



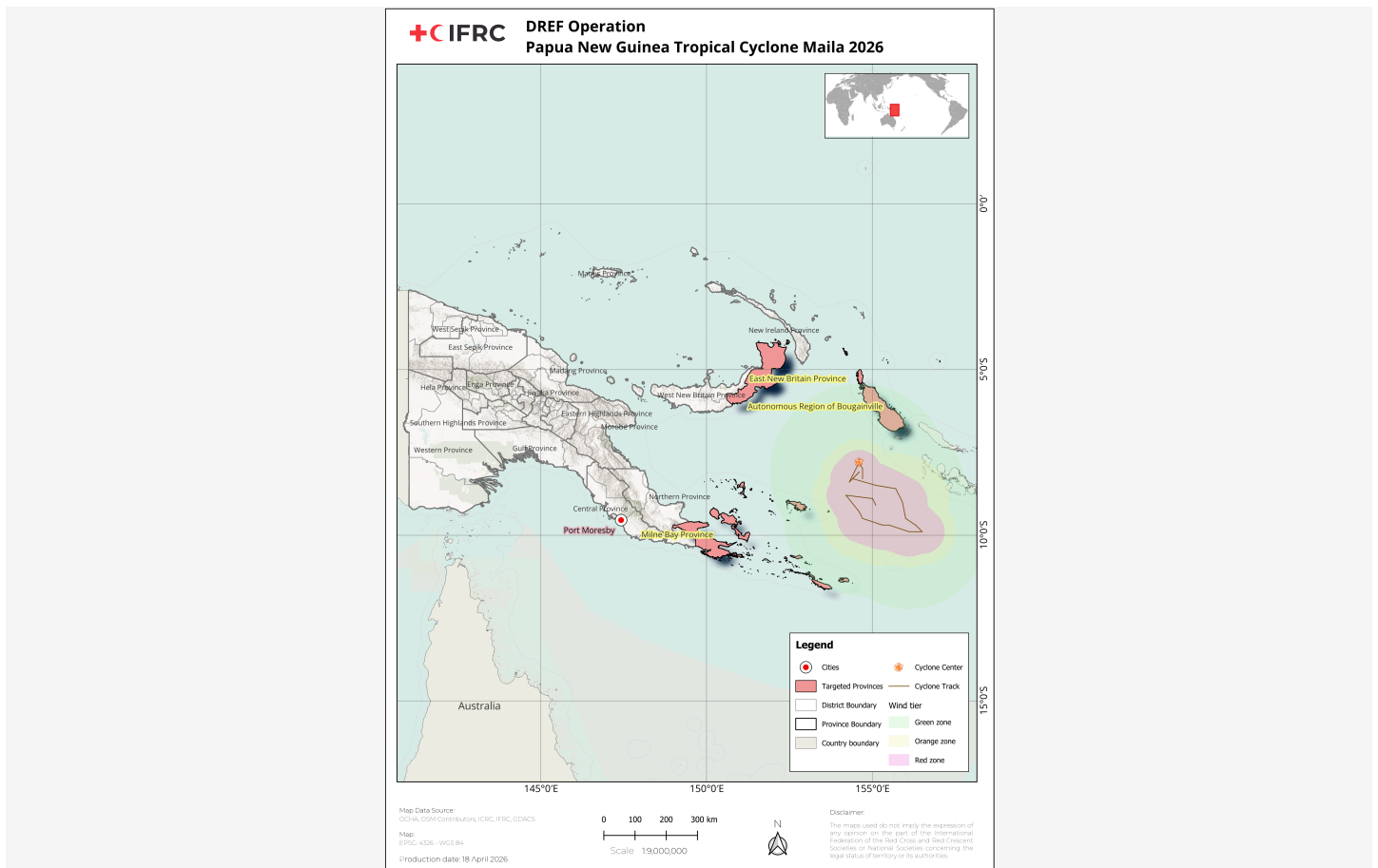
Cyclone Maila storm surge impacting coastal communities (Photo: PNGRCS)

Appeal: MDRPG013	Hazard: Cyclone	Country: Papua New Guinea	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 250,000	
Glide Number: TC-2026-000051-PNG	People Affected: 200,000 people	People Targeted: 5,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 21-04-2026	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 31-10-2026	DREF Published: 22-04-2026

Targeted Regions: **Autonomous Region of Bougainville, East New Britain, Milne Bay**

Date of event

10-04-2026



Map of targeted areas (Source: IFRC IM)

What happened, where and when?

