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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Solomon Islands: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRSB006	Glide n° EQ-2016-000128-SLB
Date of issue: 24 December 2016	Date of disaster: 9 December 2016
Manager responsible for this DREF operation: Stephanie Zoll, DRM Coordinator, IFRC Country Cluster Support Team in Suva	Point of contact: Joanne Zoleveke, Secretary General, Solomon Islands Red Cross
Operation start date: 9 December 2016	Operation end date: 23 April 2017
DREF allocated: CHF 161,163	Operation timeframe: Four (4) months
Total number of people affected: 9,769 people	Number of people to be assisted: 5,004 people
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Solomon Islands Red Cross Society (SIRC) is one of the leading humanitarian actors in Solomon Islands. SIRC works through six branches in Guadalcanal (including Honiara where the headquarters of SIRC is located) and in five other provinces (Malaita, Makira, Renbell, Western Province and Temotu). It has at least 35 staff, and 200 volunteers across the branches. There are 60 Emergency Response Team trained staff and volunteers across the six provinces. Currently, SIRC is mobilizing 40 volunteers for the support of this operation.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The SIRC works with the International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. As in-country partners, French Red Cross and Australian Red Cross are engaged and provide support through the existing long-term programmes.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of the Solomon Islands, through the National Disaster Management Office has activated National Disaster Risk Management arrangements with various Ministries tasked with leading the major committees, UN Agencies, World Vision, Save the Children and OXFAM.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

An earthquake of magnitude 7.8 occurred at 4.39 am on 9 December 2016 near 62km west-south-west of Kirakira in Makira Province, Solomon Islands. More than 40 aftershocks have followed and are still being experienced throughout parts of the Solomon Islands.

The National Emergency Operation Centre in collaboration with the Provincial Emergency Operation Centres of the impacted provinces has narrowed the scope and scale of the disaster to only Makira and South Malaita as having experienced significant impacts with Guadalcanal impacts being considered minimal. The Solomon Islands government and its stakeholders and partners have deployed immediate relief items to impacted communities on Makira and Malaita. Makira Province has officially requested national support from the National Disaster Operations Committee (N-DOC) and relevant sectors/organisations. N-DOC

Committees including those for Health, Education, Livelihood, Protection, Infrastructure and Camp Management have all activated mechanisms and actions in support of these requests. National Emergency Response Team (NERT) led by the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) consisting of Government Technical Agencies, Solomon Islands Red Cross and NGOs were deployed to Makira Province on the Police Patrol Boat Auki to support in:



Community member of Oneoneabu village receives much needed NFIs after the earthquake and Tsunami from the Malaita Branch ERT volunteers. Photo by Rex Leafasia/SIRC.

1. Assessment,
2. Emergency supplies distribution,
3. Water purification and distribution and
4. Coordination of relief assistance at the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre.

After joint briefing with provincial authorities, the Police Patrol Boat deployed NERT to the southern part of the province covering Tetere, Apaoro, Apamatawa, Mwaniworo, Parigina, Aruraha, Marogu and Waigaga. The assessment in the Northern part commenced immediately after the joint briefing by other agencies. A total of five Provincial Emergency Response Teams (PERT) with NERT support conducted initial disaster assessments (IDA) in Southern and Western parts of Makira province. Malaita Provincial Disaster Committee deployed a Provincial Emergency Response Team (PERT) to Afio on 12 December, together with 3 NERT members and the SIRCS Dissemination officer for assessment. On-site coordination for response in Malaita was done from Afio (substation of South Malaita) as of 13 December 2016 until the IDA completed. As of 20 December, IDA was still ongoing in Makira and Malaita. The assessment teams from KiraKira returned on 20 December and SIRC is currently in the process of verifying data with the team.

