices.

A monitoring and up-skilling day was held when the teams returned to Gizo. Teams then revisited the same villages, three weeks later, with focus on following up on the communities' hygiene promotion plans, assessing their CPR skills and awarding community-based first aid certificates. A field officer from either the rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS) project or environmental health department accompanied each

¹ Gizo and Rendova were added after distributions to the three Islands were completed, and in consultation with other stakeholders through regular coordination meetings.

² Ibid.

team to train the water caretaker/committee members trained in basic repairs and maintenance, prior to the team leader handing over a tool kit. In the evenings, a hygiene promotion video was shown to communities which had the equipment to support this activity. This proved to be a very popular addition to the programme.

In all villages there was full participation from the targeted beneficiaries and positive feedback was received on how inclusive, uncomplicated and appropriate the training was.

Total number of participants by training and gender.

Island	Day 1: First aid	Day 2: Hygiene promotion including malaria awareness	Follow-up visit
Vella La Vella	219	220	155
Kolombangara	215	209	178
Total	434 (45% women, 55% men)	429 (47% women, 53% men)	333

The programme ended with an evaluation day in Gizo for volunteers, health department staff, the SIRCS branch officer and the International Federation team. The feedback on community response and participation was positive, with the enthusiasm of the communities to be involved noted by the participants of the evaluation. Volunteers said the hygiene promotion training had raised the priority of these issues in villages, and many water and health committees were reported to have been revitalized as a result. The volunteers noted that people were very grateful for their new skills in first aid, particularly CPR, and were putting their knowledge into practice.

Feedback from communities also stated that the training could have been longer in both subjects, and more detailed in regard to first aid. Some other lessons learned were the importance of community notification of exact dates for trainings and the need to correctly verify people eligible for community-based first aid certificates. The SIRCS branch officer felt that trained first aid instructors should have led the teams in all of the community trainings.

Timeline of the community-based health and first aid programme

Date	Activity
24 - 29 July 2008	Sensitization field trip by team leaders to all communities
4 - 7 August 2008	Training of SIRCS volunteers, health department staff
8 - 22 August 2008	Community training: - one-day hygiene promotion and malaria awareness - one-day first aid
27 August 2008	Monitoring, up-skilling day
29 August - 5 September 2008	Follow up visit to communities: - to follow up on "who does what" plans on hygiene promotion - assess CPR and award community-based first aid certificates - water caretaker/committee members trained by RWSS field officers, handover of tool kits - show hygiene promotion and water videos
12 September 2008	Evaluation day

Impact:

Volunteers found that the hygiene promotion training had stimulated the communities' interest and six water committees had been reactivated, eight new health committees were formed and one reactivated, and two new health and water committees were formed.

Some results of the hygiene promotion training included: three new latrines built in two villages with more being planned; many community clean-ups occurred or planned; chickens fenced in one village; reported improvement in personal and domestic hygiene with hygiene messages being passed on to other community members through churches or teachers; and a grass cutter purchased in one village specifically for village clean-ups.

During the first training, participants were keen to receive first aid certificates. The branch officer stated that they had to attend the first one-day training and be assessed on CPR at the follow-up training. CPR revision and assessment was a focus of the follow-up visit. A total of 287 CBFA certificates were awarded. One participant from Liangai village referred to it as "*a life giving workshop*" and another said "*first aid comes to us as a blessing*". Participants also shared examples of how their newly acquired first aid skills had been put into practice in incidents of choking, fainting and dealing with lacerations.

Water and sanitation

Objective: Restoration of damaged water system facilities for the targeted affected population, provide clean water and increase knowledge on safe hygiene and sanitation.

