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# Operation Update Report

## Fiji: Tropical Cyclone Harold

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRFJ004	GLIDE n° <a href="#">TC-2020-000051-FJI</a>
Operation update n° 1; Date of issue: 18/09/2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 14/04/2020 – 15/09/2020
Operation start date: 14/04/2020	Operation timeframe: 6 months; End date: 30/10/2020
Funding requirements (CHF): 388,443	
N° of people being assisted: 10,000	
<b>International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> Approximately 112 volunteers, 37 staff members and 16 branches of the Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Fiji Government, Save the Children (SC), Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA) Fiji.	

### **Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:**

A one-month extension is required due to challenges FRCS has faced during the local procurement to replenish the relief items distributed during the operation. Discrepancies were identified with the quality of certain relief items. The National Society with support from the CCST therefore needs to re-launch the tender for a shorter time (around 10 days) to receive appropriate offers from suppliers, in line with the relief items' specifications.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Tropical cyclone (TC) Harold entered as a Category 4 cyclone from the west and moved in a south easterly direction towards the southern part of Fiji waters on 8 April 2020. It brought heavy rain causing widespread flooding. 250 evacuation centres were opened across the country with 10,000 people displaced and 6,240 evacuees utilizing the centres. There were landslides and flooded crossings on the main islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, with significant damages to Kadavu island and Southern Lau islands. The remoteness of these islands and damages to communication made assessment and reporting of damages challenging.

FRCS was part of a joint aerial assessment with the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) on 9 April. The Royal New Zealand Air Force confirmed significant damage to dwellings, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities, and food and livelihoods, with the worst affected areas being Kadavu and Southern Lau. Detailed damage assessments have been conducted on the islands of Kadavu, Matuku and Vatulele which were directly on the path of the cyclone.



Aerial photo of damages in Vacalea village in Kadavu. (Photo: Fiji NDMO)

### Summary of current response

#### Overview of Host National Society

Based on the projected path of the cyclone, FRCS completed early actions through its Divisional Service Coordinators (DSCs) to mobilize branches to secure structures, prepare food, have communities prepare Go Bags in case of evacuation, prep for safe water collection and support the elderly and persons with disabilities. Further early actions

were taken to alert the Emergency Response Team (ERT) volunteers and prepare necessary PPE (Personal Protective Equipment), ensure branches had a safe structure to manage operations, complete a stock-take of pre-positioned items, prepare satellite phones and other communication equipment. Community disaster committees were mobilized, and at-risk communities were informed of the early warnings and necessary actions to take. Based on an anticipated response FRCS activated its contingency plan and put key National Society staff and volunteers at HQ and affected branches on standby and checked the availability of volunteer supervisors in the branches closest to the cyclone path through the two DSC's who manages the two affected divisions in western and in the northern parts of Fiji (note that central and eastern divisions are managed by the FRCS headquarters). In response to TC Harold, FRCS mobilized 112 volunteers to distribute relief items based on the needs assessments, completed health in emergency messaging and supported psychosocial support (PSS) and restoring family link (RFL).

### Overview of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in country

Divisional/regional coordination mechanisms were activated, and FRCS held Movement coordination meetings with IFRC. IFRC provided support to the FRCS National Office Emergency Operations with the drafting of the DREF EPoA, the ongoing implementation and monitoring of the relief operation, including a monitoring mission.

### Overview of other actors in country

FRCS worked closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and NGOs on primary health programme to ensure there was no duplication. FRCS participated in coordination meetings with the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), with support of the IFRC team.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

Assessments concluded that the greatest impact occurred across the Eastern Division in Kadavu and Southern Lau. Damage was also significant in the Central Division: Tailevu North, Korovou, Nausori, Nakasi, Beqa and Yanuca. Across the Western Division: the districts of Nadarivatu, Vatulele, the Mamanuca Group, the Yasawa Group, coastal communities in the Coral Coast and along the Sigatoka River in the Nadroga/ Navosa province were also significantly impacted.

Detailed assessment reports indicated the following damages to houses. Sixty schools were also damaged.