At a multi-agency meeting called by government on 20 December 2016, the NDMO indicated that assessment reports will be ready for circulation in early January 2017. The below table draws on government and SIRC assessment and distribution data available as of 21 December:

Provinces	# of affected communities (Wards)	Total Population	# of people affected [¹]	# of houses destroyed	# of houses damaged	# of HH already reached by RC NFIs	# of HH targeted by RC with in-country stocks (# of people)
Makira Province	6	40,419	5,298	265	24	50 NFI distribution (*92 HH through water distribution)	289 (1,734)
Malaita Province	7	137,596	3,234	220	325	220 NFI distribution	545 (3,270)
Guadalcanal Province (Highlands)	1	93,613	1,237	0	0	NA	0
Total	14	271,628	9,769	485	349	270	834 (5,004)

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Solomon Islands Red Cross (SIRC) has deployed non-food items (NFIs) targeting approximately 5,000 people at the onset of the earthquake and tsunami warning. As the situation unfolded, SIRC activated its Emergency Operations Centre at the National Headquarters at 6am on 9 December and provided the first situation update an hour later to the IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Suva. Besides conducting assessments, SIRC teams have undertaken distribution of NFIs and provision of safe drinking water in Malaita Province starting from 11 December by Branch emergency response teams. The teams also participated in coordination meetings with the National Government of Solomon Islands through the NDMO, UN Agencies, international non-government organizations (INGOs) and in-country bilateral partners. As of 21 December, SIRC has distributed to 270 shelter toolkits from its prepositioned stocks to the affected households in Makira and Malaita provinces. Based on initial assessment and families with completely destroyed houses, SIRC aims to assist a total of 2,910 people through the distribution of 485 shelter toolkits.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The SIRC works with IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) through their regional structures, as well as with SIRC's in-country partners Australian Red Cross (ARC) and French Red Cross (FRC) who are supporting long term programmes in WASH, DRR and Disaster Preparedness.

Movement Coordination

¹ Source: Solomon Island Government Situation Report #5

In-country PNS, ARC and FRC, received situation reports and they joined to work together with SIRC and IFRC on the planning for the response to the earthquake/ tsunami response. IFRC supports SIRC on coordination relating to this DREF operation with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. FRC has released its fleet to assist with the deployment of personnel and resources for the first week of the response.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Along with the NDMO, SIRC and World Vision are the two principal responding actors, with Oxfam and Save the Children actively supporting the operations as well. The Australian and New Zealand High Commissions have an active presence and are providing in-kind and financial support to various organizations and NDMO who is leading the response.

Coordinating with the authorities

As auxiliary to the public authorities, SIRC maintains a strong working relationship or collaboration with the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) at national and provincial levels. National Emergency Response Team (NERT) led by NDMO consisting of Government Technical Agencies, SIRC and local NGOs' were deployed to Makira on the Police Patrol Boat Auki to support Makira Province on assessment, emergency supplies distribution and disaster management and coordination at the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre. The NERT arrived at Kirakira on 12 December. The government has contracted four local boat owners in Kirakira to be used for assessments and relief distribution which SIRC has access to.

Solomon Islands Red Cross Society has been Coordinating closely with the National Disaster Management Office since the beginning of the operation and attended all relevant coordination meetings called by the different government departments. Given the good relationship between NDMO and SIRC, SIRC was provided the space for NFIs and 6 staff/ volunteers to join the very first police boat that was used for the multi-sectoral Initial Disaster Assessment (IDA). On 13th December in coordination with the National Disaster Management Office and other partners, the National Society again supported the provision of NFIs to South Malaita. In addition, logistics in both Makira and Malaita is being supported through the logistics cluster and NDMO. The National Emergency Operational Centre (NEOC) and the National Disaster Operations Committee (N-DOC) are leading the disaster response operation. However, the NEOC scaled down its operations once the Provincial Emergency Operational Centres (PEOC) were fully functioning. The Government of Solomon Islands has made available SBD 3,000,000 (approximately CHF 373,758) to cover the disaster responses to this event. The Government of Japan and the Government of Papua New Guinea have been pledging their support for assistance through the Solomon Islands Government Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade.

