



Initial field assessment conducted in the branches (Photo: SIRCS)

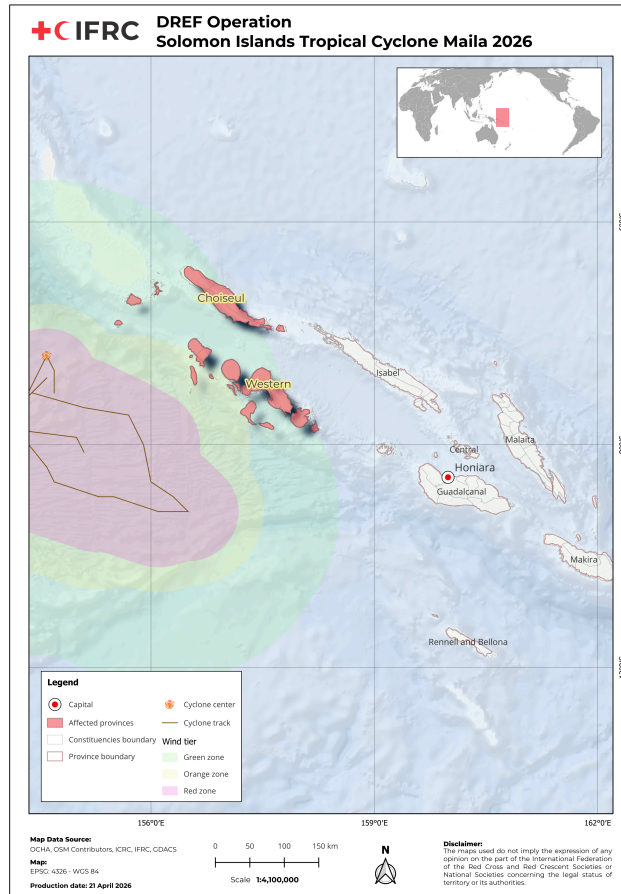
Appeal: <b>MDRSB007</b>	Hazard: <b>Cyclone</b>	Country: <b>Solomon Islands</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 281,326</b>	
Glide Number: <b>TC-2026-000051-SLB</b>	People Affected: <b>340,641 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>7,480 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>21-04-2026</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>31-10-2026</b>	DREF Published: <b>22-04-2026</b>

Targeted Regions: **Choiseul, Western**

# Description of the Event

## Date of event

07-04-2026



Map of targeted areas (Source IFRC IM)

## What happened, where and when?

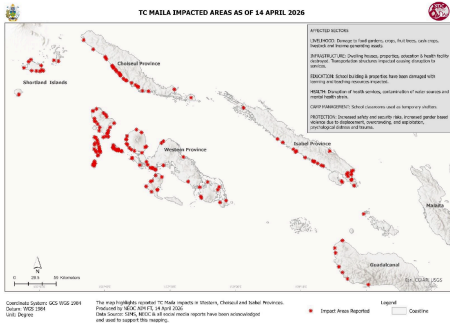
Tropical Cyclone Maila developed in the Solomon Sea and rapidly intensified into a Category 5 cyclone, bringing gale-force winds, heavy rainfall, thunderstorms, rough seas, and large swells. As a slow-moving and unusually intense system for the region, it caused prolonged exposure to severe weather conditions, resulting in widespread flooding, coastal inundation, and significant damage to homes, infrastructure, and essential services.

The event began as a consolidating tropical disturbance in the Solomon Sea region around 5–6 April 2026. It strengthened to Category 3, with sustained winds near the centre of about 120 km/h and gusts exceeding 165 km/h. On 8 April, Cyclone Maila reached Category 5 strength and remained an extremely dangerous system, moving slowly across Western Province. By 10 April, it had weakened to Category 4 and moved southwest towards Milne Bay Province in Papua New Guinea, before tracking west-northwest toward far north Queensland, Australia. The system gradually weakened to a tropical low on 11 April.

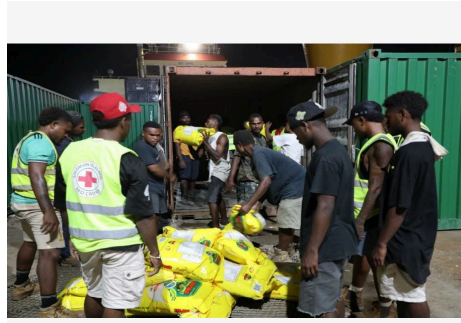
The cyclone affected areas across the Solomon Islands, with a red alert issued for Western, Isabel, and Choiseul Provinces, while an orange alert was in effect for Central, Malaita, Guadalcanal, Makira, Temotu, and Rennell and Bellona Provinces. The most severe impacts were recorded in Western and Choiseul Provinces, where a State of Disaster was declared on 10 April, with significant damage also recorded in Isabel. Additional impacts were reported in Guadalcanal and Central Provinces, particularly in coastal and low-lying island communities that are highly exposed to storm surge and flooding. Affected areas experienced gale-force winds, very rough seas, large swells (3.5–6.0 m), coastal flooding, and widespread heavy rainfall with thunderstorms.

The situation remains ongoing, with continued humanitarian impacts and response efforts underway, while assessments will continue in

the coming weeks. Access to affected areas remains constrained due to flooding, landslides, and damaged transport routes, and communication remains limited.



Impact Map of Areas Affected by TC Maila (Source: Sols NDMO)



Offloading items donated (Photo: SIRCS)



Offloading emergency relief items (Photo: SIRCS)



Loading of NFIs on Royal SI Police Patrol Boat in Honiara (Photo: SIRCS)

## Scope and Scale

Tropical Cyclone Maila has resulted in severe and widespread humanitarian impacts across affected provinces in the Solomon Islands, significantly affecting lives, livelihoods, well-being, and infrastructure. As of 13 April, one loss of life has been reported and seven people remain missing. An estimated 340,641 people have been affected, with the most severe impacts recorded in Western and Choiseul Provinces, and additional impacts in Isabel, Guadalcanal, and Central Provinces. Within these areas, coastal and low-lying island communities have been disproportionately affected due to direct exposure to flooding, storm surge, and strong winds.