Tropical Cyclone Maila developed in the Solomon Sea and intensified into a Category 3 severe tropical cyclone on 6 April 2026, with sustained winds near the centre reaching 150 km/h and wind gusts of up to 205 km/h. Although the system moved slowly between 6 and 7 April, this significantly increased the risk of prolonged rainfall, coastal inundation, and strong winds across affected areas. It further intensified into a Category 5 cyclone on 8 April, causing widespread impacts in provinces along its path. Due to its slow movement, TC Maila generated severe impacts, including catastrophic wind gusts, intense and sustained rainfall, and structural damage. The most affected locations include the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and Milne Bay.

The impacts resulted in several bridges and roads being washed away due to flash flooding and intense rainfall, which also triggered landslides. In the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, 23 people (19 adults and 4 children) have been reported dead. Atoll islands in Bougainville and Milne Bay experienced sudden large waves caused by heavy rain and strong winds. Many low-lying atolls and islands had homes and food gardens destroyed or submerged. Food security has been significantly affected, as gardens have been washed away or buried by landslides. Other provinces, such as East New Britain, West New Britain, and New Ireland, have also experienced heavy rainfall that damaged roads, as well as strong winds that affected semi-permanent houses along coastal areas.

Assessments in the affected provinces are ongoing, but progress is hindered by the remoteness of small islands and atolls, as well as damaged infrastructure, including washed-away roads and bridges. In some areas, communication has been cut off, making it difficult to collect data and fully understand the extent of the impact caused by Tropical Cyclone Maila. The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS) is gradually receiving information from branch volunteers to build a clearer picture of the situation.

This is the first disaster of this magnitude caused by a tropical cyclone in decades. Severe impacts from tropical cyclones are uncommon in Papua New Guinea, and TC Maila has therefore had a significant impact on communities across the provinces along its path.



Flash flooding caused erosion near a classroom (Photo: PNGRCS)



Food gardens destroyed (Photo: PNGRCS)



House destroyed due to fallen trees (Photo: PNGRCS)



Huge wave surge eroding the beach (Photo: PNGRCS)

Scope and Scale

Tropical Cyclone Maila has caused widespread damage to homes, food gardens, and infrastructure—including schools, health facilities, communication towers—as well as to the livelihoods of people across the affected provinces in Papua New Guinea. While assessments are ongoing in the field, initial findings indicate that TC Maila has had a significant impact, particularly in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, Milne Bay, and East New Britain provinces. These impacts have led to displacement, disruption of essential services, and loss of livelihoods.

Milne Bay

In Milne Bay Province, the Provincial Disaster Centre has initiated response actions by facilitating the establishment of a Provincial Emergency Coordination Team and activating the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). The team comprises key stakeholders, including government agencies, the Provincial Administration, District Development Authorities (DDAs), business entities, NGOs, and the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS). The national government has also committed to supporting the province's response efforts.

The PNG Defence Force, through its Commander, has assured the provincial team of the deployment of patrol boats to support rapid relief operations in affected island communities. An assessment team was dispatched on 14 April to conduct an Initial Rapid Assessment of the situation on the ground, with relief operations to follow immediately thereafter. However, severely affected and highly vulnerable communities will be prioritised for the immediate distribution of relief supplies as soon as possible after the assessment.

Budibudi Island has been identified as one of the worst-affected communities, with widespread destruction of homes, food gardens, and livelihoods. It will be prioritised for the initial rapid assessment, followed by other affected locations. The PNGRCS Milne Bay branch has been requested to participate in the EOC and will be actively involved in the assessment process.

Autonomous Region of Bougainville

In the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (AROB), flash update reports from the PNG Disaster Management Team indicate that Tropical Cyclone Maila has affected the southern, central, and northern parts of the region. Impacts include sea-level rise and heavy rainfall, which triggered flash flooding and landslides, causing extensive damage to food gardens, roads, and bridges. Road access across mainland Bougainville has been significantly affected.