Division	Homes completely destroyed	Homes partially destroyed
Eastern	244	203
Central	94	242
Western	228	1164

### Operation Risk Assessment

The following risk analysis was monitored throughout the operation. In addition, the operation complied with current COVID-19 restrictions.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response	Actual Response
If government opens evacuation centres and cancel curfew hours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problem with social distancing (COVID-19).</li> <li>Possible lack of evacuation centres due to COVID-19 guidelines.</li> <li>Possible tension over space/food, etc.</li> <li>Possible Gender Based Violence (GBV) issues.</li> <li>Unsafe conditions for the most vulnerable especially women / girls / boys / People leaving With Disabilities (PWD) etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist Government in possible relocation to other identified evacuation centres.</li> <li>Online messaging and support on Protection Social Inclusion (PSI), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Child Protection Policy (CPP).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Curfews not cancelled</li> <li>No issues with management of evacuation centres</li> </ul>
Flooding in low lying areas and landslides displacing households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People sharing shelter with others potential risk of GBV.</li> <li>WASH problems leading to health issues.</li> <li>Possibility of people being swept away by the flood (missing persons).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of emergency shelters, blankets, water containers &amp; tarpaulins for affected people.</li> <li>Messaging to evacuees in HiE with PSS &amp; WASH.</li> <li>Messaging on CPP &amp; Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) principles &amp; action.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relief distributions completed</li> <li>HiE and GESI messaging completed</li> <li>RFL activated</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rise in theft and criminal activities as people leave behind property.</li> <li>Waterborne diseases outbreak. (dengue, typhoid and leptospirosis); COVID-19.</li> <li>Livelihood destroyed (food crops)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact search &amp; rescue teams with information on missing persons.</li> <li>Possible Cash Based Intervention (CBI) assessment and provision.</li> <li>RFL to be activated &amp; focal points mobilized with the assistance from ICRC.</li> </ul>	
Structures with roofs blown off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People at risk from flying debris and being displaced from their homes.</li> <li>Other homes at risk from flying debris.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Online support to Branches and communities on their response.</li> <li>Provision of clothing packages (black packs), shelter tool kits and tarpaulins.</li> <li>Identification of clear and safe evacuation routes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All actions noted as potential response undertaken where necessary</li> </ul>
Trees, debris blocking roads and waterways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blocked waterways can mean flooded roads &amp; bridges and mosquito breeding places.</li> <li>Safety risk to communities concerning access to places.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact local authorities like National Fire Authority (NFA) and Fiji Roads Authority (FRA)</li> <li>Provision of mosquito nets.</li> <li>Volunteers working in their respective communities assisting in recovery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All actions noted as potential response undertaken where necessary</li> </ul>
Power outage and water cuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsafe conditions can lead to a lot of problems and issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide solar lamps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action noted as potential response undertaken</li> </ul>

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

FRCS provided support to 2,000 families in the communities of the Central and Western Division, Kadavu and Southern Lau to maintain their health, privacy and dignity, along with their personal hygiene needs, to prepare and eat food, and repair their shelters.

FRCS distributed clothing packages (black packs), blankets, kitchen sets, water containers, mosquito nets, shelter tool kits, tarpaulins, and hygiene and dignity kits. The quantity of items given to each household was dependant on the assessment analysis, and each household was consulted on needs. In addition, FRCS coordinated with the Ministry of Health and WASH cluster to avoid duplication of distribution of hygiene kits, dignity kits and jerry cans.

FRCS utilized 120 volunteers on a rotating basis with shifts of 40 volunteers at any time. Due to COVID-19 restrictions and Suva being in lockdown, the movement of goods from headquarter to Kadavu, Southern Lau, Western and Central divisions was a challenge. FRCS has worked closely with the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) to operate a boat to move the goods to these areas affected to facilitate the distribution directly from the boat. FRCS also mobilized hired vehicles to ensure FRCS Branches in close vicinity of Suva got required stock. For these areas, cross-loading was done at the checkpoints. Due to three back-to-back cyclones (TC Sarai, TC Tino and TC Harold), a need for a country wide stock take was completed. Replenishment of international items has been completed, and local procurement is currently underway. Replenishment intended to be completed by early October 2020.

A communications officer from the FRCS has remotely supported branches and HQ in producing communication pieces and social media postings on the impact of the cyclone and the Movement response. FRCS PMER officer has been providing support to monitoring and reporting within regular situation reports. A lessons learned workshop has been completed already and another is pending the end of September.

