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Emergency appeal revision

Fiji: Tropical Cyclone Winston

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Emergency Appeal n° MDRFJ001	40,000 people to be assisted	Appeal issued 21 February 2016
Glide n° TC-2016-000014-FJ	4,421,455 Swiss francs current Appeal budget	Revision n° 2 issued 15 December 2016
	121,919 Swiss francs funding gap	Appeal ends 31 May 2017

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks **4,421,455 Swiss francs** (reduced from 7 million Swiss francs) to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the **Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to **40,000 people** (reduced from 50,000 people) for **15 months** (increased from 12 months). The beneficiary population has reduced mainly due to changes in the sectors of **shelter; health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); Restoring Family Links (RFL) and National Society capacity building**. The Appeal budget also includes **260,531 Swiss francs** (increased from 177,216 Swiss francs) to support the IFRC's role as convener of the **shelter cluster**. With the revised budget, the appeal is at 98 per cent covered. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time of the evolving operation, and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments. **Details are available in the Revised Plan of Action [<click here>](#)**

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

20-21 February 2016: Category five cyclone Winston makes landfall in Fiji on 20 February. Government declares a State of Emergency.

23 February: 317,459 Swiss francs allocated from the IFRC's [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to support FRCS in meeting the immediate needs of 5,000 people.

29 February: IFRC launches an [Emergency Appeal](#) for 7 million Swiss francs to assist 38,500 people.

15 April: The death toll reaches 44 people with more than 32,000 houses damaged or destroyed.

20 April: IFRC issues a [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) for 7,093,143 Swiss francs to assist 50,000 people.

5 May: Fiji government launches Help for Homes (HfH) initiative, which provides financial assistance for homeowners to rebuild through access to tools and materials.

6-13 May: IFRC conducts a [review](#) of the Red Cross Red Crescent response to TC Winston in the relief phase.

3 August: A Fiji National Zika Virus Action Plan is endorsed by the Ministry of Health in recognition of the growing public health threat posed by the mosquito-borne virus.

14 December: IFRC issues Revised Emergency Appeal for 4,421,455 Swiss francs to assist 40,000 people.



With technical support and facilitation through IFRC and the use of a basic psychosocial support toolkit, FRCS conducted psychological first aid (PFA) training for 104 staff and volunteers. PSS has been identified as a priority for recovery of people affected by Winston, especially children. **Photo credit: IFRC/ Holly Griffin**

The operational strategy

Between 20 and 21 February, Category 5 Tropical Cyclone (TC) Winston swept through the Fiji Islands. The cyclone was one of the strongest ever to hit the South Pacific and left a trail of destruction in its wake. Over 350,000 people (40 per cent of the nation's population) were affected, across all four divisions of the country. Forty-four people were confirmed killed and 31,200 houses were damaged or destroyed. Water supply, power, health and educational services and infrastructure were significantly damaged. Farming and fishing communities were significantly impacted. At its peak, over 50,000 people took shelter in evacuation centres.

On 7 April, TC Zena struck Fiji, causing significant flooding in the Western Division, affecting communities still reeling from TC Winston. Three people were confirmed killed, essential services were damaged and more than 12,000 people took shelter in 244 evacuation centres.

Relief efforts were hampered by communication and access challenges considering that the affected area was geographically dispersed. FRCS extended the relief phase to three months, which was completed by the end of May. The appeal is being revised to ensure current funding coverage is prioritized towards activities focused on the needs of the hardest hit areas and most vulnerable communities.

Needs analysis

Shelter: Shelter cluster figures indicate that about 11,500 houses have been destroyed and 19,700 damaged. In the short- and medium-term, and with the scale of reconstruction underway, there is a need to provide technical advice to affected communities, including tradesmen, to plan and rebuild the damaged or destroyed houses. Efforts are needed at the local level to enhance the awareness and understanding of Build Back Safer (BBS) principles and techniques that are pivotal to achieving sustained improvements in post-disaster reconstruction.

Health: The Zika cases reported in April and a spike in August have triggered the need for disease surveillance and outbreak control, timely preventive interventions, and increasing awareness and promotion of healthy behaviours through public health information, education and communication campaigns. In addition, a significant gap had been identified in the provision of Psychosocial Support (PSS).