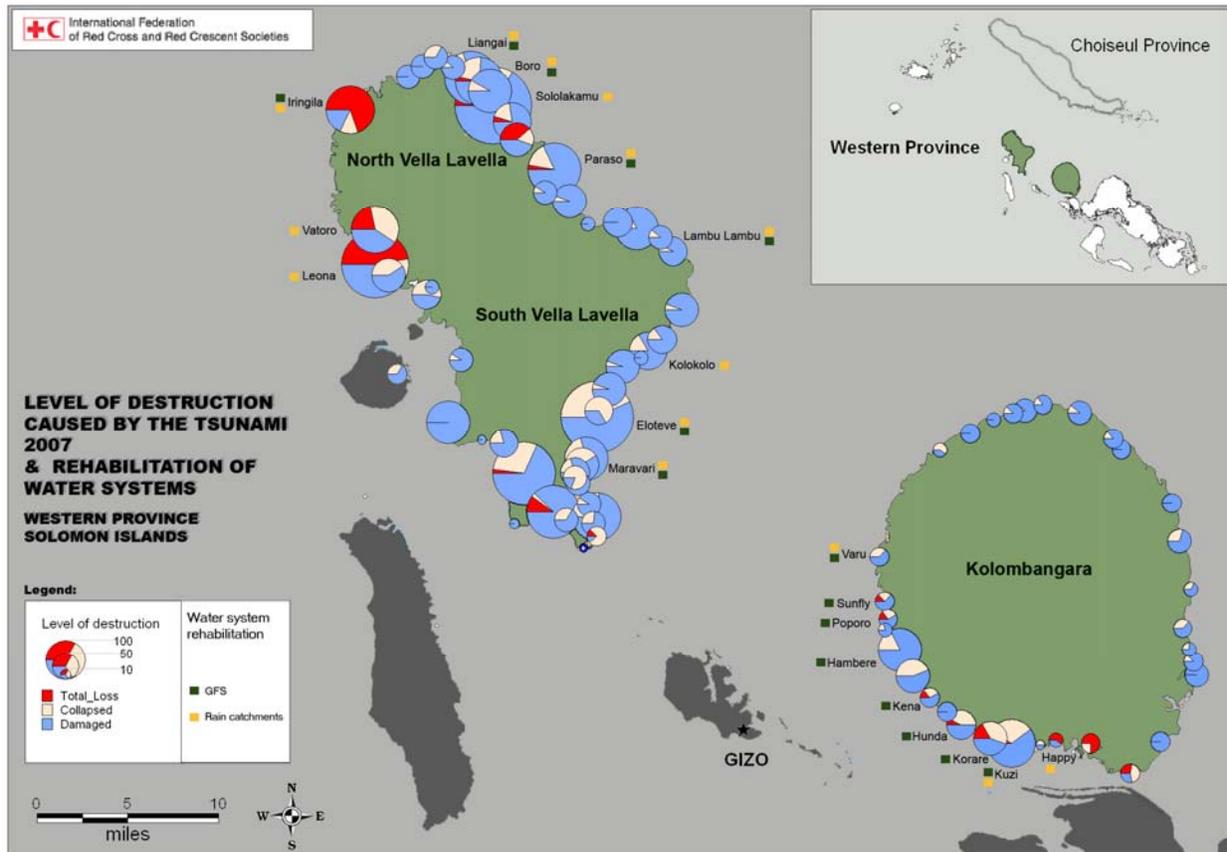
Impact:

Between February and June 2008, SIRCS and the International Federation carried out the rehabilitation of 15 water systems in 15 targeted villages. The rehabilitation works involved repair and new construction when necessary of spring intakes and dams, leakage repair in main and distribution pipelines, tank rehabilitations, crossings, skylines and submarine pipes, new tap-stand construction and repairs as well as other minor works. During the operation, six new dam/spring intakes were constructed, seven old intakes were repaired and seven ferro-cement storage tanks with sizes up to 50 m³ were rehabilitated. In addition, more than 8,000 m of new pipe was placed, including 1,530 m of galvanized iron (GI), 5,850 m of polyethylene (PE) and 660 m of PVC pipes. Up to 14 villages were provided with rain-catchments (61 units constructed). Additionally, the International Federation water and sanitation team produced a technical construction guidance document and a water and sanitation activities CD as technical support for RWSS. Before the rehabilitation, six water systems were not working and ten partially working. After the SIRCS and the Federation rehabilitated 15 water systems, 13 of them are functioning and two experienced problems related to operations and maintenance. Please refer to [Annex A](#) for a detailed summary of works carried out according to priority in selected areas.



Solomon Islands Red Cross volunteers fixing pipes for tap-stands in Kena, Kolombangara. International Federation.

Communities under water rehabilitation operation according to the affected tsunami areas (note that the south-west part of Vella La Vella Island is planning to be covered by ADRA):



Water rehabilitation works were implemented following a specific methodology. After consultation with the selected communities, resulting in a memorandum of understanding between the SIRCS and the International Federation, RWSS and the local authorities, the distribution of materials was carried out. Community organization occurred prior to the arrival of SIRCS and Federation teams and was followed by rehabilitation and construction works. Finally, hygiene promotion and strengthening water committees through trainings were planned and carried out through the community-based health and first aid programme. The process ended with the donation of the materials to the community and maintenance tool kits to the water committees.

Even when the activities did not focus on the creation/re-activation of water committees, during the rehabilitation of 15 water systems, three water committees were created. At present, nine out of 15 villages have water committees.