Inter-agency coordination

The National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC), in coordination with the 6 N-DOC Committees and the Provincial Emergency Operation Centers in Makira, Malaita and Guadalcanal continue to lead the operation, monitoring and deployment of assessment team and humanitarian assistance. The UN Joint Presence Office is in close coordination with the NEOC and with other in country UN agencies such as OCHA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. OCHA's information management support is embedded into the NEOC. Agencies are also providing specific sectorial support according to the 6 N-DOC Committees. WASH and Protection cluster have been activated in coordination with the 6 N-DOC Committees. N-DOC convened 3 inter-sectoral coordination meetings since 10 December. These N-DOC Committees including Health, Education, Protection, Infrastructure and Camp Management has all participated. The RSIPF (Police) is supporting the Civil Military Coordination role through the NEOC/PEOC Operations Function Teams.

At country level SIRC is part of the Solomon Islands Disaster Risk Management Arrangements and is an active member of the National Disaster Operations Committee with the secretary general as the representative of the National Society. Through this committee SIRC is able to support coordination with partners and stakeholders during response. In addition, the National society plays an active role in other sectors during disaster and peace times through its ongoing programs. These are the Shelter, Health, Nutrition and WASH committees who are tasked with implementation of sector specific activities during response. Information collated through assessments (ISO, IDA and DSA) are then filtered up to NDOC for decision making.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Based on initial assessment data and updates from NEOC situation reports, SIRC has identified the following needs under this DREF operation:

Health

Some of the people living in low lying areas were displaying also signs of trauma, with several hesitant of going back into their original homes for fear of tsunami following the number of aftershocks occurring. With good community support mechanisms in place, and prompt support from the provincial health clinics, psychosocial first aid was in very low demand. However the Protection Committee, including Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MoHMS), WHO and other agencies are further analysing the situation and need for further interventions.

Secondary impacts on health of affected population are being reported by the health team in Kirakira. Cases of diarrhoea and eye infections are beginning to appear on Makira which are suspected to be related to lack of proper hygiene. The potential of spreading is high.

Prior to the earthquake SIRC together with the MoHMS were already undertaking a dengue outbreak response in the Malaita province, including in the communities affected by the earthquake. With the communities in Makira fleeing their homes and settling in higher lands with no proper shelter, there is a high chance of increased malaria and dengue cases. In coordination with MoHMS, SIRC will mobilise community volunteers for cleaning campaigns of debris in target areas affected by the earthquake. Water- and vector-borne diseases surveillance and intervention will be considered to be included in the ongoing DREF Operation for Dengue Outbreak.

Hygiene

Given the damage to houses and the fact that some people are afraid of returning indoors initially due to fear of tsunami and further due to constant aftershocks hundreds of families remain unprotected from weather elements and unsafe water.

In addition to that, there is need to promote safe water handling, household water treatment, and to provide hygienic items to reinforce practice. Tippy taps (low/no cost device for hand washing with running water) are to be installed near the communal sanitation units in all targeted communities in Makira. However, ongoing hygiene promotion for Malaita will be covered under the ongoing DREF Operation for Dengue Outbreak (integrating waterborne disease prevention promotion where needs are detected).

Shelter

The NEOC situation report issued on 12 December stated that in Makira about 137 houses were either damaged or destroyed, in Malaita about 149 houses were either destroyed or damaged and another 19 in Guadalcanal, therefore, the need for emergency shelter assistance was clear from the beginning of the operation. Thereafter, assessments have been on-going and information received so far is being consolidated and further analysed.

To date, the SIRC assessments had identified 265 destroyed and 24 damaged houses in Makira and 220 destroyed and 325 damaged houses in Malaita. SIRC, in collaboration with the NDMO, is one of the few agencies that has been able to provide non-food items, including shelter toolkits to affected families in the very early stage of the response. Subsequently, households that have suffered damage or being destroyed will need assistance to undertake repairs to damaged homes.