An inter-agency team from Port Moresby was deployed to AROB on 13 April to support the EOC in conducting rapid assessments. To date, 11 fatalities have been reported due to landslides caused by continuous rainfall and strong winds. The Bougainville Executive Council declared a State of Emergency (SoE) on 14 April 2026 following the widespread damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Maila, which has affected many communities.

East New Britain

Reports from East New Britain indicate that 10 people have died due to flash flooding in inland areas of the province. Tropical Cyclone Maila triggered flash floods and landslides across the province, including the washing away of the main access road between Kokopo and Rabaul. Other key roads connecting Rabaul and Kokopo to surrounding areas have also been cut off, isolating several communities.

Power lines were damaged, resulting in a province-wide power outage from 5 April that lasted several days. In addition, several food gardens have been destroyed by flooding.

Based on the latest updates on the level of impact, PNGRCS plans to provide response support to the three most severely affected provinces.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-



If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

- Pre-positioning of NFIs at the regional level so that NFIs can be strategically distributed to provinces within the region. This is to improve the coordination mechanism of NFI distribution.
- PNGRCS should prioritize strengthening its internal data collection mechanisms by adopting digital tools such as KOBO Toolbox for real-time assessments.
- Improve Security and Logistics: Secure additional transport, communication devices (satellite phones/radios), and protective measures to ensure safe access.
- Strengthen Coordination Between HQ and Branches: Implement a structured communication protocol to ensure branches understand HQ decision-making during disasters.
- Enhance Volunteer Engagement in Assessments: Train volunteers in data collection and security procedures so they are better prepared and mobilized during future disasters.

In addition, the current operation plan has also been tailored based on key lessons learned from the previous DREF Landslide PNG 2024 (MDRPG012):

(1) Integrating PGI in Training:

In Papua New Guinea, integrating Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) into training modules is essential for effective emergency response. A reminder for volunteers to remain PGI-sensitive before deployment highlights the necessity of this approach. Furthermore, raising awareness of the Child Safeguarding Policy among volunteers ensures that children's safety is prioritized during disaster responses.

(2) Localized MHPSS Approaches:

The response to landslides in Papua New Guinea emphasizes the need for localized approaches to Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). Training must align with cultural contexts and the specific psychological needs of affected populations. The shift from formal PFA training to culturally sensitive storytelling sessions demonstrates adaptability in addressing community trauma while ensuring gender-sensitive interactions.

The approach to Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) will be changed to a storytelling approach given the traumatic situation. Families that have lost their family members in landslides and flash flooding will need psychosocial support.

(2) Tailored Hygiene Kit Distribution:

Efforts to distribute hygiene kits in response to landslides in Papua New Guinea show a commitment to meeting the specific needs of vulnerable households. By reviewing and tailoring hygiene kit contents to include essential items for men, women, and children, responders aim to address the immediate needs of affected families effectively. This targeted approach is crucial, especially when multiple agencies are involved in the area.

Unlike the last DREF operation, which concentrated only at one location, the current emergency response is widespread and covers affected areas that are reachable by plane to the provinces, and then either by vehicle or boats to the affected communities. Logistics preparation will have to consider the high cost of transportation, while also collaborating with the National and Provincial Disaster Centers and other partners and donors who are currently coordinating and supporting joint logistics efforts.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?

Yes

What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:

Risk level is low

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

08-04-2026



Coordination	<p>PNGRCS is coordinating with the Milne Bay and Bougainville branches and also participating in the National Disaster Management Team (DMT) meetings in regard to the TC Maila response.</p> <p>At the branch level, the branch volunteers will support the provincial needs assessment at the affected locations in the three affected provinces.</p> <p>IFRC PNG Country Delegation (IFRC CD PNG) is also providing the technical support to the national society (NS) and also engaging in coordination meetings with internal and external partners.</p>
Assessment	<p>PNGRCS through its branch volunteers will be involved in the needs assessment that is led by the National Disaster Centre and the Provincial Disaster Committee</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>PNGRCS doing stock-take of prepositioned NFIs in two branches (Morobe and East New Britain).</p>
National Society EOC	<p>The National EOC has been activated at the HQ level. The HQ team will provide assistance and coordination with the focal point staff in the affected provinces (Milne Bay, East New Britain and Autonomous Region of Bougainville). There are existing branches in the three affected provinces. The branches have activated their Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and are providing daily feedback to the HQ EOC.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>IFRC CD PNG is coordinating and providing technical support to PNGRCS. IFRC will also attend all PNG DMT meetings and participate in all partner meetings related to the TC Maila response. IFRC will facilitate Movement partners meetings for coordination and information sharing on the planned DREF. IFRC will also facilitate and coordinate surge support based on identified gaps in PNG to support the response.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>There are no Partners present in the country.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