During all this time, the SIRCS volunteers showed extraordinary commitment and dedication in assisting the people affected by the tsunami. At the same time, volunteers have been developing self-confidence and acquiring technical skills in plumbing and construction techniques as well as in repairing and fixing damaged water systems. Such knowledge could provide these young volunteers with access to the workplace market in the future.

Challenges:

This project faced difficult logistical challenges. The delivery of hardware to the remote islands was extremely difficult in 5M boats, the largest boats possible due to shallow reef waters. As noted, most of the hardware installation involved rehabilitation as the protected springs had deteriorated and stopped producing water. The key component of the project was engaging with communities and establishing water committees in the hope that this would ensure a sustainable maintenance programme of the water equipment.

Shelter

Objective: Selected local construction materials and tools with safer/disaster resilient building knowledge to build 1,500 houses are provided.

The SIRCS and International Federation shelter response on Kolombangara and Vella La Vella islands was based on a detailed damage assessment in every disaster-affected community. In the assessment, it was estimated that as many as 80 per cent of buildings damaged by the earthquake and tsunami would not have sustained such substantial damages had they been reinforced with sufficient bracing.

Based on the assessments carried out on the affected areas, as well as on the realistic capacity of the national society, it was decided that the construction process would be primarily community-driven. SIRCS and the International Federation provided complementary non-local items such as basic tools as well as simple technical advice, including information on cross bracing, a low-cost addition to structures that can greatly reinforce their ability to withstand natural forces.

This was followed by the distribution of suitably sized community tool kits and nails, as well as assistance with community timber procurement by training and deploying milling teams. During assessments, a memorandum of understanding was signed with community representatives, establishing community ownership of tools, the responsible community caretaker, the extent and limits of milling and other relevant issues.

SIRCS and the International Federation completed the shelter damage assessment, tools distribution and milling on both Kolombangara and Vella La Vella by mid-January 2008, as per the following tables.



The International Federation-supplied tools and equipment were used to realign earthquake-affected houses. **International Federation.**

Table A: Communities assessed and damage totals by classification

Island	Total communities	Total clusters	Total loss dwellings	Collapsed dwellings	Damaged dwellings	Total affected
Vella La Vella	139	50	83	215	740	1,038
Kolombangara	74	32	21	70	203	249
Total						1,287

Table B: Total distributions of tool kits and nails, Kolombangara and Vella La Vella

Carpentry kits	Digging kits	Demolition kits	Lifting kits	Wheelbarrows	Nails
564 (3,948 items)	143 (429 items)	95 (380 items)	72 (288 items)	44	2,985 kg

Table C: Total distributions of tool kits and nails, Rendova, Roviana Lagoon, Kohigo and Parara

Carpentry kits	Digging kits	Demolition kits	Lifting kits	Wheelbarrows	Nails
465 (3,255 items)	61 (183 items)	47 (188 items)	39 (156 items)	11	2,200 kg

Impact

With the regular involvement of up to 30 volunteers forming assessment, supply, milling and distribution teams, training and methods have been developed to manage, schedule and support field work. Branch staff and volunteers took on increased responsibility and demonstrated their capacity through shelter assessments and distribution of tools conducted, which was completed entirely by the SIRCS.

Methodologies developed in the disaster response are being incorporated into SIRCS disaster preparedness training and manuals. The communities were wholly involved in the rebuilding of their homes.

Capacity building of SIRCS

Objective: Capacity building of SIRC including its branches and volunteers to further enhance the national society's capacity to respond to future disasters.

Impact:

Throughout the operations timeframe, the International Federation supported the national society in building capacity both at the Gizo branch level as well as at the headquarters in all aspects of the operation, including emergency disaster management, health, shelter and organizational development.

The capacity within SIRCS was utilized and strengthened by the deployment of the health awareness programme team and the first aid and health promotion officer as trainers for the community-based health and first aid programme. The health awareness project team and the first aid and health promotion officer accompanied the teams for the community training in the first three out of five villages and all commented on how valuable it was to work in a different part of the Solomon Islands where the culture was slightly different, such as the Western Province where hygiene promotion could be discussed without separating men and women.

As a result of the programme, the national society's Gizo branch now has a volunteer base trained and experienced in hygiene promotion, malaria awareness and community-based first aid. The inclusion in the team of four volunteers from affiliated SIRCS members groups from Simbo, Ranonga and Munda also ensured wider dissemination of the knowledge and experience gained in the project.

The community-based health and first aid programme increased the visibility of SIRCS in the core area of first aid and many communities indicated their interest in follow-up first aid training. So far, two village leaders have visited the SIRCS branch officer to express their interest in setting up SIRCS-affiliated members groups in their communities, and there was interest shown by other communities as well during the trainings.