The cyclone caused extensive damage to housing and public infrastructure, including health facilities, schools, water systems, roads, and jetties. Many homes have been partially or completely destroyed, leaving families displaced and seeking shelter in evacuation centres, churches, schools, or with host communities. About 21 health facilities have been impacted, and in Western and Choiseul Provinces, 59 schools have been damaged, affecting 2,000 children.

Livelihoods have been heavily impacted, particularly for households dependent on subsistence agriculture, fishing, and seaweed farming. The destruction of crops, fishing assets, and income sources has reduced household food availability and income, contributing to food shortages and increased reliance on coping strategies such as rationing.

Damage to sanitation facilities and contamination of water sources have increased the risk of water- and vector-borne diseases, while overcrowded living conditions in evacuation centres have heightened health and protection risks, particularly among vulnerable groups. The WASH situation on Simbo Island is considered critical due to groundwater contamination and damaged water systems, and a suspected diarrhoeal outbreak has been reported in Babanga and Simbo.



The populations most affected are those living in coastal and remote island communities, particularly in Western, Choiseul, Isabel, and Guadalcanal Provinces. These communities are highly vulnerable due to geographic isolation, which limits access to services and assistance; limited infrastructure and basic service delivery; high exposure to coastal hazards such as flooding and storm surge; and dependence on climate-sensitive livelihoods. Many households live in lightweight or semi-permanent housing, which is highly susceptible to cyclone damage, increasing displacement and loss of assets.

Specific groups most at risk include children and older persons, who face increased health and mobility challenges; persons with disabilities, who may face barriers in evacuation and access to assistance; and pregnant and lactating women with specific health and nutritional needs. Female-headed households often have limited resources and support. In addition, displaced populations, particularly those in evacuation centres, are especially vulnerable. Women and girls face increased protection risks, including lack of privacy, limited access to hygiene materials, and increased vulnerability in overcrowded or temporary living conditions.

Historically, communities in the Solomon Islands have experienced recurrent impacts from tropical storms and flooding, which have repeatedly damaged homes, livelihoods, and infrastructure. However, a cyclone of this intensity is rare; the last Category 5 cyclone occurred in 2002 (Tropical Cyclone Zoe), and the scale of impact from Tropical Cyclone Maila is significantly higher than recent events. Repeated shocks have weakened household coping capacities, particularly in remote island communities with limited access to services.

Overall, the scale of the disaster is compounded by pre-existing vulnerabilities, including poverty, remoteness, and limited access to essential services, leaving affected communities with reduced capacity to cope and recover and requiring immediate humanitarian assistance.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Solomon Islands Government	<a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/solomon-islands/solomon-islands-neoc-national-situation-report-05-tc-maila-15-april-2026">https://reliefweb.int/report/solomon-islands/solomon-islands-neoc-national-situation-report-05-tc-maila-15-april-2026</a>
2. Solomon Islands Government	<a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/solomon-islands/solomon-islands-mehrd-education-sector-situational-report-3-tc-maila-15-april-2026">https://reliefweb.int/report/solomon-islands/solomon-islands-mehrd-education-sector-situational-report-3-tc-maila-15-april-2026</a>

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	<b>No</b>
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	-
<b>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:</b>	
-	
Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	<b>Yes</b>
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	<b>moderate (2)</b>



# Current National Society Actions

## Start date of National Society actions

07-04-2026

<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	SIRCS is utilizing pre-positioned stocks for immediate distribution. All non-food items (NFIs) at the National branch have been updated to ensure stocks are ready to replenish stocks the Western Province Branch.
<b>Coordination</b>	Coordination with government, Branches and IFRC
<b>Assessment</b>	SIRCS has mobilised personnel to conduct damage and impact assessments.
<b>National Society EOC</b>	<p>The Solomon Islands Red Cross Society (SIRCS) has activated its emergency response mechanisms and is currently implementing initial response actions despite limited operational capacity. The SIRCS Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) was activated on 7 April 2026 as the coordination point with the affected branches. The Western Branch activated its branch Emergency Operations Centre on 6 April. The EOCs continue to maintain two-way communication using an activated communication tree.</p> <p>To ensure effective coordination, printers and desktop computers required by Gizo will be deployed. Personal protective equipment (PPE) with high visibility will be provided to volunteers, and utilities will be maintained throughout the operation.</p>

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	The IFRC Country Cluste Delegation (CCD) Suva has provided technical support to SIRCS on the DREF application, plan of action and budgeting as well as procurement plans. CCD Suva will help SIRCS complete their plan of action as well as supporting the surge deployment for operations management, finance and logistics.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	Partner National Societies have received SIRCS situational reports and will provide relevant support bilaterally or multilaterally. Technical support will be requested by SIRCS in the areas of Operations Management, Finance, Logistics, and PMER.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

Coordination with ICRC on dissemination and communication, including key messaging, advocacy, press statements, and beneficiary communication, will be supported through technical advice. SIRCS will maintain communication with ICRC regarding internally displaced persons (IDPs) and, where possible, Restoring Family Links (RFL) support.



# Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Government has requested international assistance</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>National authorities</b></p>	<p>The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) activated the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) at Level 1 (standby mode) on 3 April to coordinate preparedness and response efforts, which was escalated to full activation on 8 April. This includes the activation of Provincial Emergency Operations Centres to coordinate assessments and response actions at the sub-national level. The Health Emergency Operations Centre (NHEOCS) was also fully activated to coordinate the health response and disseminate safety information to provincial hospitals, rural, and area health clinics.</p> <p>The National Disaster Operations Committee (NDOC) convened its second meeting to consolidate a Forward Response Plan, with sector committees tasked to develop detailed Sector Response Plans. The Government has identified priority needs in emergency food and water, shelter, hygiene and kitchen kits, and emergency health relief, with an initial response period of 21 days supported through government resources and partner contributions.</p>
<p><b>UN or other actors</b></p>	<p>The UN Charter was activated on 8 April to enable the NDMO to access high-resolution satellite-derived information to assess the likely scope and scale of impacts, prioritizing Isabel and Choiseul Provinces. A flyover was requested from New Zealand by the Government of the Solomon Islands.</p> <p>World Vision International has deployed four staff to support assessments on one island and has distributed 98 hygiene kits and 210 collapsible jerrycans to nearly 100 households. UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) have deployed over 1,100 water containers or buckets, 200 tap filters, and 1,675 WASH and dignity kits. RWASH staff are also being deployed to Choiseul and Western Provinces to support ground coordination of supplies, provide training on the installation of water filters, and support the distribution of supplies. ADRA has distributed over 100 pieces of soap and 100 hygiene kits in Western Province.</p> <p>On 14 April, UNFPA and UNICEF dispatched medical supplies, while the Ministry of Health sent pharmaceuticals and medical consumables to Western Province. UNFPA also sent 50 dignity kits and reproductive health kits to Honiara for dispatch. IOM has delivered non-food items (NFIs), including solar lamps, kitchen sets, and blankets.</p> <p>IOM is activating the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to formalize data collection on evacuees. ADRA is conducting rapid on-site assessments. UNICEF will provide tents for temporary learning spaces and distribute teaching and learning materials. An OCHA Information Management Officer (IMO) has been deployed to the NEOC to support the Initial Damage Assessment.</p>



## Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The Government of the Solomon Islands, through the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), leads national-level coordination of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. Coordination is managed through the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) and the National Disaster Operations Committee (NDOC), which oversee strategic decision-making, resource mobilization, and coordination of national and international response efforts.

At the sub-national level, Provincial Disaster Operations Committees and Provincial Emergency Operations Centres (PEOCs) are activated to coordinate response activities, assessments, and information flow within affected provinces.

The Solomon Islands Red Cross Society (SIRCS), as an auxiliary to public authorities in the humanitarian field, plays a key role within this coordination structure. SIRCS is an active member of the NDOC and participates in relevant sectoral coordination mechanisms (clusters), contributing to joint assessments, information sharing, and coordinated response planning.

Within this operation, SIRCS's mandate is to provide humanitarian assistance at the community level, complementing the government-led response. SIRCS will focus on:

- (1). Shelter and essential household assistance (co-lead operational focus)
- (2). WASH, health, and community engagement activities, delivered in coordination with partners

SIRCS leverages its branch network and volunteer base to support last-mile delivery, particularly in remote and hard-to-reach communities, while also facilitating community feedback into national coordination mechanisms.

Coordination with partners is ongoing through established mechanisms, ensuring complementarity and avoiding duplication, particularly in sectors such as WASH and health.

# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

Households across Western, Choiseul, Isabel, and South Guadalcanal Provinces have experienced partial or complete damage to their homes following Tropical Cyclone Maila. Many families are currently displaced or living in unsafe and temporary conditions, including evacuation centres, with host families, or in makeshift shelters, increasing their exposure to adverse weather, health risks, and protection concerns.

The scale of shelter damage has exceeded the current response capacity of the SIRCS. Existing pre-positioned stocks are limited, with approximately 572 shelter toolkits, 645 tarpaulins, 529 kitchen sets, 1,862 blankets, and no available sleeping mats, which are insufficient to meet the needs of affected households across multiple provinces.

Affected populations, particularly those in coastal and hard-to-reach areas, have limited capacity to self-recover due to their reliance on subsistence agriculture and fishing, both of which have been severely impacted. Without timely support, these households remain highly vulnerable to further deterioration of living conditions, including exposure to ongoing weather conditions, health risks, and protection concerns.

There is therefore a critical need for emergency shelter assistance (shelter toolkits and tarpaulins), essential household items (blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets), and technical guidance on Build Back Safer construction practices. These interventions are essential to restore safe living conditions, reduce exposure to further risks, and support the early recovery of affected households.



## Health

The cyclone has significantly increased the risk of water- and vector-borne disease outbreaks due to flooding, contamination of water sources, and stagnant water creating mosquito breeding environments. Communities are at heightened risk of diseases such as diarrhoea, dengue, malaria, and leptospirosis, particularly in areas where sanitation systems have been disrupted.

Access to health services remains constrained due to damaged infrastructure, disrupted transport, and overstretched health facilities, limiting timely access to care. Overcrowded evacuation centres and temporary living conditions further increase exposure to communicable diseases and contribute to heightened psychosocial stress.



SIRCS currently has limited capacity and resources to scale up health interventions to meet these risks. Existing stock includes 550 mosquito nets. In addition, there is a gap in community-level awareness and preventive practices, particularly related to disease prevention, hygiene behaviours, and early health-seeking practices. There is also a need to strengthen psychosocial first aid capacity for staff and volunteers, as well as provide psychosocial support to affected populations experiencing stress and trauma.

To address public health risks, prevent disease outbreaks, and support the well-being of affected communities and responders, health promotion and risk communication on disease prevention, as well as the distribution of mosquito nets to high-risk households, are crucial.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Access to safe water and adequate sanitation has been significantly disrupted due to flooding and contamination of water sources following Tropical Cyclone Maila. Many households are currently relying on unsafe water for drinking and domestic use, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases, including diarrhoea and other infections.

Existing water systems and sanitation facilities have been damaged or contaminated, while overcrowded living conditions and limited access to hygiene supplies further exacerbate public health risks. In addition, environmental conditions such as stagnant water and debris contribute to increased mosquito breeding and poor sanitation conditions.

SIRCS currently has limited WASH capacity to meet the scale of needs. Available stock includes 240 hygiene kits (which contain expired items requiring replacement) and 1,000 jerry cans, which are insufficient to support affected communities at scale.

In addition to household-level support, there is a need to strengthen community-level hygiene practices and environmental health conditions, including awareness of safe water handling, sanitation practices, and vector control. There is also a need to support community clean-up campaigns, requiring appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for staff and volunteers to safely conduct activities.

The provision of hygiene kits and jerry cans for safe water storage, as well as community-based hygiene promotion and awareness activities, is essential to reduce public health risks, prevent disease outbreaks, and improve hygiene conditions for affected communities.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Displacement and disruption of community structures have increased protection risks, particularly for women, children, elderly persons, and people with disabilities. Overcrowded evacuation centers, lack of privacy, and limited access to basic services heighten the risk of gender-based violence, neglect, and psychosocial distress. At the same time, vulnerable groups face barriers in accessing assistance.