WASH: The result of the assessments highlights the need in various areas for water quality improvement due to reported cases of water borne diseases such as diarrhoea and typhoid. Damage to water sources occurred during and after the cyclone due to debris and technical defects of the water source structures. The need to restore and improve existing water sources had been identified and discussed in WASH cluster forum, by Ministry of Health (MoH) and UNICEF as co-leads for Implementing Partner Agencies. One hundred per cent of the sanitation facilities in many villages on the Koro island have been reported damaged. Damage to existing household and community toilets has compelled communities to resort to poorer sanitation practices and as such, increased the risk of communicable disease. Repairs of individual household sanitation units were only considered suitable in the relief stage.

Livelihoods: TC Winston directly followed a period of El Niño-influenced drought that was already having a negative impact on farmers in the affected area. In the most-affected areas, up to 100 percent of crops were damaged or destroyed. Seeds, planting materials and farming equipment were identified as key needs during assessments. The majority of Fijian women rely on agriculture as their sole source of income and they are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity.

Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction: Fijians are vulnerable to a range of natural hazards, including cyclones, storm surges and floods. The predicted impacts of climate change pose a significant challenge for Fiji. Over the coming years, Fiji will be confronted with both sea level rise and an increase in the frequency and intensity of natural hazards including flooding, cyclones and droughts. These changes are likely to have growing impacts on health, food security, fresh water supplies, shelter and ecosystem services. Vulnerable and low income families are likely to be the hardest hit by these impacts as they are more likely to live in low-lying areas close to the sea or near major rivers. They are also generally more dependent on local natural resources for food and shelter.

Summary of response to date

- Distributions of emergency relief items to 11,200 households (including through support provided by other Red Cross and Red Crescent partners), of which 5,500 households were covered by this Appeal.
- Demonstration houses were completed in Naboutolu village in Rakiraki district.
- 40 community based volunteers (CBVs) from existing community based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme in five Branches have supported the operation.
- 200 CBVs were trained on health and hygiene promotion, with the aim to outreach to the target 8,000 households.
- 104 staff and volunteers who were trained in psychological first aid have reached 734 people in affected communities; 12 of them also were trained in using puppetry as a mode of providing PSS for children.
- 39 people have been reconnected with their families through the established Restoring Family Links (RFL) system.
- 2,600 adults and 1,530 children of the targeted population have been reached with PSS

Beneficiary selection and community participation

In this response, FRCS is ensuring that the operation aligns with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity. FRCS is leading communities through a beneficiary selection process taking into account existing community and traditional structures as an entry point, noting that iTaukei and Indo-Fijian communities have differing structures.

The main criteria for validation prioritizes assistance to the most vulnerable households directly affected by TC Winston (particularly on hardest hit area like Koro Island) and who have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations. Other considerations are people who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own; those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, including women-headed households and those with many dependent children; persons with disabilities; the sick and elderly.

Coordination and partnerships

The Fiji Government is leading the emergency response. The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) is coordinating efforts and has activated the National and Divisional Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs). The FRCS coordinates closely with the NDMO and is a participant in the high level National Disaster Council, which is chaired by the Fiji's Prime Minister. Through its auxiliary role to the government, FRCS has access to trucks and ships. Red Cross volunteers are being mobilized at the request of the NDMO to support joint damage assessments. FRCS is also providing support in the Government run evacuation centres. The National Society is working with the IFRC as well as the Australian, New Zealand, French, and Pacific Cross Societies, and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC). The ICRC is providing support to FRCS in providing RFL services to the communities and setting up a website to support the tracing of family members.

The cluster system has been adopted by the government of Fiji as a mechanism for coordinating the response. The humanitarian community is now working through the Fiji National Cluster system. All clusters are led the respective Government agency and co-led by a humanitarian agency. The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (DG ECHO) has contributed to the shelter response through this appeal.

Risk Assessment

The months between November and April are peak season for cyclones in the Pacific. According to the latest seasonal rainfall outlook, wetter than normal conditions are expected in Fiji during November 2016 to January 2017. There is also the 50 per cent likelihood of a La Niña event developing in the region. Even if La Niña does not necessarily develop, 'La Niña-like' rainfall patterns are expected over the coming three months.

The risk of new floods or another disaster impacting the same areas affected by TC Winston, and/or different areas, remains and has the potential to distract resources and implementation from this response. Bad weather conditions have the potential to hamper access and logistics for the delivery of materials, especially in remote locations. To prepare for these risks, FRCS disaster preparedness and logistics plans included pre-cyclone briefings, pre-positioning of new stocks and improved warehousing, among other measures.