Repairs to the branch office including upgrading the building and repairs to the water and sanitation facilities have been successfully completed.

During all activities, the SIRCS Gizo branch officer and volunteers have been entirely responsible for logistics including volunteers transport by sea, tools and materials distributions and management of volunteer assessment teams.

The activities carried out during the water rehabilitation programme were an opportunity to build on the SIRCS water and sanitation capacity for future emergency response. The capacity of the Gizo branch to provide water and sanitation assistance in relief operations was increased with the donation of materials and equipment. Similar benefits are expected as a result of the community-based health and first aid programme.

Conclusion

Lessons learned:

A lessons learned activity was carried out on 13 June 2007 to review the emergency response of the national society, with participants that included volunteers, staff, national society management and the International Federation. Key feedback and focus for improvement include the following:

- Review the national society's disaster plan of action and standard operation procedures (SOPs) in light of the experiences of the Gizo branch.
- The availability of pre-positioned stock was instrumental in ensuring that communities received immediate assistance following the disaster, but the items were limited. The national society plans to explore opportunities to increase its pre-positioned stock level and capacity.
- In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, coordination between partners and other stakeholders was not strong and will have to be addressed to ensure similar problems do not recur in the future.
- The national society suggests that a terms of reference (ToR) agreement with the International Federation outlining its role and support during the emergency response stage would have assisted in providing clarification and coordination.
- Daily briefing and debriefing sessions for volunteers would have been useful.
- Acknowledgement that local volunteers may also be part of the disaster affected population.

Operational and transportation costs remained problematic and expensive throughout the distribution phase. Rented transport between islands was unreliable and inconsistent, resulting in delays that have translated to higher costs and weakened service delivery.

Other lessons learned include having too many short-term delegates at the beginning of the operation. This has been addressed through a regional disaster response team (RDRT) training in the region in August 2008, which means that all national societies in the region can ask for specific technical input. All national society disaster management resources have trained together and the regional office encourages the request of specific personnel trained together in RDRT. For now, assessment remains a difficult and expensive undertaking, with the Movement using military assets in recent disaster assessments. The circumstances are unlikely to change given available resources. However, there is an OCHA-led initiative supported by the Federation which helps national disaster management offices train communities to be more prepared as first responders and data collectors.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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<Annex and final financial report below; click here to return to the title page>

Annex A

Island	Village	Total Pop	House holds	System		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Water points	rehabilitation/construction works
				GFS	RC							
Kolo	Hapi	147	21		Y						3	3 raincatchments construction
Kolo	Kuzi	392	71	Y	Y						15	main line, distribution line, 10 tapstands repair, 1 skyline - 2 raincatchments construction
Vella	Iringila	1008	168	Y	Y						25	main line, distribution line, 10 tapstands repair, 1 crossings, 1 submarine pipeline- 9 raincatchments construction
Vella	Leona	420	70		Y						5	5 raincatchments construction
Vella	Paraso	63	14	Y	Y						4	main line, distribution line extension, 2 tapstands repair - 2 raincatchments construction
Vella	Sosolokamu	210	35		Y						5	5 raincatchments construction
Vella	Vatoro	270	45		Y						3	3 raincatchments construction
Kolo	Kena	300	65	Y							14	dam rehabilitation, main line, distribution line, 1 new and 13 tapstand repairs, tank repair
Vella	Maravari	750	130	Y	Y						31	2 new spring catchment, 1 spring intake rehabilitation, mainpipe, distribution line, 25 tapstand repairs, 1 skyline - 2 raincatchments construction
Kolo	Sunfly	60	45	Y							6	dam rehabilitation, main line, distribution line, 3 new and 6 tapstand repairs, tank repair, 1 submarine pipeline
Vella	Liangai	196	28	Y	Y						12	2 spring intake rehabilitations, main line, distribution line, 1 extension, 5 new, 3 tapstand repairs, 1 river crossing - 4 raincatchments construction
Kolo	Hambere, Kunkundu	626	37	Y							6	new intake, main line, distribution line, 1 new and 5 tapstand repairs, tank repair
Vella	Eloteve, Joroveto, Olovutu	618	103	Y	Y						19	dam rehabilitation, main line, distribution line, 2 new and 16 tapstand repairs, tank repair, 8 skylines - 1 raincatchments construction
Kolo	Poporo	66	23	Y							8	new dam, main line, distribution line, 1 new and 7 tapstands repair
Vella	Boro	390	100	Y	Y						25	spring intake rehabilitation, main line, distribution line, 6 tapstand repairs, tank repair, 2 break pressure tank repairs - 7 raincatchments construction
Kolo	Varu	108	13	Y	Y						5	new dam, 1 new tapstand - 4 raincatchments construction
Kolo	Korare	150	20	Y							10	dam rehabilitation, main line, distribution line and 2 extensions, 3 new and 7 tapstands repair, tank repair, 1 crossing, 1 submarine pipeline
Vella	Lambu Lambu	511	86	Y	Y						25	new dam intake, main line, distribution line, 6 new and 9 tapstand repairs, 1 break pressure tank - 10 raincatchments construction
Kolo	Hunda	65	30	Y							10	dam rehabilitation, main line, distribution line, 10 tapstands repair, tank repair, 5 crossings, 1 submarine pipeline
Vella	Kolo kolo	414	69		Y						8	8 raincatchments construction
TOTAL		6764	1173	15	61						239	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRSB001 - Salomon Islands - Earthquake & Tsunami