In addressing these needs SIRC is further coordinating with Oxfam and World Vision in country and providing shelter tool kits, tarpaulins and other NFIs such as blankets, kitchen sets and solar lanterns. SIRC has distributed to Makira 180 shelter tool kits and 100 tarpaulins (of which 50 distributed to wards 5, 18, 19 and 20, and 130 still to be distributed), complimented by Oxfam and World Vision with the provision of 160 tarpaulins. Malaita province was supported through distribution of 220 shelter toolkits (all distributed to wards 19-25) complimented with supplies of tarps from World Vision. Additional 85 shelter toolkits will be dispatched from SIRC HQ to Makira, bringing the total target HH for both Malaita and Makira to 485 HH for distribution of Shelter NFIs alone.

Along with the distribution of shelter NFIs, awareness material on timber framed emergency shelter construction and community education will be undertaken. Shelter volunteers will work with local builders to demonstrate to communities how to use the chain block and cross-bracing to reinforce houses which are at risk of collapse, and this will be supported through distribution and dissemination of IEC materials. SIRC have existing materials that have been adapted to the local context, which will be printed and disseminated by SIRC shelter trained staff and volunteers.

Access to safe water

Disruption of services provided by water infrastructures is evident in some of the affected areas based on landslides and continuous aftershocks, including damaged reservoirs and water distribution lines. Communities also need to access safe water in areas where they have temporarily settled. For Makira province, SIRC immediately deployed one NOMAD water purification unit and a technical team are treating and distributing water to 92 households. A second NOMAD unit was dispatched to Guadalcanal providing safe water for 10 communities. In addition to the NOMAD, SIRC is also distributing jerry cans (that they have in excess stock in storage) for clean drinking water storage to the affected communities.

Beneficiary selection

The vulnerabilities of the affected population are usually layered and multi-faceted. In its response, SIRC will ensure that response strategies and plan are aligned with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity, for example by targeting the most vulnerable such as single headed households, elderly and those that have been unequivocally affected, including diarrhoea cases, pregnant lactating women and children under 5. SIRC will reach affected through coordination with the National Government and stakeholders. Prioritisation of the most vulnerable people rests on the results and proper analysis of assessment data. This is taking into consideration the

lessons learned from the 2014 Floods response evaluation where response focus must be targeted and activities to be kept as simple as possible and better coordinated with other humanitarian actors.

Risk Assessment

The rainy season is currently on and has the potential of compounding the health and hygiene situation, especially linked to inadequate shelter conditions that leave affected people exposed to harsh weather elements. In fact, the majority of the Makira province are accessible only by boat or foot, volunteers are required to camp where the communities are located after the earthquake. With the risks of putting SIRC staff and volunteers in these high risk environment, there is also need to ensure that staff and volunteers have adequate protective equipment and they are first aid trained already.

November marks the start of the cyclone season in the Solomon Islands and South Pacific. SIRC conducted a pre-disaster meeting with its in-country partners, Australian Red Cross and French Red Cross, National Disaster Management Office, National Meteorological Services and other stakeholders in the last week of October. Overall, the country is expecting one to two cyclones in 2017 as per the tropical cyclone forecast provided by the Red Cross Climate Centre and Solomon Islands Meteorological Services. The country is also experiencing a dengue outbreak which presents an upward trend in number of cases as well as expansion in terms of geographical distribution, and therefore the SIRC has activated its branch network beyond the central capital areas. After the school exams in November, people start their travel to their home provinces for the end-of year festivities. These movements increase the risk of the outbreak spreading wider. There is also an increased risk of dengue outbreak spreading to communities in the affected areas who have relocated to higher ground as a result of the earthquake and tsunami.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

This DREF operation aims to address immediate needs of 2910 affected people through the mobilization of SIRC HQ and branch surge support (especially in Makira in the absence of a Red Cross Branch), suppliers and relief items, in addition mobilize community members preparing communities for transition into recovery in close coordination with public authorities and other stakeholders and partners with the technical and funding support from IFRC. SIRC will mobilize additional volunteers for the planned activities, which should ensure that affected communities are supported through appropriate and targeted response. As with previous experiences in the past this DREF will also guarantee that communities are provided with messaging of WASH and building back safer to a total of 5,004 persons, including those with fully destroyed and partially damage houses as outbreaks tend occur after disasters because of unsafe hygiene and sanitation practises and disruption to clean water and adequate shelter.