Coordination with ICRC PNG Mission in Port Moresby and Bougainville Field office will be taken place for any support.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	<p>Yes</p>
National authorities	<p>The National Government has formally sent a request letter to the UN Resident Coordinator requesting for international assistance.</p>



Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Coordination through the Disaster Management Team (DMT) Secretariat coordinated by UN RC. PNG DMT, which is comprised of PNG Government National Disaster Management Office, UN Agencies and international organisations. The PNG DMT Secretariat is co-led by NDC and UN RC / UNHAT, as a coordination unit for all humanitarian partners. For this response coordination is being done with close partnership with the Provincial Disaster Centres who will be providing the coordinating role to ensure fair distribution of resources and capacity amongst the humanitarian partners.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Shelter has been identified as one of the key needs across the affected provinces. Many families have lost their homes (mostly semi-permanent) due to surge waves, flash flooding, and landslides caused by TC Maila. This has created a significant need for shelter. While shelter remains a key need, it is also important to ensure that the most vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly, and people living with disabilities, have access to safe spaces or shelters. Most of the affected populations are from small island and atoll communities and lack the resources and capacity to access adequate shelter. The provision of shelter kits or tarpaulins will be needed for temporary shelter setup and designated care or evacuation centres. Approximately 200,000 people across five provinces have been affected, highlighting the urgent need for shelter and ensuring the safety of families.



Health

Short-term and long-term health risks are expected to be common after flooding, storm surges, and landslides. Health issues are expected to increase, particularly vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever. Standing or stagnant water becomes a breeding ground for mosquitoes. This may be observed one to two weeks after TC Maila.

First aid will be a key support for providing immediate attention to affected people injured by falling trees, collapsing houses, and landslides. Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) will also be greatly needed for affected people who may have lost family members. The affected population may experience stress, trauma, and depression.

Most of the affected population are from outer small islands and atoll communities, where damage to small aid posts may have destroyed medication supplies and other essential medical items. This can lead to disease outbreaks due to disrupted health services.

Damaged roads, bridges, and health facilities will cut a lifeline for populations with chronic diseases, children under five, and pregnant and lactating mothers, who may lose access to health facilities, medical professionals, and medicines. This may create a secondary health crisis.

Vulnerable populations include children under five (estimated 14–15% of the total population), the elderly aged over 65 years (3–4% of the total population), people living with disabilities (10–15% of the total population), and pregnant women (approximately 2.0–2.1% of the total population).



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Outer islands and atolls depend entirely on rainwater catchments. Water sources may be contaminated or destroyed during the impact of TC Maila. People may experience dehydration due to low water intake.

Water-borne diseases are also expected, especially in locations that have experienced flash flooding. Flooding may contaminate drinking water sources, which could lead to diseases such as diarrhoea and typhoid.

Hygiene kits will also be needed for women and young girls as part of menstrual hygiene practices. Hygiene promotion activities will be facilitated in the affected communities. Distribution of water containers will be important, especially for outer small islands and atolls.





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The vulnerability ranking varies across the different affected provinces. However, the identified vulnerable groups—including women, children, orphaned children whose parents may have died in landslides or flash flooding, the elderly, and people living with disabilities—will be prioritised for much-needed support.

Sectoral intervention activities will be inclusive, ensuring that these identified vulnerable groups are considered and prioritised. This includes ensuring that evacuation centres provide safe and dignified spaces for these populations. Measures may include adequate lighting for shelters in rural areas without access to power, gender-segregated sanitation facilities to reduce safety risks, and safe access for people living with disabilities.

Some affected populations may also be traumatised by the event and by the loss of family members and property due to landslides or flash flooding. Affected individuals will require psychosocial support to cope with loss and trauma.