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2009/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2008/12
Appeal	MDRSB001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,776,895					1,776,895
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	60,800					60,800
Australian Red Cross	52,570					52,570
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	212,482					212,482
Australia - Private Donors	4,926					4,926
Austrian Government	83,000					83,000
Canadian Red Cross	105,000					105,000
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	105,000					105,000
Finnish Red Cross	81,000					81,000
Hong Kong Red Cross	3,696					3,696
Icelandic Red Cross	18,979					18,979
Japanese Government	241,999					241,999
Japanese Red Cross	86,353					86,353
Japanese Red Cross (from Japanese Government)	1					1
Kuwait - Private Donors	1,321					1,321
Liechtenstein Red Cross	500					500
Monaco Red Cross	27,880					27,880
New York Office (from Israel Govt)	8,438					8,438
New Zealand Red Cross	57,357					57,357
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)	419,370					419,370
Norwegian Red Cross	20,183					20,183
On Line donations	12,777					12,777
Other	-502					-502
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	88,650					88,650
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	12,142					12,142
C1. Cash contributions	1,703,921					1,703,921
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Australian Red Cross	65,100					65,100
Japanese Red Cross	7,040					7,040
C4. Inkind Personnel	72,140					72,140
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	1,776,061					1,776,061
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,776,061					1,776,061
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	1,776,061					1,776,061
E. Expenditure	-1,776,061					-1,776,061
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRSB001 - Salomon Islands - Earthquake & Tsunami

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2009/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2008/12
Appeal	MDRSB001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,776,895					1,776,895	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	230,756	29,377					29,377	201,379
Shelter - Transitional		341					341	-341
Construction - Housing		73,384					73,384	-73,384
Construction Materials	3,278	66,313					66,313	-63,035
Clothing & textiles	2,440	4,934					4,934	-2,493
Food	3,819	3,819					3,819	0
Water & Sanitation	314,000	186,495					186,495	127,505
Medical & First Aid	1,354	674					674	680
Teaching Materials		5,307					5,307	-5,307
Utensils & Tools	111,199	172,339					172,339	-61,140
Other Supplies & Services	97,365	82,990					82,990	14,375
Total Supplies	764,210	625,972					625,972	138,238
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	4,595							4,595
Others Machinery & Equipment	9,600							9,600
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	14,195							14,195
Transport & Storage								
Storage	11,802	23,611					23,611	-11,809
Distribution & Monitoring	300,561	309,491					309,491	-8,930
Transport & Vehicle Costs	102,434	117,234					117,234	-14,800
Total Transport & Storage	414,797	450,336					450,336	-35,539
Personnel								
International Staff	208,998	154,071					154,071	54,927
Regionally Deployed Staff		7,815					7,815	-7,815
National Staff	39,534	9,006					9,006	30,528
National Society Staff	45,714	114,501					114,501	-68,787
Consultants	2,454	13,446					13,446	-10,992
Total Personnel	296,699	298,839					298,839	-2,139
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training		1,037					1,037	-1,037
Total Workshops & Training		1,037					1,037	-1,037
General Expenditure								
Travel	94,200	194,267					194,267	-100,068
Information & Public Relation		1,571					1,571	-1,571
Office Costs	30,287	29,918					29,918	369
Communications	35,885	43,630					43,630	-7,746
Professional Fees		1,450					1,450	-1,450
Financial Charges	11,124	6,403					6,403	4,722
Other General Expenses		7,592					7,592	-7,592
Total General Expenditure	171,496	284,831					284,831	-113,335
Programme Support								
Program Support	115,498	114,913					114,913	585
Total Programme Support	115,498	114,913					114,913	585
Services								
Services & Recoveries		134					134	-134
Total Services		134					134	-134
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,776,895	1,776,061					1,776,061	834
VARIANCE (C - D)		834					834	