Proposed strategy

The response will cover 2 sectors: Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and NFI/Emergency Shelter, and it will cover the Emergency Phase only. Please see the sections below for the specific details.

The operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

1. **Water, sanitation and hygiene and health promotion** interventions focusing on improving access to safe water, and reduction in risk of diseases (water and vector-borne and water-related) through household water treatment messaging and community tippy tap installation, and interventions focusing on low cost mobilisation of communities for clean-up campaigns targeting 834 households (5,004 people);
2. **Shelter and settlements (and immediate household needs)**, including distribution of essential household non-food items and assistance to support access to safer living conditions during the initial states of the emergency by the provision of tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, targeting 485 households (2,910 people) and orientation on the use, and dissemination of IEC materials on timber-framed emergency shelter construction adapted to local context and in local language.

The awareness on timber framed emergency shelter construction and hygiene promotion proposed under the DREF are well aligned and addressing the needs and gaps identified through the assessments. The operation will focus on six wards in Makira (Ward 5, Ward 18-20) and seven wards in Malaita (Ward 19-25).

Operational support services

Human resources

The operation will be implemented by the staff and 40 volunteers of the SIRC branches in Malaita and Guadalcanal with support of 5 staff members national headquarters. The IFRC CCST Pacific provided technical support and guidance to SIRC, including Operation, Logistics, Finance and PMER surge support. In addition, peer support for communication and media requested by SIRC is provided by the Papua New Guinea RC with deployment costs supported by the DREF allocation and the ICRC. This deployment is supported by the ICRC. In addition, one member of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) will be mobilized to support the response.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including, procurement, customs clearance, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

SIRCS have a full-time logistics officer able to support local freighting, customs clearances for international replenishments and local procurement of goods and services in line with SIRCS procurement practices. Further the IFRC Logistics Delegate based in Fiji has been deployed to Solomon Islands to support NS with the immediate relief.

There are significant logistics challenges to reach affected populations as a result of the remote nature and very limited pre-existing infrastructure available, however SIRCS has been developing its logistics capacity and experience for these operating conditions over a number of years. Currently, SIRCS has pre-positioned stocks in the capital in Honiara and 3 branch locations. To meet target household quantities for NFI distributions, SIRCS has dispatched existing stocks from its warehouses. Sea freight is being used exclusively to transport items from HQ to affected communities. Due to remote and difficult accessibility of small island communities the cost of transport for volunteers, staff and NFI to distribution points is relatively high. SIRCS has one 23ft fiberglass boat with outboard motor which it will ship along with fuel supplies and a 500-litre bladder to Makira to be used by volunteer teams for distribution of water to widespread communities.

Due to capacity constraints of suppliers in-country, procurement for replenishment of the distributed NFI stocks is planned to be undertaken by the Asia Pacific Regional Logistics Unit in Kuala Lumpur (RLU KL) as per IFRC standard procurement procedures and dispatched via sea freight to Honiara. SIRCS also plans to seek further bi-lateral support to increase its pre-positioned stock holdings. Local procurement of sleeping mats will be conducted by SIRCS, along with local procurement of printing, personal protective equipment, first aid kits and other operational support needs. SIRC's existing storage capacity has recently been renovated and re-organized in Honiara and the space is adequate for the replenishment requested by SIRCS.

SIRCS have limited vehicles available for use in Honiara to support operations. However, provision for the use of taxis by staff has been included in the operational budget and SIRCS also intended to approach other donors and partners for further local vehicle rental support needed. As mentioned earlier Government has also assisted with the mobilization of two deployed assessment team and initial stocks to support Makira and Malaita however this support is concluded.

The IFRC Logistics Delegate in CCST office in Fiji and KL RLU will provide technical support to SIRCS, as per needed.

Information technologies (IT)

The cost of telephone communications has been included in the operational support budget. The branches do not have access to internet and communication via HF radios is challenging as the volunteers have to find the health clinics in the communities to be able to relay any information from the assessments to HQ. NZRC has deactivated the Sat phones which were previously functioning in SIRC has been discontinued. Therefore this alternative communication tool is not available.