All staff involved in the COVID-19 and TC Harold responses were briefed. FRCS continued to work closely with the ministry of health and government officials to ensure that necessary precaution and protection were taken when volunteers engage directly with members of the community.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 8,562

Male: 5,137

Female: 3,425

**Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through emergency shelter support	6,750	8,562

**Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter support	1,350	2,854

**Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households**

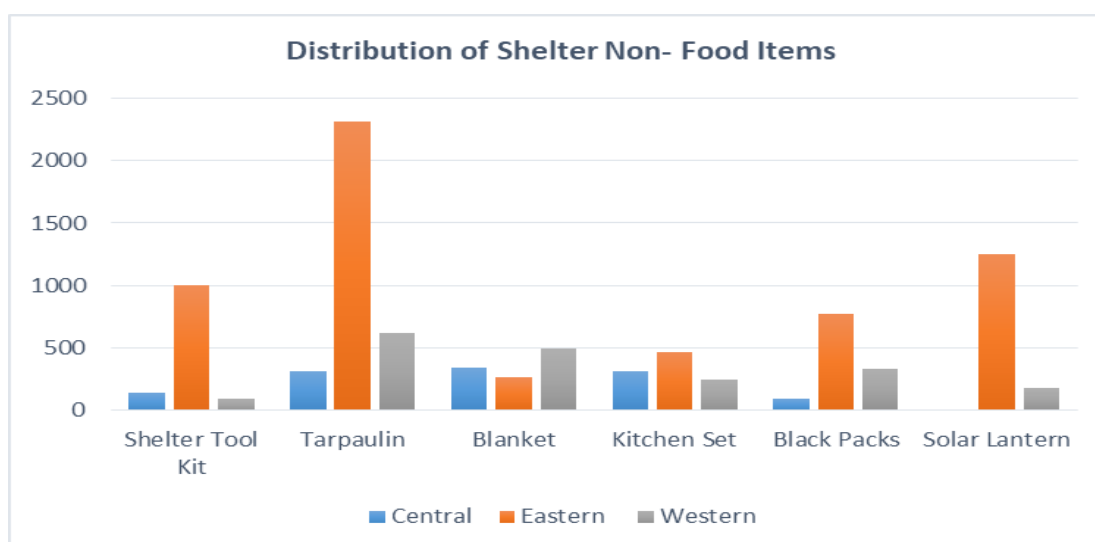
	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in emergency shelter support	40	0

### Progress towards outcomes

FRCS distributed shelter and essential household items to the three main divisions Central, Eastern and Western as below:

- shelter tool kits (up to one item per household).
- tarpaulins to be used with the shelter tool kits (up to two items per household, depending on the size of household, level of damage, and presence of family members with disabilities).
- blankets (one item per household, depending on household who have lost everything, and large households who need more).
- kitchen sets (one item per household).
- black pack – clothing pack for a family of five (one item per household, depending on households who have lost everything, and large households who need more).
- solar lamp (one item per household).

The following non-food items under shelter was distributed during the response period and tarpaulin count recorded the highest of the items distributed. Most of these items were distributed in the Eastern Division where Kadavu and Lau Island were badly affected by TC Harold. In total, 1,232 sets of shelter tool kits, 3,244 sheets of tarpaulins, 1,111 sheets of blankets, 1,023 sets of kitchen sets, 1,195 units of black packs and 1,430 units of solar lanterns have been distributed.



As outlined in the DREF Operation plan of action, volunteers received an emergency shelter, relief distribution and CEA refresher before distributions. Village headmen were briefed and later briefed recipients on emergency shelter awareness before distributing the items (use of the shelter kit, how to assemble/connect tarpaulins, re-use of salvaged materials to construct emergency shelters, choosing a safe site, fire safety, etc), and post-distribution monitoring was conducted to ascertain whether or not key safe shelter messages were incorporated into site selection and emergency shelter construction.

The main challenge was the existing COVID restrictions preventing proper training for volunteers and house to house assessments to determine shelter needs in affected communities. As volunteers were not allowed in communities, shelter briefings were conducted with village headmen who were expected to brief community members.



## Health

People reached: 3,042

Male: 609

Female: 2,433

### Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through activities to reduce health risk	10,000	3,042

### Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Health needs are identified and addressed by response planning and activities	Yes	No

### Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of volunteers, community members trained in ECV/COVID-19 awareness and prevention	40	58

### Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No of people reached through community-based disease control and health promotion	10,000	0

### Output 4.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of mosquito nets distributed	2,700	2,174

### Output 4.6: Improved knowledge about public health issues among target population in Central and Western Division, Kadavu and Southern Lau

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of volunteers activated	112	120