The key objective is to ensure safety and apply the “Do No Harm” approach when providing relief items and facilitating awareness activities and needs assessment data collection. The integration of PGI measures and safeguarding awareness will be essential.

Refresher training for PNGRCS volunteers on PGI minimum standards and applicable referral pathways in the affected provinces will be conducted. This will be done in coordination with government services and other available service providers in the provinces.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Enhancing early warning systems and preparedness at the community level is very important. This should be done as part of awareness sessions to ensure that communities are prepared for future cyclones. The widespread impact has affected outer islands, coastal communities, and inland areas, causing landslides and flash flooding.

Raise awareness of ecosystem-based adaptation, including mangrove conservation and coastal vegetation. This will be applicable to small islands, atolls, and coastal areas that have been affected. This can be done through Nature-Based Solutions and Y-Adapt training and practical sessions.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Community engagement is very key as the impact of TC Maila is widespread and affects many people. Key messages on PNGRCS social media platforms have been published to encourage engagement with affected populations. This medium is to be used as a feedback mechanism and for the dissemination of key information.

To ensure an effective and inclusive response, communication strategies must be designed to be accessible, culturally appropriate, and responsive to the diverse needs of affected populations. This approach enables communities to actively participate in decision-making and strengthens trust in the response process.

Feedback mechanisms should be systematically integrated so that community perspectives directly inform and shape the CEA strategy. This ensures that interventions remain relevant, adaptive, and accountable to those most affected.

Volunteers play a critical role in this process. They must be equipped to prioritize community feedback and questions, adjusting messages and outreach activities to address concerns and provide clear, accurate information. By doing so, engagement efforts remain dynamic and responsive, reinforcing transparency and inclusiveness throughout the disaster response.



Environment Sustainability

During the operation any environmental risks identified will be referred to the relevant authorities for appropriate action, while environmental health risks will be incorporated into community dissemination and messaging including proper waste management practices. Where possible, PNGRCS will prioritize local procurement of NFIs to promote greening and more sustainable operation.



Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Due to the intense widespread damage of Tropical Cyclone Maila, Needs Assessment in the three affected provinces (East New Britain, Autonomous Region of Bougainville and Milne Bay) this was not immediately done due to limitation of access and bad weather conditions. Response team from the National Disaster Centre and partners have been deployed as of 15th of April.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

With support from the IFRC DREF, the PNGRCS aims to reach 5,000 affected people in the three affected provinces: the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, Milne Bay, and East New Britain. These three provinces already have branch EOCs established and are providing information and data to the HQ EOC. Approximately 200,000 people have been affected by TC Maila, and the needs identified are similar across the affected areas.

The immediate needs are:

- Water storage containers for safe and clean water
- Hygiene kits (especially for women and young girls)
- Psychosocial support
- Shelter kits and tarpaulins (for care centres/evacuation centres)
- Kitchen sets for destroyed households

This operation is proposed to last six months, considering logistical challenges and the widespread impact. The response will focus on the most affected provinces, especially Milne Bay, the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, and East New Britain. The operation will be reviewed as necessary based on the current capacity of PNGRCS to respond to this emergency.

Operation strategy rationale

The prepositioned NFIs in Morobe and East New Britain branches will be used for this emergency to provide immediate assistance. Other support to be provided includes sectoral awareness on WASH and health. This includes Psychological First Aid (PFA) for any affected population that needs psychosocial support.

PNGRCS will also provide support in the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) in coordination with other stakeholders and government partners through engagement of branch volunteers.

Shelter, Housing and Settlements

PNGRCS will distribute its current nationally prepositioned NFIs located in two branches. The planned action is to transport these NFIs to the affected provinces for distribution. The NFIs distributed in this operation will be replenished for future emergencies. Safe shelter messaging (PASSA) is not included in activities as there is no in-country capacity or trained staff. PNGRCS will coordinate with IOM to facilitate this.

Health

There is likely to be an outbreak of waterborne diseases given the impacts on water sources and food gardens. There will also be an increase in malaria and dengue cases. Volunteers will be trained on Epidemic Control to implement health promotion activities, including the distribution of mosquito nets. Psychosocial support will also be provided to affected populations who need assistance. Activities will be conducted in coordination with provincial health authorities.