Communications

SIRC has requested for a peer to peer support from a Pacific national society (PNG RC) to support communications and media at the HQ in the absence of SIRC communications officer being deployed to Malaita province.

Ensuring that the operation is well documented through best practices, stories are being gathered from the field and beneficiaries in the affected communities. High quality photographic and video material will be produced and shared with local media. The first story of the response can be read from [here](#). The IFRC and SIRC communications teams are working closely together in order to build public awareness around the humanitarian needs.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Monitoring templates will be established for this operation. SIRC HQ staff will conduct monitoring visits both during and at the end of the operation in the target areas. Beneficiary satisfaction surveys will be rolled out to inform coordination and implementation decision. Lessons-learned workshops will be organized at the HQ and branch level to also help inform future operations. Reporting on the operation will be done in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. A final report will be available within three months after the end of this operation

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

Community engagement and accountability (CEA, previously known in the IFRC as beneficiary communications) mechanisms will be used to provide timely, relevant and practical information on the nature and scope of services provided by SIRC, and strengthen two-way communication and dialogue with communities through all stages of the operation. Methods for communities to participate and provide input or feedback into the operation will also be integrated into response intervention. These could include mass communication channels such as radio, flyers and posters, and face to face methods through social mobilization and community visits. Community feedback and views gathered through the CEA mechanisms should be incorporated into regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes by working closely with PMER.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC, through its finance units, provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Society on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. The IFRC finance and administration team of CCST Suva will provide the needful technical support in line of DREF guidelines. Financial charges related to this operation are included in the operational budget.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Disruption of water services in some of the affected areas based on landslides and continuous aftershocks, including damaged reservoirs and water distribution lines. Communities also need to access safe water in areas where they have temporarily settled.

Population to be assisted: In Makira, 92 households have been reached through water distribution. In Makira, 15 volunteers are being mobilized through assessment and distributions, also to clean up debris and any other hazardous materials from earthquake wreckages in preparation for any cyclone occurring. 20 basic Personal protective equipment (PPE) will be procured to prevent further harm on the responders, including for staff, while they are carrying out response in 6 communities/wards aiming to reach 290 households.

Outcome 1: Targeted populations have access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene practices in Makira Province.					
Output 1.1: Access to safe drinking water is available for those affected communities in Makira Province.					
Activities planned	month	1	2	3	4
1.1.1. Assessment of water sources that can be used for water production in Makira					
1.1.2. Deployment of NOMAD water purification unit to Makira Province and Guadalcanal for treating water					
1.1.3. Carry out detailed needs assessment in support of Rural Water and Sanitation (RWASH) of affected communities in Makira Province and Guadalcanal					
1.1.4. Water quality testing and monitoring					
1.1.5. Distribute treated water to the affected communities					
1.1.6. Demobilisation of NOMAD from the affected communities back to HQ					
1.1.7. Maintenance of deployed NOMAD unit and replenishment of filters and accessories					
1.1.8. In coordination with MoHMS, mobilise community volunteers for cleaning campaigns of debris in target areas affected by the earthquake					
1.1.9. Procure equipment/tools ² (including PPE for SIRC staff and volunteers) for assessment and distribution and other response interventions					
1.1.10. Procurement of first aid kits for deployed teams					
Output 1.2: Hygiene, knowledge and practices are improved amongst affected population.					
Activities planned	month	1	2	3	4
1.2.1. Meetings with WASH committees to ensure better coordination and information sharing occurs in relation to any health threats from the EQ affected communities					

² These include gumboots, raincoats (for Makira), gloves.