There is a need to ensure that all response activities are safe, inclusive, and accessible, with specific measures to: prioritize vulnerable and at-risk households, ensure safe distribution processes, provide psychosocial First Aid support (PFA) and establish and promote safe referral pathways. These actions are essential to reduce protection risks and ensure equitable access to assistance.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

Effective community engagement and accountability are critical to ensure that the response is relevant, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of affected populations. Following Tropical Cyclone Maila, many communities—particularly those in remote and hard-to-reach areas—have limited access to timely, accurate, and trusted information on available assistance, health risks, and response activities.

There is currently a gap in structured and systematic community feedback mechanisms, limiting the ability of affected populations to voice their needs, concerns, and preferences. Without these mechanisms, there is a risk that interventions may not fully reflect community priorities or adapt to evolving needs.

In addition, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of staff and volunteers to deliver consistent, clear, and culturally appropriate messaging, and to effectively collect, analyze, and respond to community feedback. While volunteers are present at community level, they require further support and tools to ensure that engagement is two-way, inclusive, and accountable, particularly for vulnerable groups who may face barriers in accessing information or raising concerns.

Language diversity, geographic dispersion, and varying literacy levels further highlight the need for tailored communication approaches, including the use of appropriate channels and formats to reach all segments of the population.

Establishment and strengthening of community feedback and complaints mechanisms, delivery of clear, timely, and culturally



appropriate information to affected communities and strengthening volunteer capacity on community engagement, communication, and accountability approaches are crucial to ensure that the response remains people-centred, transparent, and responsive, while building trust and improving the overall effectiveness of the operation. This will support ensuring inclusive participation, particularly of vulnerable and marginalized groups

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

While initial assessments have provided a broad understanding of the impacts of Tropical Cyclone Maila, several gaps and limitations remain that affect the overall response. Relief operations are constrained by limited availability of functional boats and fuel. There is a critical need for assessments across all sectors, challenged by remote locations, adverse weather, and limited communications.

### Unmet Needs

Significant unmet needs remain across all priority sectors. Shelter, WASH, and health interventions are only partially addressing the scale of needs, with current planned coverage reaching a limited proportion of the affected population. Large segments of affected households—particularly in remote and coastal areas—remain without adequate access to shelter support, safe water, hygiene items, and health services.

### Resource Shortages

The response is constrained by limited availability of resources, including relief items, funding, and technical capacity. While procurement plans are in place, available stocks—particularly for hygiene kits, mosquito nets, and shelter materials—are insufficient to meet the full extent of needs. Human resource capacity is also limited, requiring surge support to effectively manage operations, procurement, and monitoring.

### Operational Challenges

Operational constraints continue to impact the effectiveness and reach of the response and may delay assistance and limit coverage, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. These include:

- Geographic dispersion and remoteness of affected island communities
- Damaged infrastructure and transport networks, affecting access and delivery timelines
- Communication limitations at provincial level, impacting coordination and information flow

### Coordination Challenges

While coordination mechanisms are in place, there are ongoing challenges in ensuring timely information sharing and alignment across actors, particularly at sub-national level. Variations in sectoral coverage and differing operational capacities among partners may result in uneven service delivery and potential gaps in certain locations or sectors.

### Vulnerable Groups

The needs of vulnerable groups may not yet be fully captured through initial assessments. These include:

- Women and girls, particularly in overcrowded or unsafe living conditions
- Children, at risk of health issues and psychosocial distress
- Older persons and persons with disabilities, who may face mobility and access barriers
- Displaced households and those in remote areas, with limited access to services

These groups may face additional barriers in accessing assistance and require targeted and inclusive approaches to ensure equitable support.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The overall aim of this operation is to assist approximately 7480 people (1496 households) affected by Tropical Cyclone Maila in Western and Choiseul Provinces over a six-month period from April to October 2026. Key actions will focus on restoring safe living conditions and reducing public health risks through the distribution of emergency shelter materials such as tarpaulins, toolkits, and essential household items, alongside hygiene kits, dignity kits, jerry cans, and mosquito nets. These interventions will be complemented by technical guidance on Build Back Safer construction practices, hygiene promotion, and community awareness activities to reduce exposure to water- and vector-borne diseases. Health-focused actions will include strengthened risk communication, psychosocial support through Psychosocial First Aid (PFA), and support to community-based surveillance where feasible.

This response represents a coordinated, community-centred intervention led by the SIRCS, in close collaboration with government authorities, clusters, and partners. By combining emergency assistance, health and hygiene promotion, and resilience-building measures, the operation aims to reduce immediate humanitarian needs, prevent secondary health risks, and support early recovery while strengthening community preparedness for future climate-related hazards.



## Operation strategy rationale

This operation aims to address the immediate needs of vulnerable and high-risk populations, including displaced households, coastal and flood-prone communities, and those with limited coping capacity. The most urgent needs identified include damage to shelters and loss of essential household items, leaving families exposed to harsh weather conditions; a high risk of disease outbreaks (diarrhoea, leptospirosis, dengue) due to flooding, poor sanitation, and mosquito breeding; limited access to safe water and hygiene items; as well as gaps in public awareness and preparedness, increasing vulnerability to secondary risks.

The operation prioritizes immediate relief combined with risk reduction, recognizing that early actions can significantly reduce longer-term humanitarian impacts. The strategy is built around three core priorities: restoring safe and dignified living conditions, reducing public health risks and preventing disease outbreaks, and strengthening community awareness, engagement, and resilience. The operational plan leverages the SIRCS volunteer network for rapid, trusted, and cost-efficient outreach, particularly in remote areas. Integrated programming reflects the interconnected nature of risks (e.g. poor shelter → increased exposure → higher disease risk). A targeted geographic focus and use of existing structures ensure optimal use of limited DREF funding, while incorporating Build Back Safer and resilience messaging bridges the gap between emergency response and longer-term recovery.

### Shelter, Housing, and Settlements

To address widespread shelter damage, the operation will provide emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins, toolkits) and essential household items. This approach ensures immediate protection while reducing exposure to environmental hazards. The integration of Build Back Safer (BBS) messaging is a deliberate strategy to move beyond relief by promoting safer reconstruction practices. This helps reduce future disaster risk and supports early recovery, rather than creating dependency on repeated assistance.