WASH

Immediate WASH interventions will focus on reducing the risk of waterborne diseases as well as malaria and dengue cases that may impact the health conditions of the affected population. WASH promotion activities aim to promote hygiene and sanitation practices and prevent outbreaks of diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid, and skin diseases. These activities will be coordinated with provincial health authorities in supporting community recovery.

PGI

PGI-integrated activities in the response will take into consideration the "Do No Harm" approach by ensuring that volunteers and staff engaged in the response have the capacity to identify protection issues during operations and to identify vulnerable groups that will need humanitarian assistance. Protection will be mainstreamed into all PNGRCS sector activities during the response. PNGRCS will also



consider cultural norms in the three affected provinces.

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery

Tropical Cyclone Malla has posed a threat that increasingly exposes climate-related hazards. The proposed activity is to conduct awareness on nature-based solution interventions that can support community preparedness for future disasters. Climate change has exposed vulnerabilities, creating opportunities for preparedness solutions to be adapted.

CEA

Volunteers from the three affected provinces and some PNGRCS staff have not participated in CEA training; thus, there is a need to provide training so volunteers understand why CEA is important in the current operation. The identified priority activity is to ensure that the response is people-centred and inclusive, and that the emergency operation responds to community needs. The Vulnerability Capacity Assessment report will also help guide the operation in facilitating complaints and feedback mechanisms.

Use of Prepositioned Stocks and Replenishments

The current national prepositioned NFIs in Morobe and East New Britain branches will be used for this emergency to provide immediate assistance. The current stock is sufficient to reach about 4,000 people. Current NFIs in stock include shelter toolkits, tarpaulins, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, blankets, and mosquito nets. The items will be distributed at household level and not to individuals. The distributed NFIs will be replenished through this DREF for future national emergency response

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target the population of the affected provinces, Milne Bay, East New Britain and Autonomous Region of Bougainville; by providing immediate support of NFIs and trainings and ensure sustainability through coordination with the provincial disaster centres and other partners.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The targeted population has been selected based on the data that have been received from the three affected provinces. A total of 5,000 people will be targeted as the total for this response.

Criteria based on:

- Affected population
- Number of vulnerable groups of people identified
- Number of casualties in the impacted communities

Total Targeted Population

Women	1,200	Rural	95%
Girls (under 18)	800	Urban	5%
Men	1,800	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	1,200		
Total targeted population	5,000		



Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Access constraints	<p>PNGRCS to coordinate with the provincial disaster centers and branch focal points in the affected provinces.</p> <p>Information on access on road and sea to be coordinated to ensure safety and security of transportation of staff and volunteers.</p> <p>Consider utilising Civil-military coordination and operation in terms of logistics and transportation.</p>
Water-borne and Vector-borne diseases outbreak	<p>PNGRCS staff and volunteers to coordinate with the provincial health authorities to facilitate health promotion and WASH interventions.</p> <p>PPEs to be distributed to staff and volunteers.</p>
Supply Chain delays	Use of local procurement and current region prepositioned NFIs for distribution
Increase in fuel prices in the provinces	Ensure that the DREF budget considers the different fuel prices in the provinces in the activity planning and also the logistical support for vehicle hire and boat hire if needed.
Potential political and civil unrest	<p>Weekly security report update to avoid security risks and concerns</p> <p>Security risks contingency plan developed</p>
Over-reliance on small-vessel travel increases safety-at-sea risk for staff and volunteers.	Enforce mandatory safety briefings, life-jackets, and emergency communication devices; ensure vessels are fit-for-purpose and captains are experienced; document clear incident-reporting procedures.



Financial and operational management risk

Surge deployments will be engaged for 2-3 months. Surge deployments are necessary for successful implementation of the operation as the country delegation only has limited staff – HoD, Programme Coordinator, Finance Officer and Administrative Officer. Ops Manager to be engaged in the first 3 months of the operations. Procurement surge to be engaged for 2 months to support
Finance Officer to be engaged for 2 months to support in setting up financial processes and training to branch officers.
Expenditure based on the timeframe of each surge deployment will be less than the budget that has been budgeted.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The safety and security of the staff and volunteers providing the response in the affected provinces is a high priority. PNGRCS will closely coordinate with provincial authorities and other partners for all movement into the affected communities.