### Progress towards outcomes

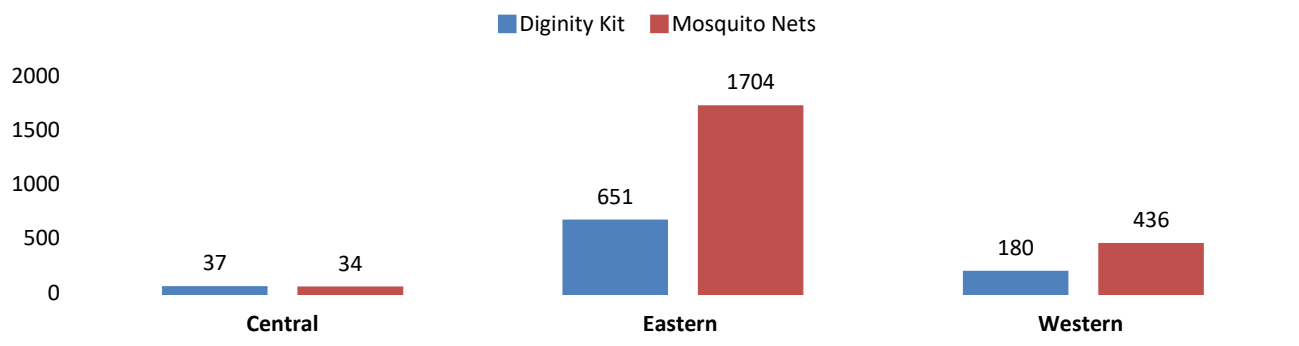
The volunteers involved in the response were briefed on COVID-19 awareness and prevention. The community-based disease control and health promotion was carried but funded by another donor. Therefore, only dignity kits and mosquito nets were distributed to women and children.

Referrals were done to authorities for anyone needing Psychosocial First Aid (PFA).

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the volunteers could not conduct house to house assessments and had to rely on secondary information from village headmen. To avoid disputes in the community, the village headmen distributed essential household items to all household in the communities.



### Non Food Items Distributed



A total of 2,174 units of mosquito nets were distributed, including 1,362 units in Kadavu and 342 units in Lau. Both islands are located in the Eastern part of Fiji.



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 4,887

Male: 2,492

Female: 2,395

#### Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (Household items) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of people reached with Hygiene Kits	450	3,325

#### Output 4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of people reached with HP activities	750	4,887
No. of volunteers involved/trained in HP activities	40	37

#### Progress towards outcomes

Refresher training was completed on hygiene promotion and COVID-19 messaging to 37 volunteers that were engaged to respond immediately after the cyclone. Online briefing and resources were provided for the rest of the 75 volunteers who were not trained directly but involved later in the response.

FRCS distributed the following essential household items:

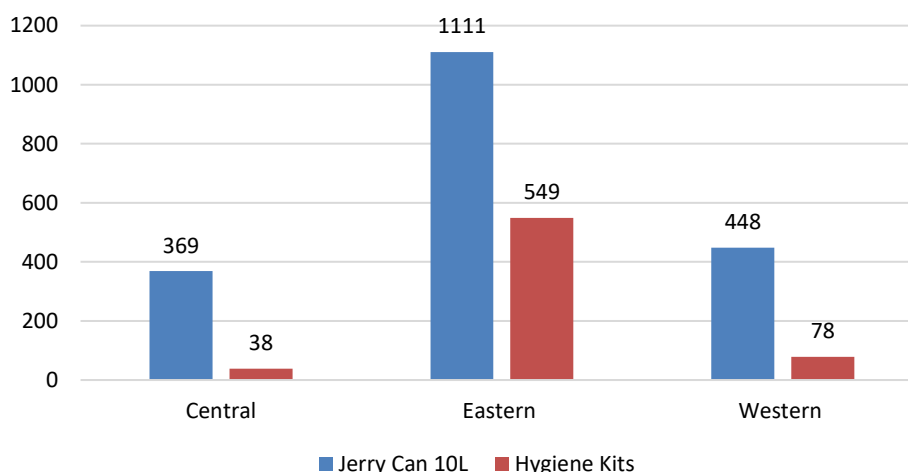
- Water storage containers (two units of collapsible water containers per household).
- Hygiene kits (one kit per household).

The below graphs show the total number of hygiene kits and jerry cans distributed in the three divisions. A total of 1,928 units of jerry cans and 665 sets of hygiene kits have been distributed. The affected communities were mostly reliant on rainwater harvesting systems. Therefore, the actual number of people reached is higher than the target as hygiene was a greater concern than anticipated. In some communities there was a greater need for jerry cans to store clean drinking water due to risk of community water sources being contaminated.

The main challenge was the inability to carry out detailed assessments and determine hygiene needs in affected households. As with other sectors, the volunteers relied on secondary and incomplete information from village headman.

During the initial stages, volunteers distributed IEC materials to village headman who then distributed to individual households.

### Jerry Can and Hygiene Kits Distributed



### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 868

Male: 0

Female: 868

**Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing specific PGI needs	yes	yes

**Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation meet minimum standards for PGI in emergencies?	yes	yes

#### Progress towards outcomes

An assessment of special needs was completed based on PGI in emergencies. The total number of dignity kits distributed to targeted households was 868 sets, based on the needs of the girls and women of the household. Health trainings for volunteers also included PGI messaging and how to identify, address and refer PGI issues during emergencies.