### Health

Given the high likelihood and impact of disease outbreaks, the operation prioritizes preventive health measures. The distribution of mosquito nets, dignity kits, and first aid kits directly addresses gaps in protection, hygiene, and immediate care. This is complemented by community-based health promotion and Psychosocial First Aid (PFA), recognizing that behaviour change and mental well-being are critical to reducing health risks and supporting recovery. These approaches are cost-effective, scalable, and well suited to the community-based structure of the National Society.

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

WASH interventions focus on safe water access, hygiene promotion, and environmental health, addressing the root causes of disease transmission. The provision of hygiene kits and jerry cans supports household-level behaviour change, while community clean-up campaigns target mosquito breeding sites and environmental contamination. This combined hardware (items) and software (awareness) approach ensures both immediate and sustained impact.

### Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) and CEA

A strong emphasis is placed on two-way communication, ensuring communities are not only informed but actively engaged in the response. The use of culturally appropriate IEC materials in local languages, alongside volunteer-led outreach, ensures accessibility and relevance of messaging. Feedback and complaints mechanisms will be established early to ensure that the response remains accountable, adaptive, and needs-driven.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) will be integrated throughout the response, ensuring that information is accessible, culturally appropriate, and responsive to community feedback. Volunteers will play a central role in disseminating key messages, supporting distributions, and maintaining two-way communication with affected populations.

The operation will support affected households through a phased distribution of NFIs. Phase 1 utilizes pre-positioned stocks and targets 240 households. Phase 2 targets 660 households to complement the initial assistance and cover gaps where needs exceeded pre-positioned stocks. Phase 3 targets 596 households. In this third phase, shelter is a key sector, as support has been requested by the NDMO.

The standard package to be provided per household includes one shelter toolkit, one kitchen set, one hygiene kit, one solar lamp, two blankets, two jerry cans, two mosquito nets, and two sleeping mats. Based on assessments, each household will receive one or two tarpaulins. Due to international procurement, solar lamps are not included in Phase 1. In Phase 2, based on assessments, mosquito nets will only be distributed to an additional 60 households, and similarly, one jerry can will be provided to 100 households with large families. For Phase 3, distribution includes only shelter toolkits, tarpaulins, and jerry cans in the same quantities as in Phase 2. Hygiene kits are also distributed by Save the Children, and mosquito nets are distributed by World Vision, complementing the third-phase distribution.

For local procurement, sleeping mats and expired items will need to be prioritized. To distribute hygiene kits, 240 expired items must be replaced, including sanitary pads, toothpaste, body soap, and laundry soap. Likewise, a total of 480 sleeping mats will need to be procured, as there is no existing stock. Pre-positioned items utilized during the response will be replenished to restore national preparedness capacity.



The operation also includes the procurement of essential National Society assets required for effective implementation. These include laptops or tablets, mobile phones, a desktop computer, power banks, and a water tank. These assets will strengthen field coordination, reporting, beneficiary registration, and communications, particularly in areas with limited power and connectivity. The water tank will support safe water access for staff and volunteers during extended field deployments. All assets are directly linked to operational delivery needs.

Freight from IFRC regional pre-positioned stocks (international procurement) and destination charges are included in the budget, while in-country transportation from Honiara storage to the Gizo Branch is covered by the Australian Red Cross Flexi Fund. Similarly, domestic (including inter-island) distribution costs for affected communities are covered by the Australian Red Cross Flexi Fund. Free transportation options from international sources are being explored where possible, and NDMO charter support may be used to cover some dispatches to the Gizo Branch.

Several contextual factors have shaped this operational strategy: limited pre-positioned stock requiring replenishment to meet immediate needs; geographic dispersion and access constraints necessitating decentralized and volunteer-led delivery approaches; climate and seasonal risks increasing the likelihood of further shocks and reinforcing the need for resilience-building; and public health vulnerabilities, particularly in post-flood environments. In addition, National Society capacity, including a strong community presence but requiring support in logistics and scale-up, has been factored into the operational planning.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target communities most affected by Tropical Cyclone Maila, with a focus on vulnerable populations across Western and Choiseul Provinces.

This includes:

- Households whose homes and essential belongings have been partially or fully damaged or destroyed, as identified through Initial Damage Assessments (IDA).
- Communities located in coastal, flood-prone, and hard-to-reach areas that have been disproportionately impacted by storm surge, flooding, and strong winds.
- Low-income households and those reliant on subsistence agriculture and fishing, with limited capacity to recover without external support.
- Children, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and other socially vulnerable groups who face increased health and protection risks.
- Displaced populations residing in evacuation centres or with host communities, who are exposed to heightened risks of disease outbreaks and protection concerns.
- Households at high risk of disease outbreaks (diarrhoea, leptospirosis, dengue) due to contaminated water sources, poor sanitation, and mosquito breeding environments.
- Red Cross staff and volunteers, who serve as frontline responders and require adequate support, including first aid and protective resources, to safely carry out response activities.
- Community leaders, teachers, and Community Disaster Committees (CDCs) supporting dissemination of Build Back Safer, health, and hygiene messaging in communities and schools.

This targeted approach ensures that high-risk and vulnerable populations are prioritized for emergency shelter and NFI assistance, health and hygiene promotion, and community-based interventions. By aligning distributions with needs identified through IDA and supporting behaviour change through targeted messaging, SIRCS aims to reduce immediate humanitarian needs, minimize disease risks, and support safe and resilient recovery.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The targeted population includes households affected by Tropical Cyclone Maila across Western and Choiseul Provinces, identified through Initial Damage Assessments (IDA) and Detailed Sector Assessments (DSA). Priority is given to households whose homes have been partially or fully damaged or destroyed, as well as those experiencing loss of essential household items, displacement, or disruption to basic services such as water and sanitation. Communities located in high-risk areas—including coastal zones, flood-prone locations, and hard-to-reach rural settings—are also prioritized due to their increased exposure to hazards and limited access to assistance.