Overall objective

This revised operation aims to support the FRCS in responding to the recovery needs of communities affected by TC Winston with a focus on recovery shelter; health including PSS; WASH, RFL and National Society capacity building.

The initial objective with a relief focus of the operation has been met with the completion of needs assessment, emergency relief distribution to 5,550 with non-food items and 4,000 households with emergency shelter assistance, and RFL.

Proposed sectors of intervention

	Health
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	
Output 1.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population	
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with Health and Protection Cluster (NGOs, Government agencies and NDMO) to assist in detailed assessment to determine level of psychosocial first aid (PFA)/PSS needs • Establish PSS system for affected staff and volunteers (e.g. peer support sessions) • Design PSS messaging; communication methods/ mode of delivery; referral processes and debriefing for volunteers • Mainstream messages on gender based violence (GBV) and child protection into assessments and outreach activities • Undertake outreach for PSS and GBV in target communities targeting up to 8,000 households • Using the Health and Hygiene Community Trainers to train 200 community volunteers in affected branches (target areas prioritised in collaboration with the MoH) 	
Output 1.2: Target population is provided with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion measures	
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake awareness raising and clean up campaigns in target communities targeting up to 8,000 households • Monitor the impact of vector control (in line with Zika virus surveillance) 	
	Water, sanitation and hygiene
Outcome 2: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced	
Output 2.1: Access to safe water by target population in affected communities increased	
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with national WASH cluster, assist in specific assessment to determine level of support needs • Distribute 4,000 cards of Aquatabs (10 tablets per card) through 10 Branches (from MoH and WHO) • Provide 10 communities with assistance with access to water through spring protection project • Install 35 household rainwater harvesting systems (with first flush systems) 	
Output 2.2: Access to adequate sanitation facilities by target population in affected communities increased	
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide direct assistance to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 34 households with partial repair of pour flush latrines ○ 100 households with construction of full single flush toilet with proper septic tanks (national 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> certified standards) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of 10 communal latrines (one for each community)¹ - optional to install in household area • Provide adequate sanitation facilities in 35 demonstration houses as assisted by Shelter component • Promote safe sanitation with 1,500 households (including the 1,200 receiving BBS shelter assistance) in 35 communities and catchment areas • Conduct beneficiary satisfaction surveys following provision of WASH relief and recovery services
Output 2.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproduction of awareness materials related to health and hygiene promotion • Conduct community-based hygiene promotion activities in affected communities targeting 40,000 people (8,000 households), in coordination with other sectors and partners

 <h2 style="margin: 0;">Shelter (including Household non-food items)</h2>
Outcome 3: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met
Output 3.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with Shelter Cluster (NGOs, Government agencies and NDMO) over assessment tools and align with cluster agreed approaches and sphere standards • Distribute non-food relief items to 5,500 households
Output 3.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 120 volunteers in emergency shelter tool kit training • Select and register households will receive emergency shelter assistance • Distribute shelter tool kits and tarpaulins to 4,000 households • Provide technical advice to ensure that assisted households have correctly installed the tarpaulins provided and proper usage of the shelter toolkits • Conduct beneficiary monitoring on the short term impact and use of skills acquired from shelter tool kit training and the usefulness of shelter solutions provided
Outcome 4: The target population has attained durable shelter solutions
Output 4.1: Durable shelter solutions that meet agreed standards are provided to the target population
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training of trainers (ToT) shelter training for 20 FRCS volunteers and staff in 'All under one roof' • Construct 35 demonstration houses (1 in each of 35 communities) with local builders and community • Based on post-disaster needs assessment, identify up to 1,200 households that will receive shelter repair/building back safer assistance, revalidate their eligibility, and register them as beneficiaries • Provide the selected households with orientation and relevant shelter materials, guidance² and trainings on building back safer (BBS) principles and provide the wider community with BBS messaging targeting up to 8,000 households • Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that the beneficiaries have completed construction using BBS principles

¹ Communal sanitation will provide safe access to proper sanitation on permanent solution, also supplementing household approach where land versus ownership issues arise.

²The guidance could also be offered to other people in the community who are repairing their houses, where relevant.



Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Outcome 5: Restoring Family Links (RFL) service is enhanced within the National Society to respond to RFL needs of victims and their families

Output 5.1: People in affected areas and relatives outside these areas have access to appropriate means of communication to re-establish and maintain contact with family members

Activities planned:

- FRCS teams will facilitate communication for people in affected areas to re-establish contact with their families
- Active tracing is considered in support to persons who have not succeeded in re-establishing contact with loved ones in and outside Fiji
- National Society staff and volunteers' knowledge and skills in providing RFL service are improved



National Society capacity building

Outcome 6: National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services strengthened

Output 6.1: National Society's resources and capacity to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services is increased

Activities planned:

- Assess the damage to FRCS branch offices and containers; and undertake necessary repairs
- Procure and preposition technological devices (laptop and mobile phones) and four vehicles for the use of assessments, monitoring and response as part of the FRCS preparedness plan
- Support capacity development of branch executives, administrators and division service coordinators through leadership, finance and administration trainings
- Set up emergency operation center (EOC) at FRCS headquarters
- Recruitment of key staff for operation

In addition to the sectors above, the operation will be underpinned by a commitment to **quality programming** that involves:

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analysis to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme.
- Ongoing process of adjustment based on these assessments.
- The establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people.
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.

The detailed plan of action under quality programming is as follows:

Quality programming (areas common to all sectors)

Outcome 7: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation

Output 7.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings

Activities planned:

- Mobilize FRCS staff and volunteers for assessments
- Mobilize/deploy regional tools to support FRCS in conducting assessments
- Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries

Output 7.2: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people

Activities planned:

- Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to disaster-affected people
- Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback on the programmes and report any complaints, in confidence, and that such are actioned by FRCS and its partners

Output 7.3: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan.

Activities planned:

- Monitoring visits by joint teams of FRCS and IFRC
- Conduct review, evaluation, and lessons learned workshop

Programme support services

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver this plan of action, the following programme support functions have been put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination by the FRCS: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; communications; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; finance and administration; legal and risk management.**

€ Budget

See attached [IFRC Secretariat budget \(Annex 1\)](#) for details.

Garry Conille
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Reference documents



Click [here](#) for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- [donor response list](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



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



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



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

Budget**REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL**

MDRFJ001 : Tropical Cyclone Winston

7/12/2016

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	244,075	-	244,075
Shelter - Transitional	841,195	-	841,195
Construction - Facilities	117,275	-	117,275
Clothing & Textiles	23,880	-	23,880
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	288,642	-	288,642
Utensils & Tools	205,326	-	205,326
Other Supplies & Services	10,000	-	10,000
Cash Disbursements	72,000	-	72,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,802,392	-	1,802,392
Vehicles	97,500	-	97,500
Computer & Telecom Equipment	39,415	4,000	43,415
Other Machinery & Equipment	3,000	-	3,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	139,915	4,000	143,915
Storage, Warehousing	48,158	-	48,158
Distribution & Monitoring	311,573	-	311,573
Transport & Vehicle Costs	102,767	4,000	106,767
Logistics Services	137,049	-	137,049
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	599,547	4,000	603,547
International Staff	422,348	170,700	593,048
National Staff	23,600	5,000	28,600
National Society Staff	138,776	-	138,776
Volunteers		-	

	172,000		172,000
Total PERSONNEL	756,724	175,700	932,424
Consultants	-	15,000	15,000
Professional Fees	15,000	-	15,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	15,000	15,000	30,000
Workshops & Training	271,710	-	271,710
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	271,710	-	271,710
Travel	223,754	21,000	244,754
Information & Public Relations	37,723	-	37,723
Office Costs	38,205	3,000	41,205
Communications	6,000	3,300	9,300
Financial Charges	6,000	-	6,000
Other General Expenses	10,000	5,500	15,500
Shared Office and Services Costs	-	7,130	7,130
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	321,683	39,930	361,613
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	-	6,000	6,000
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	-	6,000	6,000
Programme and Services Support Recovery	253,953	15,901	269,854
Total INDIRECT COSTS	253,953	15,901	269,854
TOTAL BUDGET	4,160,924	260,531	4,421,455
<u>Available Resources</u>			
Multilateral Contribution	4,068,264	231,272	4,299,536
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	4,068,264	231,272	4,299,536
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	92,660	29,258	121,919