### Strengthen National Society

**Outcome S1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
NS have prepositioned masks and other PPE	yes	Yes

**Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured.	yes	120
% of staff and volunteers are provided with necessary PPE.	yes	100%

#### Progress towards outcomes

FRCS COVID-19 response has continued during the TC Harold response. 223 volunteers are currently covered under existing FRCS insurance arrangements and 120 were engaged in this response.

PPE were distributed including mask, gloves and hand sanitizers were distributed to all volunteers engaged during the response. All the volunteers have also been trained on the proper use of PPEs. Relevant resources and information were also distributed and made available online to all branches and volunteers.

## International Disaster Response

### **Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
NS coordinated international disaster response effectively	yes	yes

### **Output 2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of remote surge support provided.	3	5

The IFRC CCST in Suva provided technical support to FRCS during the operation. Technical support was initially provided on the development of the DREF Operation Plan of Action. On the ground, support was also provided in logistics, WASH, health, disaster management, and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER).

## Influence others as leading strategic partner

### **Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and National Societies participate in local, national and international dialogues/meetings.	yes	Yes

### **Output 3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
NS developed Business Continuity Plans finalized.	yes	Yes

### **Output 3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Lessons learned workshop is conducted	yes	Yes

### **Progress towards outcomes**

FRCS continued to participate in ongoing coordination meetings with NDMO and IFRC to ensure adequate coverage and avoid duplication. Necessary changes were made to the business continuity plan to continue to deliver services throughout COVID-19 where safe to do so.

The lessons learned workshop was completed in the Western Division on 11 to 12 August 2020, and the Central Division is planned for 29 to 30 September 2020. Learnings will be analyzed and included in the final report.

## D. Financial Report

The detailed budget and expenditure of the operation is attached at the end of this operation update.





Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)

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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.

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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**.

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# DREF Operation

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/4-8	Operation	MDRFJ004
Budget Timeframe	2020/4-8	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16/Sep/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRFJ004 - Fiji - Tropical Cyclone Harold

Operating Timeframe: 14 Apr 2020 to 30 Sep 2020

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>388,443</b>
DREF Allocations	388,443
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-168,679</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>219,764</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	19,563	36,134	-16,570
AOF2 - Shelter	237,669	37,425	200,244
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	44,983	21,464	23,519
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,251	10,471	-9,220
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,251	18,412	-17,161
AOF7 - Migration	250		250
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>304,968</b>	<b>123,906</b>	<b>181,062</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies		2,302	-2,302
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	56,212	32,366	23,846
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	3,028	1,513	1,516
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	21,023	8,593	12,430
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>80,263</b>	<b>44,773</b>	<b>35,490</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>385,231</b>	<b>168,679</b>	<b>216,552</b>

# DREF Operation

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/4-8	Operation	MDRFJ004
Budget Timeframe	2020/4-8	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16/Sep/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRFJ004 - Fiji - Tropical Cyclone Harold

Operating Timeframe: 14 Apr 2020 to 30 Sep 2020

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>266,811</b>	<b>70,657</b>	<b>196,153</b>
Shelter - Relief	74,237		74,237
Clothing & Textiles	114,147	38,234	75,912
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	33,989	26,415	7,574
Medical & First Aid	5,194	5,986	-792
Utensils & Tools	32,900	23	32,878
Other Supplies & Services	6,345		6,345
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>51,230</b>	<b>28,862</b>	<b>22,368</b>
Storage	5,640		5,640
Distribution & Monitoring	31,960	6,937	25,023
Transport & Vehicles Costs	13,630	20,564	-6,934
Logistics Services		1,361	-1,361
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>36,370</b>	<b>36,935</b>	<b>-565</b>
National Society Staff	22,074	8,391	13,683
Volunteers	14,296	28,544	-14,248
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>2,820</b>		<b>2,820</b>
Workshops & Training	2,820		2,820
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>4,489</b>	<b>6,776</b>	<b>-2,287</b>
Information & Public Relations	3,290	4,376	-1,086
Office Costs	1,175	961	214
Communications	24	146	-123
Financial Charges		188	-188
Other General Expenses		1,105	-1,105
<b>Operational Provisions</b>		<b>15,153</b>	<b>-15,153</b>
Operational Provisions		15,153	-15,153
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>23,512</b>	<b>10,295</b>	<b>13,217</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	23,512	10,295	13,217
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>385,231</b>	<b>168,679</b>	<b>216,552</b>