Rationale and logic for targeting these groups:

Households directly impacted by shelter damage and flooding are prioritized because they face immediate risks to safety, health, and wellbeing. Damaged housing increases exposure to environmental hazards, while contaminated water sources and poor sanitation conditions heighten the risk of disease outbreaks such as diarrhoea, leptospirosis, and dengue. By targeting these groups, the response aims to provide timely life-saving assistance, restore safe living conditions, and reduce the likelihood of secondary public health emergencies. The use of assessment data ensures that support is needs-based, evidence-driven, and directed to areas with the highest



severity of impact.

#### Addressing vulnerable groups:

Within affected communities, particular attention is given to vulnerable populations, including women, children, elderly persons, people with disabilities, and female-headed households. These groups often face greater challenges in accessing assistance and are at increased risk of protection concerns, health complications, and reduced coping capacity. The response integrates Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) principles to ensure equitable access to assistance, including the provision of dignity kits, targeted health messaging, and psychosocial support. Prioritization also considers households with limited livelihoods, particularly those dependent on subsistence agriculture and fishing, who may struggle to recover without external support.

#### Implementation approach:

Targeting is guided by data collected through IDA and DSA processes, supported by coordination with the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), provincial authorities, and community structures such as Community Disaster Committees (CDCs). SIRCS volunteers and assessment teams identify eligible households based on agreed vulnerability and impact criteria, ensuring transparency and consistency in selection. Distribution of shelter materials, NFIs, and WASH items is conducted in phases, aligned with assessment findings and operational capacity. In parallel, community engagement mechanisms—including feedback and complaints systems—are used to validate targeting, address gaps, and ensure accountability. Health and hygiene promotion, as well as Build Back Safer messaging, are integrated into all interventions to maximize impact and support sustainable recovery.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	2,992	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Men	4,488	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	7,480		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
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?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No

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

Risk	Mitigation action
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Supply chain disruptions and procurement delays	The first phase of distribution focuses on use of current stock in Solomon Islands, IFRC prepositioned stocks will be utilized., Supply Chain surge deployment will support SIRCS capacity. Local procurement is used for selected items. Procurement plan is being developed and procurement will continue to be closely monitored throughout the operation.
Travel disruptions: Impact on monitoring and surge deployments	Surge deployments will provide continuous in-country monitoring of the implementation of the operation as well as support to the National Society. In case of widespread travel disruptions, remote support will be provided with close monitoring of progress and frequent reporting.
Disease outbreak risk	Health and hygiene promotion activities are planned in the operation. PPEs distribution to staff and volunteers. Coordination with health authorities and close monitoring of the situation.
Distribution disruption to access to affected provinces	Change target province to secondary target areas that are reachable: Isabel, Guadalcanal and Central Provinces
Fuel price increases and fuel shortages: Fuel prices have increased sharply as a result of the situation in the Middle East. This impacts all aspects of travel and transports including movement between islands and relief distributions as well as causing increases in the operational costs	Fuel prices and availability are monitored closely throughout the operation. Distributions are consolidated where feasible to reduce transportation trips and volunteer field movements are planned strategically. Close budget monitoring for early detection of budget overspends requiring operational adjustments.

**Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:**

RCRC staff and volunteers responding to Tropical Cyclone Maila may face immediate hazards, including gale-force winds, heavy rainfall, flooding, landslides, and hazardous sea conditions, with risks of injury, drowning, and entrapment. These risks are compounded by damaged infrastructure and access constraints, limiting movement, coordination, and medical evacuation, alongside additional threats such as disease exposure, debris-related injuries, unsafe environments, fatigue, and potential community tensions over scarce resources.

During the operation, the National Society (NS) security framework will apply to NS staff and volunteers, while the IFRC security framework will apply if IFRC personnel (including surge, staff on loan, and consultants) are deployed. Comprehensive security measures will be implemented, including continuous situation monitoring, timely updates, movement tracking, area security assessments, and pre-deployment briefings. Completion of IFRC e-learning (e.g., Stay Safe 2.0) is mandatory. IFRC CCD security team is maintaining close coordination with external humanitarian actors in the country, particularly regarding operational areas, and is also working closely with NS branches and local authorities in the operational areas

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes
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## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 181,047

**Targeted Persons:** 7,480



## Indicators

Title	Target
# of households provided with emergency shelter assistance	1,496
# of households receiving essential household items	1,496
# of households reached with Build Back Safer messaging	1,496
# of staff and volunteers trained or briefed on shelter and Build Back Safer approaches	20

## Priority Actions

- Procure, distribute, and replenish emergency shelter materials, including 1,496 shelter toolkits and 2,000 tarpaulins, to support approximately 1,496 households.
- Procure and distribute essential household items, including 2,512 sleeping mats, 2,512 blankets, and 900 kitchen sets, to restore basic living conditions for targeted households.
- Prioritize distributions based on the level of damage and vulnerability, including households with fully destroyed homes, displaced populations, and those in hard-to-reach areas
- Deliver Build Back Safer technical guidance through volunteer-led community outreach during distributions to support safer shelter repair and reconstruction.
- Replenish and pre-position contingency shelter and NFI stocks to maintain operational readiness for ongoing and future response needs.



**Budget:** CHF 2,451

**Targeted Persons:** 7,480

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff and volunteers provided refresher on Shelter, PGI, CEA, PFA	70
# of households provided with mosquito nets (2 per household)	300
# of people reached with health promotion and risk communication activities	7,480
# of people reached with Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) support	100

## Priority Actions

- Provide refresher training to approx. 70 staff and volunteers on Shelter, PGI, CEA, PFA and other briefings needed before deployment.
- Procure and distribute 600 mosquito nets to approximately 300 high-risk households (2 nets per household) to reduce exposure to vector-borne diseases.
- Disseminate health promotion and risk communication messages on disease prevention (including dengue, malaria, diarrhea, and



leptospirosis) through community outreach and IEC materials.