1.2.2. Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns in targeted communities				
1.2.3. Safe household water treatment and WASH in emergencies is demonstrated and disseminated by the volunteers (boiling and flocculation methods/ tippy tap installation)				
1.2.4. Print and distribute hygiene promotion pamphlets and IEC materials to targeted households				
1.2.5. Construct localised hand washing facilities (tippy taps) near communal sanitation facilities in the targeted communities				
1.2.6. Continue to support Provincial RWASH in detailed assessment findings and advocating for intervention by local authorities				
1.2.7. In collaboration with other humanitarian actors (UNICEF, RWASH), distribute WASH NFIs (including jerry cans, hygiene kits and mosquito nets) to affected communities				

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis: To date, the SIRC assessments had identified 265 destroyed and 24 damaged houses in Makira and 220 destroyed and 325 damaged houses in Malaita.

Population to be assisted: 485 households (from the category of destroyed houses) are to be assisted with the distribution of Shelter NFIs (shelter toolkits and tarpaulins) and household items (blankets, sleeping mats and kitchen sets). Over 800 households (destroyed and damaged houses) to be assisted through building back safer (BBS) awareness raising and IEC distribution/dissemination in approximately 13 affected communities/wards in Makira and Malaita provinces.

Outcome 2: Contribute to the improvement of sheltering conditions of the target population on Makira and Malaita Provinces through provision of adequate emergency shelter support in accordance with local practices within the next 3 months.					
Outputs 2.1: Emergency shelter assistance (including related NFIs and technical support) is provided to affected households .					
Activities planned	month	1	2	3	4
2.1.1. Conduct rapid emergency needs assessments, and analysis of shelter needs to inform adequate NFI distribution					
2.1.2. Distribution of shelter NFIs and household items to assist with emergency needs of affected communities					
2.1.3. Awareness of appropriate use of Shelter kits (shelter toolkit + 2 Tarps) to affected households through community visits by trained volunteers					
2.1.3. Conduct 'Tips on Timber Framed Shelter Construction' Workshop – awareness on Building Back Safer construction techniques – for the affected households					
2.1.4. Representation and advocacy of community needs to local authorities					
2.1.5. Provision of local support to National Shelter Committee					
2.1.6. Replenishment of shelter NFIs and sourcing local items to compliment standardised kits					

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 3: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.					
Output 3.1: Monitoring information informs revisions of plan of action where appropriate.					
Activities planned	month	1	2	3	4
3.1.1. Monitor and assess implementation of activities					
3.1.2. Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring visit					
3.1.3. Conduct lessons learned workshops with Malaita Branch and HQ					
Output 3.2: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with existing branches and ensure accountability to affected and at-high-risk people.					
Activities planned	month	1	2	3	4
3.2.1. Support NDMO with radio spot campaign- Information sharing on current weather situation & response updates					
3.2.2. Update and print Beneficiary communication survey forms					
3.2.3. Conduct beneficiary satisfaction surveys in all targeted communities as follow up of distributions carried out					
3.2.4. Field response activities and stories of best practices by the SIRCS volunteers and staff are captured and disseminated to public media and FedNet					
Output 3.3: Mechanisms are established with Makira Province to ensure accountability to affected and high risk people in the absence of a local branch.					
3.3.1. Provincial authorities and Community leader's consultation to become monitoring mechanisms for Red Cross response activities					

Budget

DREF OPERATION

24/12/2016

MDRSB006 : Solomon Island Earthquake

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	19,090
Clothing & Textiles	6,118
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	8,034
Medical & First Aid	1,013
Utensils & Tools	10,670
Other Supplies & Services	5,696
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	50,621
Storage, Warehousing	1,013
Distribution & Monitoring	21,980
Transport & Vehicle Costs	17,791
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	40,784
National Society Staff	6,084
Volunteers	27,784
Total PERSONNEL	33,868
Workshops & Training	3,291
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	3,291
Travel	18,244
Information & Public Relations	2,152
Office Costs	1,266
Communications	633
Financial Charges	316
Other General Expenses	152
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	22,763
Programme and Services Support Recovery	9,836
Total INDIRECT COSTS	9,836
TOTAL BUDGET	161,163

Contact information

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[Click here](#)

1. DREF budget [above](#)
 2. [Map](#) of the affected area and areas targeted by this operation
 3. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
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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 the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to **inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the **maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world**.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