Some of the affected communities in Milne Bay and Bougainville are the outer islands and atolls. Weather checks to be done prior to any travel to these communities. Sea pirates have become a key concern in these provinces as well, so security measures will be in place as well, if there will be any NFI distribution in the outer islands and atolls.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 157,059

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of Shelter kits distributed in the response period	900
Number of people provided with basic emergency shelter that is safe and adequately enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity	5,000
Number of prepositioned Shelter kits replenished	900

Priority Actions

- Distribution of prepositioned blankets, kitchen sets, shelter kits and tarpaulins to the affected population in the affected provinces
- Replenishment of Household Items (HHIs) for blankets, kitchen sets, shelter kits and tarpaulin
- Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring



Health

Budget: CHF 12,217



Targeted Persons: 1,500

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people trained in epidemic control (Integrated with Community based surveillance)	1,500
Number of volunteers trained on Psychosocial First Aid	100
Number of mosquito nets distributed	900

Priority Actions

- Conduct training on Epidemic control with the volunteers
- Conduct training on PFA with the volunteers responding
- Distribution of mosquito nets
- Distribution of PPEs to volunteers



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 2,390

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people targeted for WASH assistance in the response phase.	2,000
Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	2,000

Priority Actions

- Distribution of jerry cans for safe drinking water storage
- Distribution of personal hygiene kits (women & young girls)
- Carry out hygiene promotion and education sessions
- Conduct Menstrual hygiene management training for young girls



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 478

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Indicators

Title	Target
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Number of people accessing safe spaces	5,000
Number of volunteers trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards	100

Priority Actions

- Facilitate refresher training with volunteers and staff on the PGI Minimum Standard and SGBV messaging
- Under the Shelter component, ensure that the shelter is safe for the most vulnerable people to access
- Produce Vulnerability Capacity Assessment analysis report



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 478

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached with climate and environmental activities	2,000
Number of people reached by RCRC through disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation activities	2,000

Priority Actions

- Implement Nature Based Solutions and Y-Adapt community awareness sessions



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 743

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people consulted through needs assessment	5,000
Number of staff and volunteers trained on CEA	105
Number of communication methods established to share information with communities (including on selection criteria, where applicable)	2

Priority Actions

- Facilitate CEA training with staff and volunteers
- Implementation of community engagements sessions conducted across sectors with active participation from affected communities





Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 39,590

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of inter-agency coordination during operation	3
Number of surge missions or deployments	3
Number of monitoring visits conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Technical Support, monitoring and compliance by the Country Delegation
- Support in the technical coordination of PNGRCS EOC
- Support coordination with other partners and stakeholders
- Surge support on Operation Management, Finance and Procurement
- Conduct monitoring visits to the affected provinces and produce reports of the visits



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 21,785

Targeted Persons: 100

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations	100
Number of active coordination mechanism for operations (i.e. EOC, situation room)	4
Number of Lessons Learned Workshop conducted	1
Number of finance development training conducted	4

Priority Actions

- Activation of the HQ and branches EOCs
- Mobilization of the volunteers in the three affected provinces (Bougainville, Milne Bay and East New Britain)
- Refresher induction for volunteers who are engaged in the response
- Conduct Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW)
- Secure timely and regular communications and publish SitReps and articles.
- Finance Development strengthen at the branches and HQ



About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

A total of 100 volunteers from across the affected provinces and total of 5 staff from HQ will be engaged to support in the response.

The volunteers will be assisting with the distribution of the NFIs and related activities implementation. Furthermore:

- PNGRCS Disaster Risk Management Coordinator will provide EOC coordination between HQ and the branches.
- PNGRCS Logistics officer will provide update on preposition stocks, assist with local procurement replenishments and logistics of NFIs.
- PNGRCS Media office supporting with all communications and media related activities.
- PNGRCS Branch and Youth officer is supporting with the mobilization of the volunteers in coordination with the branches.
- PNGRCS Program Manager will support the DRM Coordinator in the coordination with government and key stakeholders.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The volunteers are gender reflected to support with the response. A PGI refresher training will be facilitated with the volunteers to ensure there is inclusive response.