- Deliver Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) through trained volunteers to support affected populations experiencing stress and trauma.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 23,668

**Targeted Persons:** 7,480

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with WASH assistance	7,480
# of staff and volunteers trained/engaged in WASH activities	70

### Priority Actions

- Distribute 240 hygiene kits after expired items are replaced from existing stock to targeted households as part of immediate response.
- Procure 960 hygiene kits, of which 600 will be distributed to additional households and 240 will replenish emergency stock.
- Distribute jerry cans (2 per household) to approximately 900 households to support safe water storage and handling. Additional Jerrycan from 100 procured stock will be given to households with more need.
- Conduct community-based hygiene promotion and awareness activities on safe water use, sanitation, and disease prevention through IEC materials and outreach.
- Support community clean-up campaigns to reduce environmental health risks and mosquito breeding sites.
- Procure and distribute personal protective equipment (PPE) for staff and volunteers to safely conduct clean-up and community activities.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 11,071

**Targeted Persons:** 5,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of child safeguarding risk analysis (CSRA) conducted	1
# of households receiving solar lights	1,000
# of volunteers briefed on child protection, Safe referral mechanism and Code of Conduct requirements	71
# of action plan(s) developed and implemented based on CSRA findings	1



## Priority Actions

- Ensure the systematic collection, analysis, and use of Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) across all assessments, monitoring, and reporting to inform inclusive programming.
- Integrate PGI considerations into all sectors to strengthen accountability, equitable access, and safe programming.
- Procure and distribute solar lights to enhance safety and reduce protection risks, particularly for women, children, and vulnerable groups in affected communities.
- Develop Action plan as per Risk Rating on CSRA.
- Provide mandatory briefings to staff and volunteers on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Code of Conduct, and safe referral (SafeNet) mechanisms prior to deployment.
- Map, establish, and disseminate accessible referral pathways for gender-based violence (GBV) and other protection services.
- Conduct Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) incorporating PGI considerations to assess safety, accessibility, and satisfaction of assistance among different groups.
- Develop and disseminate key messages on GBV prevention, Child Protection, PSEA, and available support services through visible and accessible channels in affected communities.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 0

**Targeted Persons:** 7,480

### Indicators

Title	Target
The National Society has a functioning feedback mechanism in place for the whole organisation (Yes =1. No=0)	1
% of people surveyed who feel the National Society's support/services meets their most important needs/provides useful support	70

## Priority Actions

- Disseminate timely, accurate, and accessible information on available assistance, targeting criteria, and distribution processes prior to and during implementation.
- Print and disseminate IEC materials (including Build Back Safer and health/WASH messaging) in local languages and culturally appropriate formats.
- Refresher on community feedback and complaints mechanisms (CFM) at community and distribution levels.
- Collect, document, and respond to community feedback and concerns, and use findings to inform operational adjustments.
- Conduct community outreach sessions and meetings to promote two-way communication and engagement.
- Ensure inclusive participation of vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.



## Coordination And Partnerships

**Budget:** CHF 422

**Targeted Persons:** -



## Indicators

Title	Target
Coordination with partners such as Shelter sub committee, WWSI, IOM, PHA and MHMS (Yes =1. No=0)	1

## Priority Actions

- Coordination with partners such as Shelter subcommittee, WWSI, IOM, PHA and MHMS



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 31,631

**Targeted Persons:** 0

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of IFRC surge personnel deployed	3
# of monitoring visits conducted	1

## Priority Actions

- Deployment of Operations Manager, Finance Officer and, Logistics Coordinator surge support
- Provide continuous technical and coordination support



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 31,037

**Targeted Persons:** 0

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1
# of staff and volunteers involved with the operation	70
# of Red Cross staff directly engaged with the operation	5
# of water storage/rainwater harvesting systems installed	1

## Priority Actions

- Provide volunteer allowances, transport, and safety support for deployment



- Engaging a Deputy Disaster Manager, Health Coordinator, Operations Lead, Disaster Manager, Planning / Finance Officer, Volunteer Officer, Branch Officer.
- Organize a lesson learned workshop.
- Install water storage and rainwater harvesting system at Gizo Branch to strengthen operational capacity and access to safe water.

## About Support Services

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

A total of 5 staff and 70 volunteers from the Solomon Islands Red Cross Society (SIRCS) will be engaged in the implementation of this operation.

SIRCS staff will provide overall coordination, technical oversight, and management of the operation. Key positions supported under this DREF include:

- Disaster Manager – overall leadership and strategic oversight of the operation
- Deputy Disaster Manager – day-to-day coordination and operational support
- Operations Lead – management of field implementation and activity delivery
- Planning/Finance Officer – financial management, reporting, and budget tracking
- Health Coordinator – this is a new role, and the position will have oversight of health and hygiene promotion activities
- Volunteer Officer – coordination, deployment, and support of volunteers
- Branch Officer – coordination at branch level, particularly in affected areas

These roles will ensure effective planning, coordination, financial accountability, and monitoring across all sectors of the response.

A network of 70 trained volunteers will be mobilized across the targeted provinces to support frontline implementation.

### 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 volunteer network of the National Society broadly reflects the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the communities being supported. Volunteers are drawn from the same provinces and communities affected by the emergency, which enables strong local language capacity, cultural understanding, and community trust. Youth volunteers form a significant proportion of the workforce, supporting outreach, awareness activities, and community engagement.

However, some gaps remain. There is uneven gender balance across all teams, particularly in more remote areas where male volunteers are more prevalent. This can limit engagement with women, girls, and other vulnerable groups, especially when addressing sensitive issues such as hygiene, dignity, and protection. Additionally, while youth are well represented, there is limited participation of older volunteers and persons with disabilities, which may affect inclusiveness in reaching all community members.

To address these gaps, the operation will:

- Promote gender-balanced volunteer teams, particularly during distributions and community outreach, to ensure safe and culturally appropriate engagement with women and girls
- Prioritize the recruitment and deployment of female volunteers, especially in activities involving dignity kits, health promotion, and household-level engagement
- Engage volunteers from diverse age groups and community backgrounds, including working with community leaders to ensure representation of older persons and marginalized groups
- Provide briefings and training on PGI, Code of Conduct, and safe programming to all volunteers
- Ensure that local language speakers are included in all teams, particularly in remote or linguistically diverse communities

These actions will help ensure that assistance is inclusive, respectful, and responsive to the specific needs of different groups, while strengthening community trust and participation throughout the operation



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

Yes

Yes, surge personnel will be deployed to support the implementation of this operation.

Under this DREF, an Operations Manager, a Logistics Coordinator and Finance Coordinator will be deployed to provide in-country technical and operational support to SIRCS. These roles are critical to ensure effective coordination, timely implementation, and adherence to IFRC standards, particularly given the scale of procurement and distribution activities.