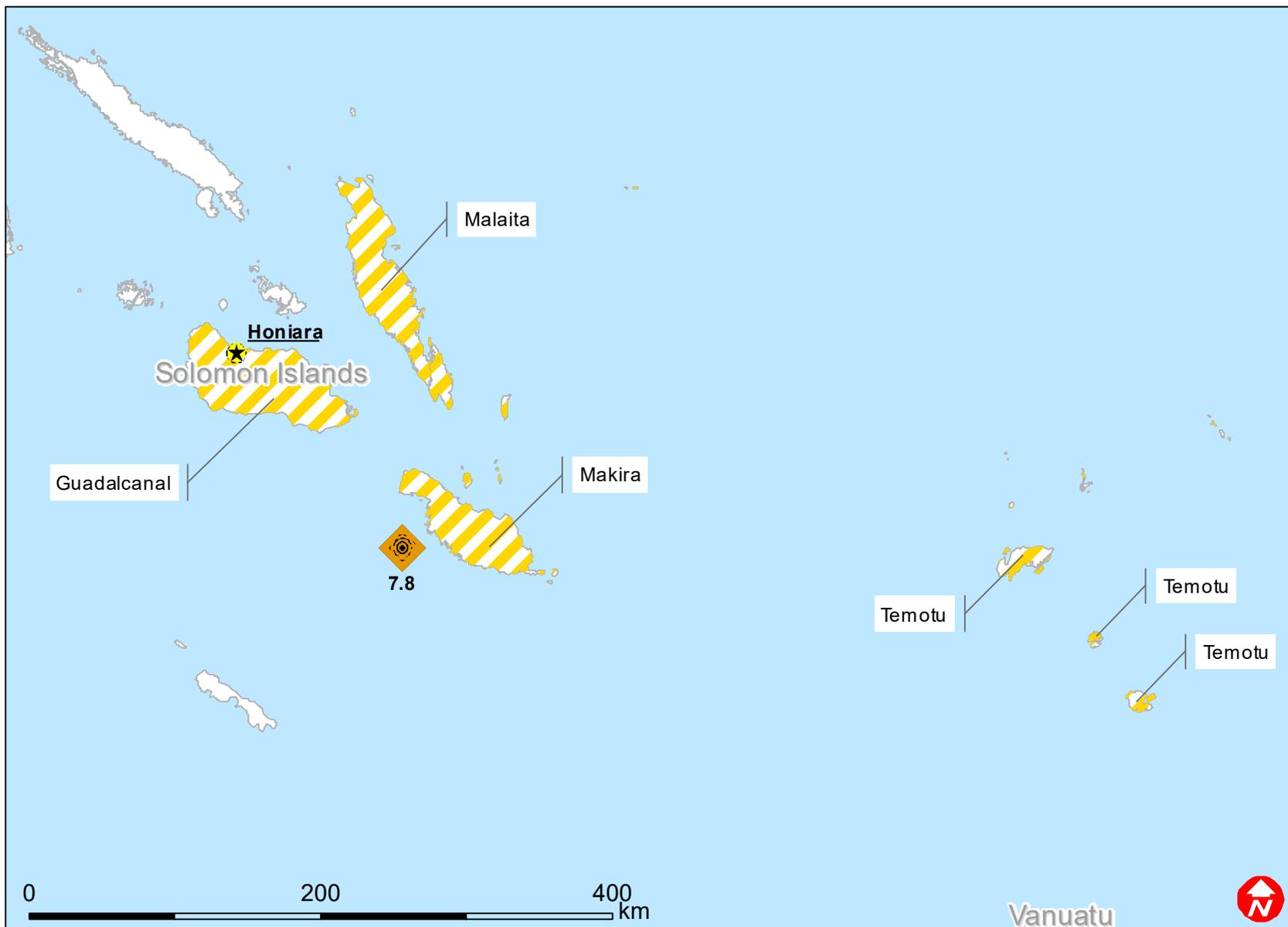
Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.



Solomon Islands: Earthquake



 Affected Areas

 Earthquake