Will surge personnel be deployed? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes

To support PNGRCS in implementing the response operation the following surge personnel have been identified:

- An Operations Manager will assist with the overall response support and the coordination support to the PNGRCS Disaster Management Coordinator. Due to the widespread of impact across 3 priority affected provinces and current capacity of the national society, an Ops Manager support will be needed. Engagement will be for only three months during the response period.
- Logistics Delegate will be requested to assist the National Society with all logistics movements and local procurement, including stocktaking and stock management. The deployment period will be for a minimum of two months.
- Finance delegates with ERP capacity will be needed towards the two months of the response period to help with all the financial reporting and acquittals.

APRO technical support may need for finance in the last 2 months for closing and PMER for lessons learned workshop. ERP surge remote support also will be critical. This could be under SUVA CCD arrangement.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Due to the current capacity of the national society, IFRC will be responsible for all procurements. That will also include the replenishment of the current prepositioned NFIs. IFRC will also be responsible for all the financial due diligence checks as part of the procurement process.

How will this operation be monitored?

The PNGRCS, with technical support from IFRC CD PNG, will monitor this operation through a combination of activity tracking, indicator monitoring, field oversight, and community feedback mechanisms, in line with IFRC RBM Minimum Standards for DREF operations.

An Indicator Tracking Table (ITT) will be maintained throughout the operation, updated at minimum bi-weekly by the PNGRCS focal point in coordination with the IFRC CD PNG PMER support. Progress will be tracked against all planned output indicators across each sector.



PNGRCS branch volunteers in Milne Bay, Autonomous Region of Bougainville and East New Britain will provide daily field reports to the PNGRCS HQ EOC, covering activity progress, distribution records, community feedback, and emerging needs. The HQ EOC will consolidate and analyze these reports and share regular updates with IFRC CD PNG.

Field monitoring visits and PDM will be conducted by the PNGRCS Disaster Management team and IFRC CD PNG staff to verify activity implementation, assess quality of assistance, and identify any adjustments needed to the response plan. Given the remote nature of many affected communities in outer islands and atolls, monitoring visits will be coordinated with the PNG Defence Force patrol boats and Provincial Disaster Centres to maximize field access.

A community feedback and complaints mechanism (CFM) will be established at the start of implementation. PNGRCS branch volunteers will serve as the primary channel for collecting feedback during community visits, distribution activities, and needs assessments. All feedback received will be documented, reviewed, and used to adjust operational decisions where required.

An Operations Update will be submitted to IFRC within 30 days of operation launch, reporting on progress against indicators, budget status, and any changes to the operational context. A Final Report with Lessons Learnt will be submitted within three months of operation close.

At the conclusion of the response, a structured Lessons Learned exercise will be conducted in coordination with the PNGRCS branches, reviewing what worked well, identifying gaps, and documenting recommendations for future operations. Findings will be linked to the PNGRCS Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The communication strategy will be led by PNGRCS Communication Officer for this operation to ensure visibility and reliable information is being reported and shared. The response will ensure that all volunteers and staff engaged will wear PNGRCS visibility vests and the NFIs distributed to be identified through logos printed and pasted onto any distributed NFIs.

In media briefing, the spokesperson to ensure he or she is wearing the PNGRCS or IFRC visibility vests.

Field updates will be shared on social media, ensuring quality photos and short videos are produced and shared. Stories will be shared with the APRO Communications team for sharing on the RCRC platform.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

Code - Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society
TC Maila 2026

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	156,088
Shelter and Basic Household Items	118,072
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	17,367
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	11,314
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,980
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	2,829
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,526
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	93,912
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	46,659
National Society Strengthening	47,253
TOTAL BUDGET	250,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

National Society contact: Philip Kupo, Programme Manager, pkupo@redcross.org.pg, +67572257088

IFRC Appeal Manager: Maki Igarashi, Head of Delegation, maki.igarashi@ifrc.org, +675 82204379

IFRC Project Manager: Roslyn Kuniata, Programme & Operations Coordinator, roslyn.kuniata@ifrc.org, +675 82230341

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Roslyn Kuniata, Programme & Ops Coordinator, roslyn.kuniata@ifrc.org, +675822030341

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