The Operations Manager will provide overall operational oversight, supporting planning, coordination, and monitoring of activities across sectors. This includes ensuring alignment with the operational strategy, supporting reporting and performance tracking, and strengthening coordination with government, partners, and internal teams.

The Logistics Coordinator will support procurement planning, supply chain management, and pipeline tracking, including coordination of international shipments from the IFRC warehouse and local procurement processes. The role will also ensure proper warehousing, stock management, and distribution planning, in line with IFRC logistics and procurement procedures.

The Finance Coordinator the role is critical for producing timely financial reports, supporting audits, and strengthening internal controls during high-pressure response periods. The Finance Coordinator also works closely with operations and logistics teams to align financial planning with operational priorities, ensuring that resources are used effectively to meet urgent humanitarian needs. This function ultimately contributes to accountability to affected populations, donors, and partners, while safeguarding the integrity of the DREF mechanism.

All surge personnel will work closely with SIRCS staff and volunteers to build capacity and ensure compliance, particularly in procurement, financial oversight, and operational delivery. Their deployment will also support risk mitigation by strengthening systems, improving accountability, and ensuring timely delivery of assistance to targeted households.

Additional operational support including Operations Coordinator and PMER support will be complemented through separate funding mechanisms (through PNS) ensuring adequate oversight throughout the operation. These positions will not be based in country.

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

Procurement for this operation will be carried out through a combination of the SIRCS and IFRC-supported processes, in line with IFRC procurement standards and procedures. SIRCS will lead local procurement where feasible, while IFRC will provide technical support and facilitate international sourcing through its regional supply chain.

Procurement will involve both local and international suppliers across multiple sectors, including shelter, WASH, health, CEA, and PGI. The procurement pipeline includes items for both immediate distribution and replenishment of emergency stocks, ensuring that response needs are met while maintaining operational readiness.

International procurement will be supported through the IFRC regional warehouse, where key items are currently available. Based on the revised quantities, items can be consolidated and sourced from this warehouse, ensuring quality, standardization, and efficiency. Shipping from Brisbane to Honiara is scheduled every two weeks, with an estimated delivery timeframe of approximately two months from dispatch to final receipt.

Local procurement will complement international sourcing. The National Society has already conducted preliminary vendor mapping, and procurement will be further formalized through vendor agreements to ensure timely and compliant sourcing of locally available items.

To strengthen procurement oversight and mitigate risk, logistics and operations surge support will be deployed in-country to support SIRCS with procurement planning, supplier engagement, and pipeline management.

## How will this operation be monitored?

SIRCS leadership and the IFRC Head of Delegation will ultimately be accountable for the timely implementation, compliance, financial management, and reporting of the operation. This will be done with the support of the operations manager. Furthermore, SIRCS operation team supported by IFRC will primarily be responsible monitoring of the intervention at operation level.

The operation will be monitored through a combination of SIRCS-led field monitoring and IFRC technical oversight, ensuring that activities are implemented effectively and in line with the operational plan.



SIRCS will be responsible for day-to-day monitoring through its staff and volunteer network at branch and community level. This will include routine activity tracking, distribution monitoring, and collection of field-level data using standardized tools. Data will be consolidated at national level to support regular progress reporting.

To strengthen monitoring and reporting capacity, PMER surge support will be deployed through a separate funding mechanism, providing technical guidance on planning, monitoring, data management, and reporting. This will ensure that monitoring systems are robust, consistent with IFRC standards, and able to track progress across all sectors.

Progress will be measured against the agreed indicators and targets outlined in the operation (e.g. number of households reached with shelter assistance, number of people reached with WASH and health interventions, and number of households receiving NFIs). Key milestones will include completion of procurement, distribution phases, and achievement of targeted household coverage.

Monitoring mechanisms will include:

- Regular field monitoring and supervision by SIRCS staff and volunteers
- Distribution tracking and verification during implementation
- PDM to assess the appropriateness, use, and effectiveness of assistance
- Community feedback and complaints mechanisms (CFM) to capture beneficiary perspectives and inform adjustments
- Lessons Learnt Workshop conducted

The IFRC will provide ongoing remote and in-country technical support, including monitoring visits by surge personnel and/or CCD team members, depending on access and operational needs. These visits will focus on verifying progress, supporting quality assurance, and addressing any implementation challenges.

Accordingly, progress reports will be shared with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) to inform them of the operation's progress. A lesson learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the implementation to follow up on key operational and organizational learnings and document the findings as a reference for future interventions

## Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

All field activities will maintain clear and consistent visibility in line with SIRCS and IFRC branding guidelines. Banners, posters, and IEC materials, will feature approved SIRCS and IFRC branding and will be used across all community touchpoints.

SIRCS will proactively engage with local media, and regional media, if possible, to promote and amplify its ongoing cyclone response. SIRCS will seek to broadcast partnerships with national radio and television channels to reach the mass public with critical health awareness messaging.

SIRCS and IFRC will work closely and collaboratively to procure and produce a range of communications products in support of the cyclone response. This includes videos, human-centred stories, photographs, B-rolls, and other multimedia content that reflects the impact of the response on the communities being served. All content will be developed with the necessary informed consent of subjects, and with strict adherence to safeguarding and data protection standards, particularly where children are involved. In the spirit of full collaboration, any raw materials, including unedited footage, photographs, and interview recordings, procured or produced by SIRCS or IFRC will be shared across both parties, to ensure both organisations have access to the full breadth of content generated through this response.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

Code - Solomon Red Cross Society

### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>218,237</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	181,047
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	2,451
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	23,668
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	11,071
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>63,089</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	422
Secretariat Services	31,631
National Society Strengthening	31,037
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>281,326</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

**National Society contact:** Sheeba Mishra, Secretary General, secgen@redcross.org.sb, +6777340974

**IFRC Appeal Manager:**

Finau Leveni, Head of Country Cluster Delegation • Country Cluster Delegation for The Pacific, Suva, FINAU.LEVENI@ifrc.org, +64212882754

**IFRC Project Manager:** Maciu Nokelevu, DRM Manager, mnokelevu@gmail.com, +6799925248

[Click here for the reference](#)

